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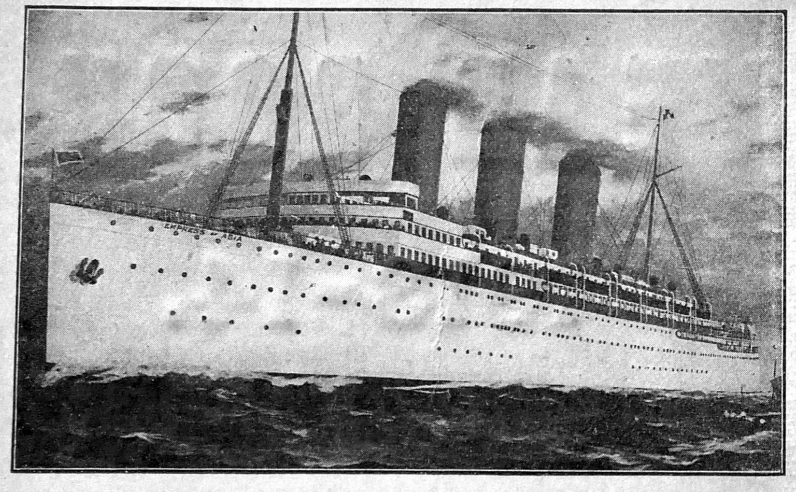

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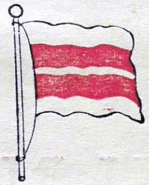

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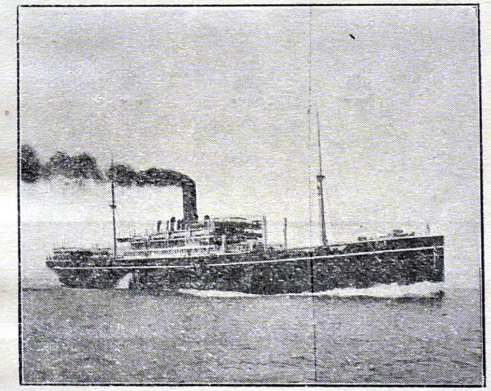

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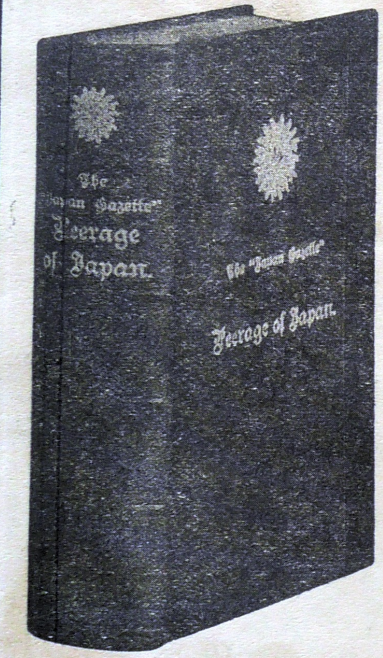

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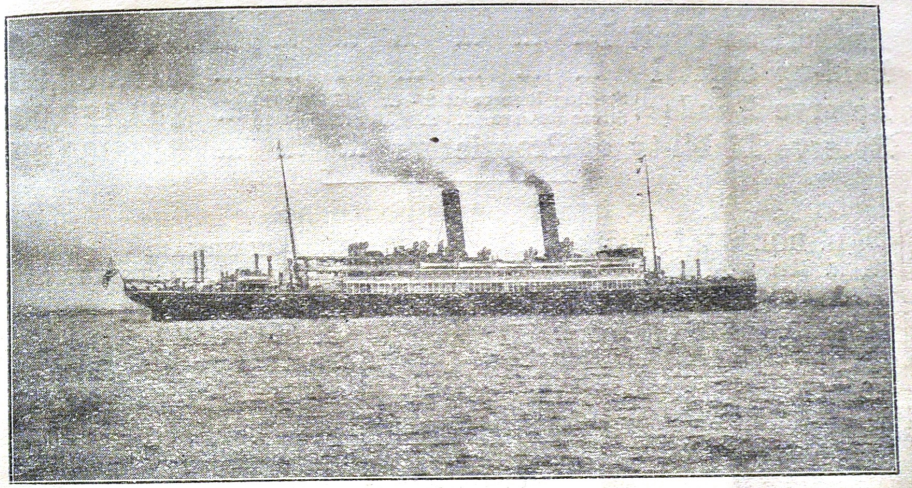

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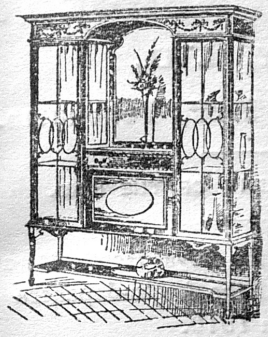

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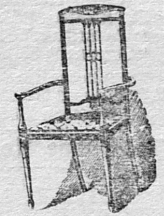

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PREFACE.

THE British Publishers of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" JAPAN YEAR BOOK believe they are doing a general service in bringing out this compendium. There have been, and there are, other Japan Year Books, but these have been produced by Japanese, and though fairly comprehensive, naturally do not present the information required by foreigners either in form or selection. Here, in an arrangement handy for reference, the foreign business man, statesman, politician, journalist, historian and the general public can immediately turn up the latest information about Japan, conveyed in succinct foreign fashion. The statistical data will be found particularly full and up-to-date, the chapters on "Imperial Finance," "Money," "The Finance and Economy of Formosa," "The Finance and Economy of Kwantung Province," "The Finance and Economy of Japanese Saghalien" filling an acknowledged *hiatus*. Attention may also be called to the Appendices, that of "Japan and America" presenting what we believe to be an accurate statement of the Japanese position on this important subject.

Finally, it may be said that this is only the First Issue of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" JAPAN YEAR BOOK, and that it is intended to improve and, if necessary, expand future issues. To that end authoritative suggestions are cordially invited.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY.

AREA.

The total area of the Japanese Empire is 340,940 sq. miles, composed as follows:—

	Number of Adjacent Small Islands.	Total Extent of Coast with Adjacent Islands.	Area.			
			Principal Islands.	Adjacent Small Islands.	Total.	Proportion Per cent.
		Ri	*Sq. Ri*	*Sq. Ri*	*Sq. Ri*	
Hondo (Mainland)	167	2,475.46	14,492.21	78.91	14,571.12	33.53
Shikoku	74	675.81	1,151.24	29.43	1,180.67	2.72
Kyushu	150	1,846.86	2,311.86	305.68	2,617.54	6.02
Hokkaido	13	650.48	5,056.78	27.09	5,083.87	11.70
Kurile Islands	31	591.24	1,011.49	—	1,011.49	2.33
Sado	—	53.30	56.33	—	56.33	0.13
Oki	1	75.97	21.88	0.01	21.89	0.05
Awaji	1	40.88	36.55	0.14	36.69	0.08
Iki...	1	37.25	8.55	0.08	8.63	0.02
Tsushima	5	206.22	43.95	0.77	44.72	0.10
Riukiu Is. (Loochoo Is.)...	55	315.06	156.91	—	156.91	0.36
Bonin Islands	20	71.58	4.50	—	4.50	0.01
Dependencies	412	7,040.11	24,352.25	442.11	24,794.36	57.05
Formosa	—	—	—	—	14,123.00	32.50
Korea	7	313.67	2,318.51	5.60	2,324.11	5.35
Pescadores	12	69.69	4.17	3.82	7.99	0.02
Saghalien	—	—	—	—	2,208.92	5.08
Total	431	7,423.47	26,674.93	451.53	43,458.38	100.00
Leased Territory of Kwangtung	—	—	—	—	219.00	—

COASTAL CONFIGURATION.

The general configuration of Hondo (generally called the Mainland) with Shikoku and the adjacent islands is that of a heelless boot, with a lace, the Kurile Islands, trailing to the N.E., and another lace, the Loochoos, trailing to the S.

The total coastline is 5214 *ri*, nearly 4/5ths of which faces the Pacific Ocean. The S. and S.W. coasts possess frequent and important gulfs and bays, providing excellent harbours. The principal on the S. coast are Tokio Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Suruga, Bay of Ise, Straits of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa and Bungo Channel, entering the Inland Sea, a magnificent stretch of water 700 miles long and covering 1325 sq. miles, the principal entrance to which is the famous and impregnable Shimonoseki Straits.

On the S.W. coast, facing China, are Kagoshima Bay and the Gulf of Amakusa, with innumerable fjords and sounds.

The E. coast possesses but one important bay, that of Sendai, destined in the future to be an important commercial port. The N.W. coast has two good inlets, the Wakasa Gulf, where are the naval base of Maizuru and the port of Tsuruga, and the Bay of Toyama. The entrance to the Sea of Japan, which lies between Japan and the continent of Asia, is guarded by the three principal straits of Korea (between Japan and the Peninsula of Korea), Tsugaru (between Hondo and the Hokkaido), and Soya (between Hokkaido and the Kuriles), and by the Gulf of Tartary, which is frozen during the greater portion of the year.

The Sea of Japan is deepest on the Continental side, shallowing as it approaches Japan, the average depth being 1200 fths. The Pacific Ocean is extremely deep all round the Japanese coast, and at the Tuscarora Depression on the E. coast reaches 4,655 fths.

The Bay of Hakodate at the S. extremity of Hokkaido faces Aomori Bay at the N. spit of Hondo; Volcano Bay and Bay of Tokachi are on the S.E. coast of Hokkaido, whilst the Bay of Otaru on the W., Shichiro Bay on the E. and Higashifushimi Bay on S.E. are the principal coastal features of Japanese Saghalien.

The Kuriles are the N. link joining Japan to Kamschatka, being complementary to the Loochoos, which form stepping-stones S'ward to Formosa.

PORTS.

The principal ports of the Empire are :—

Port.		Opened in	Port.		Opened in
Yokohama	(Hondo)	1859	Moji	(Kyushu)	1899
Kobe	„	1868	Hakata	„	1899
Niigata	„	1867	Karatsu	„	1899
Osaka	„	1899	Kuchinotsu	„	1899
Yokkaichi	„	1899	Misumi	„	1899
Shimonoseki	„	1899	Suminoye	„	1896
Taketoyo	„	1899	Izuhara	(Tsushima)	1899
Shimizu	„	1899	Sasuna	„	1899
Tsuruga	„	1899	Shikami	„	1899
Nanao	„	1899	Nawa	(Luchoo)	1899
Fushiki	„	1899	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)	1865
Sakae	„	1899	Otaru	„	1899
Hamada	„	1899	Kushiro	„	1899
Miyadzu	„	1899	Muroran	„	1899
Itozaki	„	1901	Nemuro	„	1910
Aomori	„	1906	Keelung	(Formosa)	1899
Nagoya	„	1907	Tansui	„	1899
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	1859	Takow	„	1899
Miike	„	1904	Anping	„	1899
Wakamatsu	„	1904			

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE EMPIRE.

	Extreme		Extreme	
Empire	E.	E. Long. 156° 32′	S.	N. Lat. 21° 45′
	W.	„ 119° 18′	N.	„ 50° 56′
Mainland	E.	„ 142° 14′	S.	„ 24° 14′
	W.	„ 130° 44′	N.	„ 41° 33′
Shikoku	E.	„ 134° 49′	S.	„ 32° 42′
	W.	„ 131° 59′	N.	„ 34° 34′
Kiushiu	E.	„ 132° 04′	S.	„ 26° 59′
	W.	„ 128° 15′	N.	„ 33° 58′
Riukiu	E.	„ 128° 15′	S.	„ 24° 06′
	W.	„ 122° 45′	N.	„ 27° 04′
Hokkaido	E.	„ 146° 07′	S.	„ 41° 21′
	W.	„ 139° 11′	N.	„ 45° 30′
Chishima	E.	„ 156° 32′	S.	„ 43° 38′
	W.	„ 145° 21′	N.	„ 50° 56′
Korea (Chosen)	E.	„ 130° 54′	S.	„ 33° 12′
	W.	„ 124° 18′	N.	„ 43° 02′
Formosa (Taiwan)	E.	„ 122° 06′	S.	„ 21° 45′
	W.	„ 120° 02′	N.	„ 25° 38′
Pescadores (Hokoto)	E.	„ 119° 43′	S.	„ 23° 10′
	W.	„ 119° 18′	N.	„ 23° 46′
Japanese Saghalien (Karafuto)	E.	144° 55′	S.	„ 45° 54′
	W.	„ 141° 51′	N.	„ 50° 00′

GEOLOGY.

The lowest stratified rocks composing the Japanese Islands are the Gneiss and Crystalline Schists systems of the Archean group. The former consist of various kinds of gneiss, mica-schist and amphibolite, in many cases resembling metamorphic eruptive rocks. The latter consists of various schists of phyllitic character with components of sericite, chlorite, epidote and calcite.

The second strata containing the earliest fossiferous rocks belong to the Paleozoic group. The lowest formation consists of metamorphic rocks mainly pyroxenite; the middle and upper formations consist of sandstone, clayslate, schalstein, quartzite, hordstone, limestone and radiolarian and adinole slate.

The Mesozoic group is represented only to a limited extent. The Triassic system of this group is found in Rikuchu, Toso and Higo by sandstone, clayslate and anthracite, yielding marine fauna, closely allied to those of California. The Jurassic system covers a very limited area and is represented mostly by shale sandstone and conglomerate, of which shalstein is the most common. The Cretaceous system has the widest distribution of the Mesozoic group and is most developed on the Pacific coasts of Hondo and Shikoku, consisting of series of shale and sandstone with limestone. It is also fairly common, though not so rich in fauna and flora, in Saghalien and Hokkaido.

The Tertiary and Quaternary systems of the Cainozoic group are widely represented, the former consisting of sand, gravel, clay tuff, sandstone, conglomerate and shale, with intervening layers of limestone, marl, coal and

diatonearth. The result of volcanic activity has been to develope tuffs. Pliocene and Miocene beds of fossils have been discovered. Pre-pliocene flora of both European and Arctic varieties have been discovered.

The Quaternary system is represented by the Diluvium and the Alluvium, the former consisting of sand, gravel, clay and pumice, forming undulatory plateaus and terraces, the latter of fluvial deposits of sand, gravel and clay as well as beach sands and dunes.

Igneous rocks extend over wide areas. Andesite has the widest distribution, nearly all the volcanoes being composed of one or another of its varieties. Granite is the most common of the plutonic rocks.

OROGRAPHY.

Japan is generally mountainous, the mainland being the summit of a submarine range, one spur of which extends to Formosa in the S. and the other to Saghalien in the N.; these two converge in the centre of Hondo and form the so-called Japanese Alps. In addition there are three distinct volcanic ranges, the Fuji, near Tokio, the Kirishima in Kyushu, and the Kuriles. There are over 200 volcanic peaks, of which 51 are more or less active.

The principal peaks are :—

	Ft.		Ft.
Fuji	12,387	Shirangamatake ...	9,920
Akaishi	10,214	Komagatake	9,905
Yarigatake	10,204	Senjogatake	9,769
Shirane	10,202	Dairenge	9,871
Ontake	10,128	Renge	9,683

In addition to the above, Mt. Morrison (Niitaka) and seven other peaks in Formosa are higher than Mt. Fuji, which is the sacred mountain of Japan. Asamayama, Bandai, Komage-take (all in Hondo), Asoyama (Kyushu), Oshima and Kirishimayama are the most active volcanoes. There are thirteen principal plains, seven of which are in the Hokkaido, which is mostly plain. The principal cities are all situated on plains, Tokio and Yokohama on the Kwanto, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe on the Kinai, whilst the famous coal mines of Kyushu are all on the Tsukushi plain.

HYDROGRAPHY.

Owing to the mountainous nature and narrow formation of the country there are few long rivers, only six exceeding 150 miles. These are :—Ishikari, Shimano, Tone, Kitakami, Teshio and Mogami. There are over 200 other rivers.

There are more than 200 lakes, of which, however, the most important are Lake Biwa, with a circumference of 120 miles, and Lakes Chuzenji and Hakone, which are world-famous beauty-spots.

There are almost innumerable waterfalls, the highest being Nashi, near Osaka (800 ft.) The abundance of water in the country will in the future play a great part in the industrial development, the rivers and falls being increasingly employed for hydro-electric purposes.

FLORA.

Owing to the fact that the Japanese Empire extends over or into four zones, Torrid, Tropical, Temperate and Frigid, the flora is particularly rich and variegated.

For simplicity the principal forest trees and crops are classified below under the zones in which they grow.

Torrid :—Comprising Formosa, under 500 m.s. altitude, S. Loochoo Is. and Bonin Is. :—

Ficus Wightiana ; Pandanus Odratissimus ; Nephelium Longana ; Areca Catechu ; Arenga Saccharifera ; Musa Basjoo and most bamboos.

Crops : Rice, sugar-cane, tea, sweet potatoes, beans, peanuts, millet, China-grass, jute and indigo.

Tropical :—Comprising Shikoku, Kyushu, N. Loochoo Is. and Hondo, S. of 36 N. Lat., and altitudes 500 to 1,900 m.s. in Formosa :—

Cinnamomum Camphora ; Buxus Sempervirens ; various evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved querci ; carpinus luxiflora ; pinus densiflora ; P. thunbergii ; Cryptomeria japonica ; Phyllostachys Quilioi ; Ph. puberula Munro ; Ph. mitis.

Crops : Tobacco, tea, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, barley, wheat, oranges, persimmon.

Temperate :—Comprising Hondo, N. of 36 N. Lat. and Hokkaido, S. of 43 5′ N. Lat. and altitudes 1,900 to 3,000 m.s. in Formosa :—

Conifers ; Chamaecyparis obtusa ; Cryptomeria jap. ; Thujopsis dolabrata ; Sciadopytis verticillata ; Cham. pisifera ; Thuja jap. maxim ; Abies firma ; Tsuga Sieboldi Carr ; Picea bicolor ; P. polita Carr ; Pinus parviflora ; Picea Koraiensis ; P. pentaphylla Mayr ; Larix leptolepis Gord.

Deciduous broad-leaved ; Zelkowa acuminata pl. ; Fraxinus mandschurica ; Cercidiphyllum japonicum ; Quercus crispula ; Pterocarya rhoifolia ; Aesculus turbinata ; Juglans Siebol, maxim ; Ulmus campestris ; Castanea vulgaris ; Phellodendron amurense ; Acanthopanax ricinifolium ; Sophora jap. ; Populus tremula ; pop. balsamifera ; Magnolia hypoleuca ; Quercus dentata ; Prunus pseudo-Cerasus ; Fagus sylvatica ; Acer palmatum.

Crops : Rice, barley, tea, wheat, mulberry, tobacco, oats, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, apples, persimmon.

Frigid :—Comprising N. Hokkaido, Kurile Is., Saghalien and altitudes above 3,500 m.s. in Formosa and 1,800 m.s. in Hondo :—

Conifers ; Abies sachalinensis Mast. ; Picea aganensis Fisch. Pinus pumila Pall. ; Picea Glehni ; Larix leptolepis Gord.

Deciduous broad-leaved ; Betula alba vulgaris ; alnus incana ; Pirus aucuparia Gaert.

Crops : Rye, maize, millet, beans, oats, flax and potatoes.

CLIMATE.

The southern extremity of the island projects into the Torrid Zone, whilst its northern extremity is at a considerable distance outside the Frigid Zone. The majority of the Empire therefore lies within the Temperate Zone. Surrounded on all sides by the sea, the islands maintain on the whole a mild temperature, though owing to their length, extending over 30 degrees of latitude, there are very considerable variations of temperature, variations which are further influenced by the proximity of the Asiatic Continent.

The degree of humidity within the islands is considerably higher than with continental countries, and there is an abundant rainfall. The rainy season (nubai) commences officially on June 11th and lasts for three weeks or a month. As the staple food crop of Japan is rice, the regularity in both time and volume of the rainfall is a matter of considerable economic importance. From September to October the islands are subject to typhoons of a sudden and violent nature.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS OF FOUR PRINCIPAL CENTRES.

HAKODATE (1912).

	Air Temperature. Mean.	Amount of Precipitation mm.		Air Temperature. Mean.	Amount of Precipitation mm.
January	97.47	29.6	August	20.86	57.6
February	99.71	120.2	September	16.25	214.1
March	1.37	113.7	October	10.42	87.8
April	6.58	64.0	November	2.53	61.7
May	10.03	118.6	December	97.93	74.1
June	13.89	117.8			
July	17.90	103.7	Annual	7.91	1162.9

	Amount of Evaporation mm. Mean.	Number of Days with Rain Hail (*arare*). Snow Hail (*hyo*).	Snow.
January	1.19	28	28
February	1.44	20	19
March	2.52	20	20
April	3.45	11	11
May	3.54	14	0
June	2.97	14	0
July	3.93	12	0
August	4.04	13	0
September	3.68	15	0
October	2.41	13	2
November	1.45	22	17
December	1.08	26	26
Annual	2.64	194	123

TOKYO (1912).

	Air Temperature. Mean	Amount of Precipitation mm.		Air Temperature. Mean.	Amount of Precipitation mm.
January	3.02	49.9	August	25.22	67.9
February	6.14	120.1	September	20.15	400.7
March	8.05	115.6	October	15.88	107.5
April	12.95	142.0	November	9.38	106.1
May	16.67	106.1	December	4.65	101.6
June	20.10	264.1			
July	24.30	152.7	Annual	13.88	1734.3

	Amount of Evaporation mm. Mean.	Number of Days with Rain Hail (*arare*). Snow Hail (*hyo*).	Snow.
January	2.00	5	5
February	1.92	11	2
March	2.48	14	1
April	3.15	12	0
May	3.41	14	0
June	3.27	19	0
July	3.65	17	0
August	4.38	10	0
September	2.14	11	0
October	2.39	12	0
November	1.73	9	0
December	1.39	19	3
Annual	2.66	153	11

OSAKA (1912).

	Air Temperature. Mean.	Amount of Precipitation mm.		Air Temperature. Mean.	Amount of Precipitation m.m.
January	4.46	45.8	August	27.22	77.6
February	7.17	149.3	September	22.11	255.0
March	8.13	100.5	October	16.95	56.4
April	13.37	153.7	November	10.68	45.1
May	17.38	75.7	December	67.06	96.8
June	21.45	108.3			
July	25.19	158.7	Annual	15.07	1322.9

	Amount of Evaporation mm. Mean.	Number of Days with Rain Hail (*arare*). Snow Hail (*hyo*).	Snow.
January	2.06	8	6
February	2.26	10	2
March	2.34	14	0
April	4.29	16	0
May	5.66	11	0
June	5.97	11	0
July	5.62	14	0
August	7.42	4	0
September	4.00	18	0
October	3.34	10	0
November	2.40	9	0
December	1.94	9	3
Annual	3.94	134	11

NAGASAKI (1912).

	Air Temperature. Mean.	Amount of Precipitation mm.		Air Temperature. Mean.	Amount of Precipitation mm.
January	4.85	65.1	August	26.17	35.8
February	8.56	189.9	September	21.85	187.9
March	9.66	172.4	October	16.86	116.6
April	13.96	180.5	November	10.60	62.5
May	17.45	68.5	December	7.75	108.5
June	21.15	222.2			
July	24.19	572.1	Annual	15.25	1982.0

	Amount of Evaporation mm. Mean.	Number of Days with Rain Hail (*arare*). Snow Hail (*hyo*).	Snow.
January	1.74	19	7
February	2.52	13	4
March	3.16	13	0
April	4.36	12	0
May	5.76	9	0
June	4.90	11	0
July	4.00	23	0
August	6.38	5	0
September	4.49	16	0
October	3.84	13	0
November	2.54	11	0
December	2.28	15	0
Annual	3.83	160	11

CHAPTER II.

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE.

ORIGIN AND ETHNOLOGY.

The origin of the Japanese is obscure, and although innumerable theories have been advanced no general agreement has been arrived at by the scholars who have investigated the matter.

The following are the principal theories advanced:—

1. That the Japanese owe a good deal of their composition to the Ainu, the aborigines of Japan, who originally entered the country from the mainland of Siberia. This theory has now been practically abandoned, in view of the researches of Baelz, Aston, Batchelor and others.

2. That the Japanese are originally of Malayan stock.

3. That the Japanese are a mixture of Tartar-Mongolian races from Central and Southern Asia, a theory supported by Brinkley, Griffis, Max von Brandt and others.

4. That the Japanese are purely Mongols. This theory emanates from Baelz and Rein, and is supported by Chamberlain.

5. That the Japanese are a mixture of a Caucasian, Negrito, Mongolian and Semitic races, the Negrito elements being originally found in Japan previous to the immigration from the mainland of Asia, in which all authorities believe. This theory is based on the researches of Munro.

The sum of all the above theories is that the Japanese race consists of a mixture of races all Asiatic in origin, and that therefore the Japanese are an Asiatic race.

Recently a Russian student has advanced the theory that the Japanese have in part blood of the Ugrian stock, and are similar to the Finns and certain nomadic tribes of Northern and Central Russia. Savoff, the author of this theory, bases his belief principally on the evidence of language.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

There are two distinct castes of feature to be met with in Japan. "Among the upper classes the fine long oval face, with prominent well-chiselled features, deep-sunken eye-sockets, high and narrow forehead, rounded nose, bud-like mouth, pointed chin, small hands and feet, contrast strikingly with the round flattened face, less oblique eyes, almost level with the face and straight noses, expanded and upturned at the roots. The former type prevails amongst the gentry and nobility, the latter among agricultural and labouring classes. The one is the Yamato, or southern type, the other is the Ainu, or northern type" (Griffis).

The legs of the Japanese are in comparison considerably shorter than the body, due to the habits of centuries, in squatting on their heels instead of sitting on the buttocks. As a general rule the Japanese are yellow in colour, though especially amongst young girls the skin is often remarkably white, which, however, later in life adopts a yellow tone. The hair is without exception jet black, turning to grey and pure white late in life. Amongst the women it is often curly, but amongst the men, with rare exception, straight and coarse, due probably to the habit of shaving the heads of young children.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Increase per 100 Inhabitants.	Population Per Sq. Ri
Japan Proper.					
1884...	...19,157,857	18,711,092	37,868,949	1.11	1,527
1889...	...20,246,336	19,825,684	40,072,020	1.17	1,616
1894...	...21,122,899	20,690,316	41,813,215	1.03	1,686
1899...	...22,334,908	21,935,598	44,270,495	1.16	1,785
1904...	...23,836,409	23,383,162	47,219,566	1.04	1,904
1905...	...24,049,964	23,628,443	47,678,396	0.97	1,922
1906...	...24,314,790	23,849,987	48,164,761	1.02	1,942
1907...	...24,645,028	24,174,627	48,819,630	1.36	1,968
1908...	...25,046,380	24,542,424	49,588,804	1.58	2,000
1909...	...25,387,023	24,867,454	50,254,471	1.34	2,026
1910...	...25,759,347	25,225,505	50,984,844	1.45	2,056
1911...	...26,096,975	25,549,311	51,646,273	1.30	2,083
1912...	...26,436,482	25,875,603	52,312,068	1.29	2,110
1913...	...26,779,624	26,205,818	52,985,423	1.29	2,137
Korea (Chosen).					
1906...	... 6,915,706	6,107,323	13,023,029	...	922
1907...	... 6,926,375	6,114,326	13,040,701	0.14	923
1908...	... 6,942,836	6,128,341	13,071,177	0.23	925
1909...	... 6,952,269	6,138,587	13,090,856	0.15	926
1910...	... 7,057,458	6,255,559	13,313,017	1.70	942
1911...	... 7,397,994	6,657,875	14,055,869	5.58	995
1912...	... 7,732,404	7,094,697	14,827,101	5.49	1,050
1913...	... 7,882,076	7,281,990	15,164,066	2.77	1,074
Formosa (Taiwan).					
1904...	... 1,649,352	1,430,340	3,079,692	1.64	1,320
1905...	... 1,671,204	1,488,850	3,160,054	2.87	1,355
1906...	... 1,691,029	1,502,679	3,193,708	1.06	1,369
1907...	... 1,706,172	1,517,796	3,223,968	0.95	1,382
1908...	... 1,718,620	1,533,969	3,252,589	0.89	1,394
1909...	... 1,735,984	1,554,202	3,290,186	1.16	1,410
1910...	... 1,760,019	1,581,198	3,341,217	1.55	1,432
1911...	... 1,794,052	1,616,786	3,410,838	2.08	1,462
1912...	... 1,816,429	1,646,464	3,462,893	1.53	1,485
1913...	... 1,837,698	1,674,909	3,512,607	1.44	1,506
Japanese Saghalien (Karafuto).					
1906...	8,042	4,319	12,361	...	5
1907...	12,458	8,011	20,469	65.59	9
1908...	14,933	11,460	26,393	28.94	11
1909...	14,723	11,513	26,236	0.59	11
1910...	17,693	13,324	31,017	18.22	14
1911...	20,175	15,774	35,949	15.90	16
1912...	20,741	15,984	36,725	2.16	17
1913...	23,733	18,879	42,612	16.03	19

NOTE:—(1). The figures for the population of Korea, Formosa and Japanese Saghalien represent the number of persons actually domiciled or resident there.

(2). With regard to the number of persons actually domiciled or resident in Korea, the reliable figures for the number of Koreans in the years prior to 1909 inclusive are not procurable, so that the number of Koreans actually domiciled or resident there on May 10th, 1910, is given here.

(3). For 1911, 1912 and 1913 in the case of Japan Proper, for 1912 and 1913 in the case of Formosa and for 1913 in the case of Korea and Japanese Saghalien, the estimated population is givenhere respectively.

THE AINUS.

The remnants of the Ainus are limited to the Hokkaido, although at one time they undoubtedly spread to the South, even threatening the Japanese Empire of the early middle ages with disruption.

Their number at the present time is only between 15,000 and 16,000.

The Ainus are a distinct race from the Japanese, and there has been, comparatively speaking, little intermarriage between the two races.

The average height of the men is five foot four and of the women about five feet two. They are described always as "hairy," though close observers do not find them more hairy than the remote tribes of Russia. They are filthy in their habits, drunkards almost beyond reformation, totally lacking in any respect for women and with an elaborate ceremonial and etiquette. The idleness and depravity of the men is in part atoned for by a love of sport, the sole redeeming remnant of a character formed when the race was composed of bloodthirsty barbarians.

The introduction of Christianity by the indefatigable missionary, Batchelor, has done much to improve the condition of women, as they are permitted by their menfolk to indulge in this form of religion, whilst they are not allowed under any pretext to offer prayers to the gods of their own race.

Undoubtedly they are a dying race, and the years cannot be many before they will be entirely wiped from the face of the earth. For the present they are mostly interesting as the remains of a purely barbaric aboriginal race, which can be studied at close quarters, without much trouble or any hardship.

NUMBER OF PREFECTURES, RURAL DISTRICTS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

(31st December, 1911.)

Section.	Population. (At the end of 1908.)	Prefectures.	Rural Districts.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.
Mainland { Central	19,004,481	17	202	23	544	4,148
Mainland { Northern	7,480,432	7	90	12	217	1,698
Mainland { Western	10,929,374	10	137	14	215	2,769
Shikoku	3,288,310	4	36	5	69	742
Kiushiu	7,246,934	7	80	10	126	1,407
Okinawa	501,818	1	5	2	1	48
Hokkaido	1,137,455	1	87	3	22	313
Total	49,588,804	47	637	69	1,194	11,125
Korea (Chosen) ...	13,071,177	13	329		4,351	
Formosa (Taiwan) ...	3,252,589	12	87		3,017	
Japanese Saghalien (Karafuto) ...	26,393	1	5	—	—	—
Grand Total	65,938,963	73	1,058	—	—	—

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO ACTUAL DOMICILE.

Districts.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Born living.			Still-born.				Deaths.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex unknown.	Total.
Tokio-fu	19,651	2,712	41,776	39,581	81,357	3,964	3,395	32	7,391	28,925	27,385	—	56,310
Kioto-fu	9,360	1,035	19,351	18,486	37,837	1,846	1,583	3	3,432	12,583	12,835	1	25,419
Osaka-fu	14,971	1,611	30,951	29,708	60,659	3,055	2,599	21	5,675	21,531	21,844	—	43,375
Kanagawa-ken	8,509	962	18,009	17,478	35,487	1,895	1,622	7	3,524	10,959	10,500	—	21,459
Hiogo-ken	16,164	1,847	33,754	32,885	66,639	2,777	2,471	13	5,261	21,300	21,362	—	42,662
Nagasaki-ken	7,573	1,099	15,338	14,944	30,282	1,004	861	2	1,867	9,649	8,942	—	18,591
Niigata-ken	19,041	3,217	34,675	34,086	68,761	2,816	2,504	13	5,333	19,892	19,975	—	39,867
Saitama-ken	10,863	1,280	22,231	21,664	43,895	3,487	3,309	16	6,812	14,189	14,388	—	28,577
Gumma-ken	7,637	1,106	16,738	16,265	33,003	1,996	1,803	9	3,808	10,525	10,178	—	20,703
Chiba-ken	11,123	1,538	21,800	21,245	43,045	3,121	2,762	29	5,912	14,844	14,698	—	29,542
Ibaraki-ken	10,269	1,130	21,114	20,212	41,326	3,337	2,994	24	6,355	13,401	12,714	—	26,115
Tochigi-ken	8,604	1,082	16,994	16,311	33,305	2,478	2,200	10	4,688	9,359	8,901	—	18,260
Nara-ken	5,036	514	10,399	9,978	20,377	1,177	1,030	4	2,211	5,729	5,792	—	11,521
Miye-ken	9,067	1,023	18,606	17,917	36,523	1,789	1,592	8	3,389	11,004	11,629	—	22,633
Aichi-ken	16,274	2,152	34,408	33,007	67,415	3,167	2,733	10	5,910	19,738	20,501	—	40,239
Shidzuoka-ken	13,633	2,144	25,688	24,649	50,337	2,544	2,236	8	4,788	14,126	13,937	—	28,063
Yamanashi-ken	4,927	611	9,960	9,353	19,313	1,164	1,057	3	2,224	5,294	5,305	—	10,599
Shiga-ken	6,179	573	11,721	11,355	23,076	1,065	882	2	1,949	7,654	8,060	—	15,714
Gifu-ken	9,203	1,216	18,696	18,217	36,913	2,193	1,914	12	4,119	10,705	11,342	—	22,047
Nagano-ken	11,616	1,465	23,438	22,705	46,143	2,826	2,568	3	5,397	13,616	14,056	—	27,672
Miyagi-ken	8,958	1,189	16,787	16,142	32,929	1,802	1,458	5	3,265	9,398	8,758	—	18,156
Fukushima-ken	10,899	1,748	21,493	20,057	41,550	2,588	2,468	9	5,065	12,292	11,705	—	23,997

Iwate-ken	7,410	1,204	14,552	14,045	28,597	1,560	1,506	5	3,071	8,165	8,126	—	16,291
Awomori-ken	6,843	1,175	15,166	14,560	29,726	1,004	949	11	1,964	8,094	7,783	—	15,877
Yamagata-ken	8,363	1,397	17,237	16,550	33,787	1,458	1,285	10	2,753	10,730	10,362	—	21,092
Akita-ken	8,389	1,551	16,445	15,658	32,103	1,869	1,843	4	3,716	9,330	8,872	—	18,202
Fukui-ken	5,781	779	11,806	11,441	23,247	947	825	1	1,773	7,573	8,268	—	15,841
Ishikawa-ken	7,170	943	14,518	14,199	28,717	1,240	1,085	6	2,331	9,071	9,592	—	18,663
Toyama-ken	7,328	887	15,364	14,978	30,342	828	737	3	1,568	8,601	8,923	—	17,524
Tottori-ken	3,775	571	6,759	6,499	13,258	839	751	8	1,598	4,152	3,925	1	8,078
Shimane-ken	6,322	998	10,684	10,312	20,996	1,254	1,098	5	2,357	7,591	7,446	—	15,037
Okayama-ken	9,930	1,250	18,657	18,005	36,662	1,997	1,832	17	3,896	12,354	12,554	—	24,908
Hiroshima-ken	15,158	2,533	26,091	24,702	50,793	2,296	1,900	12	4,208	15,867	16,687	—	32,554
Yamaguchi-ken	9,464	1,297	14,910	14,214	29,124	746	735	6	1,487	10,456	10,562	—	21,018
Wakayama-ken	6,146	660	12,222	11,659	23,881	1,246	1,150	2	2,398	7,197	7,263	—	14,460
Tokushima-ken	5,861	700	12,121	11,669	23,790	1,266	1,075	2	2,343	9,022	9,351	—	18,373
Kagawa-ken	6,184	815	13,564	13,102	26,666	1,192	1,008	8	2,208	8,698	8,845	—	17,543
Ehime-ken	9,395	1,651	17,869	17,272	35,141	1,345	1,118	3	2,466	10,953	10,896	—	21,849
Kochi-ken	5,531	885	10,241	9,782	20,023	892	800	7	1,699	7,265	6,527	—	13,792
Fukuoka-ken	14,504	1,698	28,475	27,233	55,708	2,773	2,462	6	5,241	18,097	17,107	—	35,204
Oita-ken	7,735	1,147	12,973	12,627	25,600	829	682	1	1,512	9,051	9,306	—	18,357
Saga-ken	5,890	672	11,485	10,901	22,386	1,090	964	6	2,060	6,956	6,353	—	13,309
Kumamoto-ken	10,459	1,414	18,343	17,936	36,279	483	471	—	954	12,120	11,982	—	24,102
Miyazaki-ken	4,083	630	8,618	8,202	16,820	645	545	1	1,191	4,721	4,587	—	9,308
Kagoshima-ken	9,791	962	20,404	19,795	40,199	544	449	—	993	10,776	10,042	—	20,818
Okinawa-ken	7,276	1,038	6,747	6,412	13,159	2	2	—	4	4,623	4,257	—	8,880
Hokkaido (Yezo)	12,877	1,321	33,601	32,080	65,681	2,778	2,445	3	5,226	16,900	14,733	—	31,633
Total	441,222	59,432	872,779	840,078	1,712,857	83,214	73,808	370	157,392	535,076	529,156	2	1,064,234

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN CITIES OF NOT LESS THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS.

Names of Cities.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Born living.			Still-born.			Deaths.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Famale.	Sex unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tokio	12,340	1,860	25,402	23,984	49,386	2,293	1,898	14	4,205	18,525	17,345	35,870
Kioto	3,430	427	6,877	6,551	13,428	521	439	—	960	4,697	4,745	9,442
Osaka	7,079	893	13,328	12,711	26,039	1,500	1,225	15	2,740	10,471	10,467	20,938
Sakai	494	79	994	938	1,932	86	79	—	165	696	734	1,430
Yokohama	2,194	301	4,202	4,239	8,441	444	369	—	813	2,850	2,734	5,584
Yokosuka	456	57	1,101	1,106	2,207	100	74	1	175	683	573	1,256
Kobe	2,668	396	5,059	4,954	10,013	522	441	—	963	3,467	3,558	7,025
Nagasaki	826	147	1,403	1,346	2,749	138	122	—	260	1,063	1,020	2,083
Saseho	388	67	884	818	1,702	40	41	—	81	550	493	1,043
Niigata	706	160	1,115	1,127	2,242	74	62	1	137	784	757	1,541
Nagoya	2,815	432	5,746	5,441	11,187	422	378	3	803	3,455	3,526	6,981
Shidzuoka	546	80	1,018	991	2,009	58	63	—	121	621	628	1,249
Sendai	803	95	1,654	1,534	3,188	142	97	1	240	1,042	918	1,960
Fukui	423	77	822	805	1,627	79	64	1	144	633	664	1,297
Kanazawa	1,036	192	1,721	1,603	3,324	128	123	—	251	1,336	1,369	2,705
Toyama	681	100	1,035	1,012	2,047	63	55	—	118	761	752	1,513
Okayama	468	66	975	886	1,861	75	77	—	152	820	795	1,615
Hiroshima	1,084	219	1,881	1,786	3,667	185	134	1	320	1,328	1,325	2,653
Kure	727	125	1,678	1,610	3,288	147	126	—	273	1,037	1,015	2,052
Shimonoseki	411	54	614	629	1,243	52	76	—	128	475	409	884
Wakayama	543	67	1,083	970	2,053	86	78	—	164	652	716	1,368
Tokushima	481	71	880	860	1,740	68	55	—	123	834	811	1,645
Fukuoka	542	78	1,026	1,012	2,038	79	54	—	133	629	613	1,242
Moji	254	21	620	573	1,193	81	77	—	158	544	544	1,088
Kumamoto	366	52	714	640	1,354	58	72	—	130	594	608	1,202
Kagoshima	472	61	864	773	1,637	51	53	—	104	638	571	1,209
Sapporo	524	61	1,283	1,189	2,472	135	116	—	251	900	752	1,652
Otaru	690	84	1,481	1,436	2,917	154	125	—	279	992	867	1,859
Hakodate	881	119	1,998	1,992	3,990	162	136	—	298	1,248	1,097	2,345
Total	44,328	6,441	87,458	83,516	170,974	7,943	6,709	37	14,689	62,325	60,406	122,731

BIRTHS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Sex unknown.	Total.
Born living	872,779	840,078	—	1,712,857
Still-born	83,214	73,808	370	157,392
Total	955,993	913,886	370	1,870,249

Birthrate in cities over 50,000 inhabitants.

(Per 1,000.)

Legitimate	21.5	Born living: 24.6
Illegitimate	3.1	
Legitimate	1.4	Still-born: 2.1
Illegitimate	0.7	
Total births		26.7 Of all births

Birthrate in whole country.

(Per 1,000 inhabitants.)

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	
Born living	30.7	3.2	33.9
Still-born	2.4	0.7	3.1
Totals	33.1	3.9	37.0
Per 100 births.			
Born living	89.4	10.6	100.0
Still-born	91.6	—	100.0
Percentage of boys to girls	8.4	—	
	104.8/100	103.2/100	104.1/100

MARRIAGES.

Ordinary	399,892
Niufu-konin[1]	13,028
Mukoyoshi-yengumi[2]	28,302
Total	441,222

Condition of Married.

Men. State.	Total.	Proportion of total.	Women. State.	Total.	Proportion of total.
Bachelors	368,111	834.3°/∞	Spinsters	390,466	885.0°/∞
Widowers	33,477	75.9°/∞	Widows	12.269	27.8°/∞
Divorced	36,498	82.7°/∞	Divorced	35,569	80.6°/∞
Unknown	3,136	7.1°/∞	Unknown	2,918	6.6°/∞

[1] A marriage in which a man marries a widow and assumes her family name.

[2] An adopted son who marries the daughter of the house.

Divorces.

Number of Divorces	59,432.
Of which by mutual consent	59,019.
Proportion per 10,000 inhabitants	11.8
„ „ 10,000 marriages	134.7
Wife left household	852.1°/₀₀
Husband left household	119.9°/₀₀
Both continued in household	28.0°/₀₀
Within 5 years of marriage	571.2°/₀₀
„ 10 „ „	799.0°/₀₀

DEATHS.

	Total.	Proportion per 1,000 of sex in whole country.	In cities over 50,000.
Male	535,076	21.1	17.8
Female	529,156	21.1	20.2
Sex unknown	2		
Total	1,064,234	21.1	18.9
Proportion of men to women	101.1/100	103.2/100	

Infantile Mortality.

	Boys.	Girls.
Under 1 year	147,338	128,797
„ 2 years	33,474	32,662
„ 3 „	18,058	18,166
„ 4 „	11,062	11,138
„ 5 „	6,464	6,839

Condition of Deceased.

	Male.		Female.
Bachelors	301,275	Spinsters	280,508
Married	150,564	Married	112,077
Widowers	71,712	Widows	126,065
Divorced	7,113	Divorced	7,460
Unknown	4,412	Unknown	3,046

Sex unknown, 2.

The highest mortality amongst	widowers is between	65—80
„ „ „	widows „	
„ „ „	divorcées „	50—65
„ „ „	married men „	40—50
„ „ „	divorcés „	30—55
„ „ „	wives „	25—40
„ „ „	bachelors is under	30

DEATHS BY SEX AND AGE.

Age.	Men.	Women.	Sex unknown.	Total.
0— 5	216,396	197,602	1	413,999
5—10	15,587	16,805	—	32,392
10—15	9,142	13,359	—	22,501
15—20	15,719	21,469	—	37,188
20—25	18,801	22,758	—	41,559
25—30	15,800	20,162	—	35,962
30—35	14,570	19,049	—	33,619
35—40	13,381	16,356	—	29,737
40—45	14,531	14,643	—	29,174
45—50	16,036	12,793	—	28,829
50—55	21,714	16,669	—	38,383
55—60	27,088	20,275	—	47,363
60—65	32,371	24,546	—	56,917
65—70	32,755	27,935	—	60,690
70—75	27,047	26,552	—	53,599
75—80	23,076	27,039	—	50,115
80—85	14,314	19,434	—	33,748
85—90	5,317	8,654	—	13,971
90—95	1,206	2,343	—	3,549
95—	205	700	—	905
Age unknown	20	13	1	34
Total	535,076	529,156	2	1,064,234

Causes of Death.

(Per 10,000 of each sex.)

	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
Tuberculosis	25.2	29.7	Tuberculosis of Stomach	1.7	3.2
Diarrhœa and Enteric	14.9	19.0	Tuberculosis of other organs	3.2	5.5
Pneumonia and Bronchitis Pneumonia	11.2	12.0	Tubercular Meningitis	2.5	2.9
Meningitis	11.1	13.7	Peritonitis	2.6	3.4
Cerebral Disease	11.0	10.0	Appendicitis	0.5	0.4
Congenital Debility and Malformation	8.9	8.4	Suicide	1.8	1.3
Senility	4.0	9.1	Poisoning	0.2	0.1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6.3	7.5	Violence	3.5	1.9
Beri-beri	7.3	5.6	Undiagnosed	8.6	9.3
Cancer	6.1	6.9	Leprosy	0.1	0.0
Heart Disease	5.9	6.7	Syphilis	1.9	1.8
Nervous Disorders	4.8	4.4	Abdominal Typhus	2.9	2.7
Acute Bronchitis	6.2	6.4	As. Cholera	1.0	0.7
			Diphtheria	1.3	1.2
			Influenza	0.2	0.3

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY.

As the origin of the Japanese is entirely lost in obscurity, history is unable to give any account of their earliest days. Mythology has, however, preserved a number of extraordinary and picturesque theories. According to one of these, two supernatural beings, Izanagi and his sister, Izanami, were the parents of Japan. Having created "the great eight island country," they brought into being the Sun-Goddess, Ama-terasu, who in due course was delivered of a child-god, who was the first ruler of Japan. The direct descendant of this god-ruler was Jimmu Tenno, acknowledged to be the first human Emperor of the country (660 B.C.). This curious mythological origin, which finds a close parallel in the Kalevala of the Finns and to a certain extent in the Book of Genesis, has resulted in the Imperial family being regarded, even till to-day, as of divine descent, and in Japan as a heaven-sent land. Whilst the latter theory has received severe checks from the progress of science and especially of geology, the former theory still retains a firm hold on the popular imagination.

The principal sources of early Japanese history are the "Kojiki," or "Record of Ancient Matters," and the "Nihongi," or "Chronicles of Japan," both of which, whilst of absorbing interest, are to a great extent unreliable. The early history of the country is probably fated, therefore, to remain in as great obscurity as the origin of the race. After some account of the warlike doings of Jimmu and the date of his death (585 B.C.) the chroniclers are silent for a period of four centuries, when they give some details of the Emperor Sujin (97 B.C.), when the first census of the kingdom was taken and the first taxes imposed. The Emperor Suinin succeeded him in 29 B.C. and reigned until 70 A.D. His successor, Keike, is notable as the father of eighty children. The Empress Jingon (201 A.D.) was the first Japanese conqueror of Korea. Her son, Ojin, was responsible for the first introduction of Chinese influences.

With the 6th century the early records attain some resemblance to facts. By the 7th century Buddhism had been established all over the land, introduced from Korea. A fairly close connection with China had been created, and a complete system of provincial and state organisation drawn up and enforced.

As the relations and intercourse between Japan and China increased a great reform movement took place, which was solely the result of careful study by Japanese missions of the Chinese system of government under the T'an dynasty. Instead of a loosely knit organisation of tribes, recognising the Emperor as chief high-priest and chief war-lord and judge, the new system placed the land in his absolute possession and the government was modelled on a centralised bureaucratic plan, which killed the tribal system and initiated that of the family. At the same time the divinity of the Emperor was acknowledged, in company with his autocracy. This theory, carried into practise, necessitated a religious seclusion and the delegation of the imperial authority to ministers and state officials, drawn from an exclusive nobility. This reorganisation is known as the "Reform of Taikwas." Its effects are still visible in the internal politics of Japan. The Emperor is still regarded as semi-divine and still lives to a great extent secluded from the world. The great families, which in fact were only a reconstitution of the stronger tribes of ancient times, developed into clans and still are omnipotent in the administration of the country.

During the four centuries of the real Fujiwara period (670-1050) the chief administrative office was that of the *kuambaku* or regent, an office at first arrogated to themselves by the Fujiwara and subsequently made hereditary in that family. The period is noticeable firstly for being the highwater mark of literary development, a result not so surprising when it is remembered that the conditions in the court at Kyoto closely resembled those of the Renaissance period in Italy; and secondly for the creation of two military grades, the Shogun and the Samurai.

The immediate cause of the appointment of a Shogun—the word literally means "generalissimo"—was the danger of the disruption of the empire, owing to the raids from the north by the barbarian Ainu. The Fujiwaras being wrapped in sloth and luxury determined that the simplest method of fighting the enemy was to delegate military authority and duties to others, in much the same way as the Italian princelets of the middle ages engaged conditierre to wage their wars for them. The first Shogun was appointed in 813 A.D. The appointment was followed by a division of the common people into warriors and agriculturalists, the former being the richer amongst the peasants, skilled in archery and possessed of fighting implements, the latter the poor and feeble. The result was quickly to create a military caste and to establish a species of feudalism all over the country, only differing from the mediæval feudalism of Europe in as much as it was not based on a land tenure.

The Shogun with his warriors, called Samurai, successfully drove back the Ainu and restored external peace to the country. Internally, however, the creation of an internal and all-powerful military system caused trouble. The great clans, who were not steeped in the sensuousness of the Kyoto court, realised the weapon which lay to their hand, and the possession of the office of Shogun became a prize worth fighting for. From the middle of the 10th century there were constant wars and disorders, due to the ambitions of the more powerful of the military clans and principally owing to the rivalry of the Taira and Minamoto families. In many respects these wars resembled the War of Roses in England, the Taira fighting under red and the Minamoto under white colours. The dispute lasted until the middle of the twelfth century, and with its settlement, by the appointment of Taira no-Kiyomori to the post of Councillor of State, must be dated the final collapse of the Fujiwara power, although for a century previous their influence had by no means been supreme in the state. Taira, having secured the position nearest the throne, set himself to consolidate his power and to entrench himself at court by filling the thirty viceroyships and all other offices of state with nominations from his own family. He married his daughter to the Emperor and raised their three-year-old son to the throne. Incidentally he started to exterminate the whole brood of his old enemies, the Minamoto. The head of the latter family, Yoritomo, raised the standard of revolt, and though at first defeated, he managed after the death of Taira-Kiyomori in 1182 to expel the Taira family, who withdrew with the infant Emperor to Kyushu. The final defeat of the Taira came at the naval battle of Shimonoseki, when the majority of the clan with their leader were either drowned or slain, the widow of their greatest leader, Kiyomori, afterwards drowning herself in the Straits of Shimonoseki, together with the infant Emperor, whose guardian she had been appointed. Yoritomo, the head of the Minamoto family, established the capital of the kingdom at Kamakura, where he ruled as a despot, paying but nominal authority to the Emperor, although the figment of Imperial nomination was still maintained. His first years of authority were spent in exterminating the remains of the Taira and crushing members of his own family and of the Fujiwara who were inclined to resent his supremacy.

As an administrator Yoritomo ranks amongst the greatest Japan has known. He created the elaborate machinery of government, which lasted

down through the Hojo era. It was threefold. Firstly that of the administration *de facto* at Kamakura; secondly that of the government *de jure* at Kyoto; and, thirdly, the provincial administration. In addition he had in each circle of government to differentiate between the feudal organisation, which was the direct bulwark of his power, and the general organisation, which had to deal with the administration of the people as a whole, without encroaching on the rights and privileges of the feudal retainers.

On the death of Yoritomo, owing to the youth of his son, the Hojo family into which he had married succeeded to the power, at first under the guidance of Lady Masa, his widow. In order to establish their authority more firmly the Hojo cleared off both Yoritomo's sons by assassination and became supreme in the land.

With a modesty worthy of Machiavelli the Hojo never assumed the office of Shogun, but created for themselves a new post, "Shikken," or "Power-Holder." They reigned for 150 years and reduced both Emperor and Shogun to the position of puppets, setting them up and pulling them down at will. The brightest spot in their record was the repulse of the armada, dispatched by Kublai Khan to conquer Kyushu. As already remarked, the administrative system organised by Yoritomo was continued and developed, and considerable attention was given to coding and proper administration of the laws.

No one clan can ever succeed in maintaining an undisputed monopoly of power, and the Hojo were no exception to the rule. Their difficulties were aggravated by the presence of a deposed Emperor, Go-Daigo, who, aided by some of the dissatisfied clans, raised a rebellion and finally crushed the Hojo, who became as the Fujiwara, the Taira and Minamoto, merely memories. Sixty years of warfare between two branches of the Imperial family followed, a war known as that of the North and the South. It was not so much a strife between members of the Imperial house, however, as a life and death struggle between the Ashikaga and Nitta families, as to which should succeed to the honours and powers of the Hojo and their predecessors. The Imperial candidates were in truth only catspaws, the acknowledgment of either by the rest of the nation being the signal of the triumph of the clan backing him. It is interesting to note that considerable importance was attached during the war to the possession of the three sacred relics, the sacred sword, necklace and mirror, which have been from time immemorial the emblems of sovereignty in Japan. The possession of all three by one side or the other and their assumption by the candidate would have been sufficient to obtain the homage of the rest of the nation. The war was finally ended by the victory of the Northern candidate and the supremacy of the Ashikaga clan. They ruled from 1338 until 1573, a period during which the courts of both Shogun and Emperor fell back into a luxury and effeminacy similar to that which marked the Fujiwara régime.

During their rule, in 1542, a Portuguese, Mendez Pinto, discovered the country, his vessel having been driven there by stress of weather. He was quickly followed by traders and missionaries, St. Francis Xavier and a band of monks arriving at Kagoshima in 1549. Nobunaga, the last of the Ashikaga Shoguns, and the first Japanese friend of Christianity, died in 1582 and was succeeded by his principal general Hideyoshi. The latter never adopted the title of Shogun, but nominated members of the Minamoto family to that office, he himself marrying into the Fujiwara family and taking the title of Regent. Hideyoshi, though of peasant origin, is the most striking figure in Japanese history previous to the Restoration of 1868. He conquered Korea and fought a long war with China. He stamped out civil war, re-codified the laws, expelled the Christians with considerable ferocity, and gave Japan an international status in Asia. In 1591 he resigned the title of Regent and adopted

that of "Taiko," or "Great Councillor" and in history is known as "Taiko Sama." He died in 1598.

Civil war followed the death of Hideyoshi until 1603, when Iyeyasu established the Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns, which lasted down to 1868 and was the last to hold that office. His other claim to fame is the manner in which by transferring the Shoguns' capital to Yedo and insisting on the Daimyos, or great feudal chiefs, residing every other year in that place and leaving their wives and children there as hostages, when absent, he brought the feudal lords to a condition of almost absolute submission to the Shogunate. The attitude of the Tokugawa Shogunate to the throne was far more drastic than that of any of its predecessors. The Emperor was kept in absolute submission, without even the power to leave his palace; his assent to laws and regulations was dispensed with, and he was forbidden to receive any but his Kyoto nobles without the consent of the Bakufu.

In 1600 Will Adams, the first Englishman to land in Japan, reached Nagasaki. He remained in Japan and became the first foreign adviser to that country. Iyeyasu, who had seen profit in foreign trade, had befriended foreign visitors, but after his death a reaction set in resulting in all ports being closed to them except Hirado and Nagasaki. In 1621, in order to further check foreign intercourse, a law was issued forbidding Japanese to leave the country and destroying all vessels large enough for ocean travel. In 1624 all foreigners except Dutch and Chinese were expelled. The Chinese were allowed to live and trade in Nagasaki, whilst the Dutch were confined to the island of Deshima outside that place. Every four years one Dutchman was allowed to cross the bridge and was escorted to Yedo, bearing the tribute of the foreigners to the Shogun. It would appear that the Dutch were only allowed to remain because they subordinated their religious to their commercial advancement. Thus the island kingdom, which Hideyoshi had commenced to expand and Iyeyasu to open to foreign eyes, was closed again for a couple of centuries. It appears now that the expulsion of the foreigner and his restriction to certain limited trading areas was a deliberate part of the Tokugawa policy of obtaining in their own hand all sources of revenue, and of closing every possible avenue whereby either the throne or discontented Daimyos could obtain assistance for a possible rebellion against the despotism of the Shogunate.

THE XIX CENTURY.

From the time when the foreigners were expelled from the country in the seventeenth century until the middle of the nineteenth century silence brooded over the land. During that time no news came from Japan Proper, and but little from the small colony of Dutchmen perched on the island of Deshima outside Nagasaki. We know now, however, that during this period the Shogunate descended from father to son in the Tokugawa family; the Shogun, ruling from Yedo, remained the autocrat of the land, whilst the Mikado was in ladylike seclusion in the court at Kyoto. The country was far from being happy. The continuation of the Shogunate in one family for so long a period had caused the abuses, which might naturally be expected—despotism, nepotism, financial disorder and popular discontent. Side by side with the growth of these troubles, learning had revived. Men began to exercise their intellects, and historical research very soon proved that the legitimate ruler of the country was the Mikado, whilst the Shogun was *de jure* and *de facto* an usurper. As the result of this intellectual activity there came a revival of the ancient religion of Shinto, which had always been closely associated with the Imperial family. With the discontent evoked by the increasing misrule of the Shogunate grew up the following situation. The

Shogun ruling by fear lived in Yedo, supported by a feudal army of nominally considerable strength, but actually of diminishing importance, inasmuch as many of the principal daimyos were jealous of the continued concentration of power in the hands of the Tokugawas. He also controlled the Buddhist section of the people, he being the protector of that religion. On the other hand, in Kyoto was the Mikado, surrounded by an effeminate court and learned scholars, bent on gradually restoring their master's prestige and the ancient religion. Between were the people, overtaxed, underfed and the victims of the brutality and conceit of the so-called samurai, who were, in fact, mostly bloodthirsty swashbucklers. It is obvious that the country was in a precarious condition, and that very little was needed to set the daimyos against the Shogunate. They had in the Mikado and Imperialism an excellent substitute for the feudal institutions, which they hoped to throw down, as the first step towards regaining their lost influence. Only the opportunity was lacking.

In 1853 Commodore Perry, with a squadron of four warships, appeared in Uraga Bay and demanded from the local governor: (1) Protection for American seamen and ships wrecked on the coast or driven into port by stress of weather; (2) the opening of one or more Japanese ports to American vessels for the purchase of provisions, water and fuel; and (3) the right to dispose of their cargoes by sale or barter.

At Yedo, when Perry's demands were received, consternation reigned, the more especially as he threatened to open hostilities if the reply should be unfavourable. His immediate requests were granted, but as to opening permanent relations, he was requested to return later, as it was a matter requiring the deepest consideration. Perry agreed to return to Japan in the following spring. During his absence, the Shogun died and was succeeded by his son, Iyesada Tokugawa, the 13th Shogun of his family. The foreign demands were the breaking point of the power of the Shogunate; two parties automatically arose in Japan, the Joi-i, or party of exclusion, and the Kaikoku, or party of admission. The former centred in Kyoto, the latter in Yedo. The Imperial party was from natural and political causes, for exclusion; from natural causes because Shintoism and Mikado worship, the creed of the new school of Kyoto courtiers, included the sanctity of Japanese soil, which the presence of foreigners would pollute; from political causes because opposition to the Shogunate, now a definite policy at Kyoto, meant opposition to any policy of the Bakufu, regardless of the fact that the foreigners, owing to their greater military strength, could first force the Shogun to treat and later the Mikado.

In 1854 Perry returned, and a treaty was signed and the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate opened to foreign trade and the right to appoint a resident consul at Shimoda approved. Great Britain quickly followed suit, and in 1857 Townsend Harris, the first American Consul in Japan, concluded a second treaty. In 1858, Lord Elgin came over from Tientsin, and a formal treaty was signed with Great Britain and later with other countries either by the Shogun, Iyesada, or, after his sudden death in 1858, by the Lord Li, who had been appointed regent for Iyemochi, his son and last of the Tokugawa Shoguns.

The latent conflict between the Court and the Bakufu was hastened by the outrages perpetrated on foreigners and the foreign settlements. The Shogunate could not control the clans, and the constant attacks on foreigners by retainers of Mito, Satsuma and Choshu, were partly with the object of embarrassing the Bakufu. The internal situation became worse and worse; the Emperor was issuing edict after edict to expel the foreigner; outrages on foreigners were of distressing frequency; no satisfaction could be obtained except at the muzzle of the cannon; the two principal clans had openly disclaimed the authority of the Shogun and were at logger-heads between themselves and, of course, with all foreigners, and, to cap all, Russia was making encroachments on the sacred territory of the Empire. The four nations of Great Britain, France, Holland and America determined on joint action, and a combined force in August, 1864, sailed for Shimonoseki to bring the Choshu men to reason. The batteries were silenced and then carried with the bayonet, the guns spiked, the magazines blown up and an indemnity of $3,000,000 extracted.

The battle of Shimonoseki, although fought between Choshu and foreigners, was the first step in the active campaign for the restoration of the Mikado.

THE MEIJI ERA.

The death of his late Majesty the Emperor Mutsuhito closed a reign which had lasted just over forty-five years and which was marked by more momentous changes than are recorded in the history of any nation, ancient or modern, during such a comparatively brief period. From a state of feudalism to the foremost rank among Eastern nations and to a prominent position in the councils of the nations, both Oriental and Occidental, has been the progress made by Japan during the last four decades and a half, and during this period of transition and growth his late Majesty has been at the head of the nation—a ruler held in the highest esteem—in fact, one might say literally worshipped, by the millions over whom he has ruled.

His Majesty's Early Youth.—His Majesty Mutsuhito, who, reckoning from Jimmu Tenno, is the 121st in the long line of Emperors, was born at Kyoto on November 3rd, 1852, and was the second son of the Emperor Komei, his mother being Lady Nakayama, of the First Court Rank. The building in which the Emperor was born, then the mansion of Lord Nakayama, is still preserved, and in front of it stands a monument erected in honour of the auspicious occasion. To the east of the monument is a well, named Sachinoi after the infant, whose full name was Sachi-no-miya, or Prince Sachi. From this well was drawn the water used for the first bath of the young prince, and to this day it is regarded as sacred, and is specially protected by the authorities. When the young Prince was five years of age the late Lord Sanenori Ogimachi, a man of wide learning, who had been tutor to the four previous Emperors, was entrusted with the task of training him. The progress made by the Prince in his studies seemed to have surprised both his tutor and attendants, who predicted startling changes when he should succeed to the Throne. At the age of eight the young Prince attended a review of the troops held by his father at Kyoto, and thenceforth seemed to take a keen interest in military affairs. At the age of eight he was proclaimed Heir Apparent, with the title of Prince Mutsuhito.

The father of the Prince, Emperor Komei, died on February 3rd, 1863, from an attack of small-pox, and his son, Mutsuhito, succeeded him when in his fifteenth year.

The Situation on His Accession.—At the time of the late Emperor's succession, Yokohama had been opened to foreign trade and residence nearly eight years, and the country was passing through experiences which were destined ultimately to reshape the whole government and lead the nation in the paths of progress. Though nominally the Imperial Court, located at Kyoto, was recognised as the head of the nation, the country had for 250 years been actually ruled by a Shogunate, with the seat of government at the Castle of Yedo (now Tokyo, the capital of the Empire). The successive Shoguns, or Tycoons, though some of them were naturally weak, had, as a whole, combined to obscure the supreme authority of the Emperor, or

Mikado, of whom each Shogun was, technically, merely the Executive officer. At this time, however, there were signs of a weakening of the influence of the Shogunate. The anti-foreign feeling which prevailed, and which was supported by the penultimate Shogun, Iemochi, did much to kindle the desire in certain circles for a restoration of the Emperor to full control, for it was felt that the dual administration was weakening to the welfare of the nation. Matters, too, had been accelerated by pressure from without. The arrival of Commodore Perry, with his "black ships," in 1853-4, followed by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Holland and the United States, with demands for the opening of the country, coupled with the slight knowledge of the outer world possessed by the Court of Yedo, had convinced the Shogun and his advisers that it was vain to hold out much longer.

Anti-Foreignism Strong.—On the other hand, the Court of Kyoto had no means of acquiring this knowledge, and there the view was held that Japan, "the land of the gods," should never be polluted by outsiders; that the ports —Yokohama and Hakodate—should be closed again, and the "barbarians" expelled at any hazard. The Emperor Komei, father of the late Emperor, was a man strongly prejudiced against foreigners and foreign intercourse. Matters, too, were complicated by the independent action of certain daimyos. Professor Chamberlain, in *Things Japanese*, thus describes the situation at this period :—

> "One of them [the Daimyo], the Prince of Choshiu, acting, as is believed, under secret instructions from the Court of Kyoto, fired on ships belonging to France, Holland, and the United States—this, too, at the very moment (1865) when the Shogun's Government, placed between foreign aggression and home tumult, as between hammer and anvil, was doing its utmost to effect by diplomacy the departure of the foreigners whom it had been driven to admit a few years before. The consequence of this act was what is called "The Shimonoseki Affair," namely, the bombardment of Shimonoseki, Choshiu's chief sea-port, by the combined fleets of the Powers that had been insulted, together with Great Britain, which espoused their cause on the ground of the solidarity of all foreign interests in Japan. An indemnity of $3,000,000 was exacted—a last blow which broke the Shogun's back. The Shogun, Iemochi, attempted to punish Choshiu for the humiliation which he had brought on Japan, but failed, was himself defeated by the latter's troops, and died. Hitotsubashi, the last of his line, succeeded him."

Seeing the danger which threatened the nation by the attitude of the Emperor Komei, who was a man strongly prejudiced against foreigners and foreign intercourse, Hitotsubashi presented a memorial to the Emperor, setting forth the embarrassment under which the administration of the country had been conducted on account of the opposition of the Emperor to the treaties already made with the foreign Powers, and begging him to relieve them by signifying his approval, assuring him at the same time that if this was not given the foreign representatives who were at Hyogo (Kobe) would proceed to the capital and demand it at his hands. On October 23rd, 1865, sanction was given to this request by the following laconic decree addressed to the Shogun :—"The Imperial consent is given to the treaties, and you will therefore undertake the necessary arrangements therewith." Shortly after Emperor Komei died, a victim to small-pox, and it was claimed at the time of his death that when he sanctioned the foreign treaties the divine nature left him to fall a prey to the ravages of ordinary disease.

After Accession.—Some six months after the late Emperor came to the throne events reached a climax which was ultimately to lead to the abolition of the Shogunate and the concentration of the government in the hands of

the new ruler. The Daimyo of Tosa, who was a man of liberal sentiments and of great penetration, addressed a letter to the Shogun (Hitotsubashi) in October, 1867, in which he frankly remarked :—

> "The cause [of our trouble] lies in the fact that administration proceeds from two centres, causing the Empire's eyes and ears to be turned in two different directions. The march of events has brought about a revolution, and the old system can no longer be persevered in. You should restore the governing power into the hands of the Sovereign, and so lay a foundation on which Japan may take its stand as the equal of other countries."

The Shogun being deeply impressed with the wisdom of this advice, drew up a document addressed to his vassals, asking their opinion of the advisability of his resignation. Among other things, he said :—

> "It appears to me that the laws cannot be maintained in face of the daily extension of our foreign relations unless the government be conducted by one head, and I propose therefore to surrender the whole governing power into the hands of the Imperial Court. This is the best I can do for the interests of the Empire."

According to this announced resolution, on November 19th, 1867, the Shogun resigned into the hands of the Emperor his authority. This surrender was accepted, and thus a dynasty which had lasted from 1603 came to an end.

But the new order of things was not acceptable to all. Some of the followers of the ex-Shogun continued to oppose the Imperial forces, and desultory fighting took place at Fushimi, near Kyoto; at Yedo, on the grounds of Uyeno temple; and lastly at Hakodate (in 1869), where some of them had endeavoured to set up an independent republic.

An Attack on the British Minister.—In various parts of the country there were a few attacks upon foreigners, and difficulties between the latter and the anti-foreign element in the population. But these troubles rapidly disappeared, because the new Government took pains at once to make it plain that the treaties with Foreign Powers were to be kept, and outrages committed against those who were in the country under these treaties were not to be tolerated.

On February 8th, 1868, the Emperor sent to the foreign representatives a request that they communicate to their Governments the fact that hereafter the administration of both internal and external affairs would be conducted by him, and that officers would be appointed to conduct the business which may arise under the foreign treaties.

In token of the sincerity of this communication an invitation was conveyed to the representatives of the Powers, then at Hyogo (Kobe), to present themselves before the Emperor on March 23rd. Never before in the history of the Empire had its divine head designed to admit to his presence the despised foreigner, or put himself on an equality with the Sovereign of the foreigner; and naturally the event created in the ancient capital the utmost excitement.

On the 23rd March, the French and Dutch Ministers, M. Leon Roches and M. de Graeff Von Poelsbroeck, were received in audience by the Mikado at Kyoto. The British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, was to have been received on the same day, but this was prevented by a desperate attack upon him and his retinue as he passed through the streets *en route* to the *Dairi*, ten men forming the escort being wounded by armed Japanese, and Sir Harry himself having a narrow escape. The four men responsible therefor were taken into custody, and afterwards executed. His Majesty and his Government evinced

the most genuine sorrow on this occasion. The same evening the Emperor sent a message of condolence to the Minister, and several daimios and members of the Court called in person at the Legation, while some of them visited the wounded men.

His Excellency suggested that this was a fitting occasion for making it known once for all throughout the Empire that his Majesty absolutely forbade and discountenanced such acts. The ready response proved the sincerity of the Emperor. Without a delay a proclamation was issued and sent to every province. It declared that the Mikado regarded such attacks as infamous and detestable; and that samurai who were guilty of such crimes would be henceforth degraded, their swords taken from them, and their dishonoured names be crossed from the roll of samurai; that, further, they should be beheaded by the common executioner, and their heads be exposed for three days. The proclamation had the desired effect. There have been isolated attacks on foreigners since, but they have been rare; and more seldom still from political hatred. The Mikado having given such prompt and convincing proof of his regret for this unfortunate occurrence, a second day was named for the audience. The 26th of April was chosen, and all passed off well. His Majesty personally expressed to Sir Harry his horror at the attack that had been made upon him; and the Minister was altogether much gratified with his reception.

The New Regime.—In March, 1868, the new preliminary Constitution was established at Kyoto. In the Council of Nijo, recently evacuated by the ex-Tycoon, the new Emperor, before all the nobles and officials of eminence, took an oath by which he swore that he would govern constitutionally; that there should be a deliberative assembly for the consideration of all public questions; that civilisation and justice should take the place of the old and erroneous system; and that learning should be encouraged, in order that the foundations of the Empire might be solid and firm. Thus began the Meiji Era, or the Era of Enlightenment.

His Majesty's First Imperial Trip.—On April 15th, his Majesty, in accordance with the proposition of his councillors, for the first time left Kyoto for Osaka. The journey was made in a *norimon* of exquisite finish—made of the purest *kiri*, without an atom of paint or varnish. Fine bamboo blinds divided him from the world, allowing him to see, without being seen. In the procession of his Majesty from Kyoto seven daimyos and their retainers, the latter amounting to not less than ten thousand men, are said to have formed the escort. As far as could be seen, the real object of the Mikado's visit was a review of the Imperial fleet. The ships of the Tokugawa had not yet been handed over, so that the fleet thus reviewed comprised but six ships—the small beginnings of the present fleet, which now numbers 176 vessels, besides auxiliary ships. Describing this review, Mr. Black in *Young Japan* says:—

> "It was on a pleasant afternoon in April. The banks of the Ajikawa were lined the whole distance from the place of embarkation—for the Mikado was to go from the palace by water—with masses of the people, such as had probably never before been gathered in Osaka. With the exception of passenger boats, all traffic on the river had been stopped. Here and there were moored some State barges belonging to daimios; but the thoroughfare amid stream was left clear. Most of the spectators had taken up their positions by eight o'clock in the morning, although it was known that his Majesty was not to be at Temposan Fort before noon.
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> "Punctually at noon a signal was run up on the Fort, announcing to the fleet the Emperor's arrival. In an instant the Imperial *shirushi* (the chrysanthemum flag) was run up at the main of the six above-mentioned steamers; and the Hizen boat [the gunboat *Nabeshima*] fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Directly the gunboat fired its first gun, the *Dupleix* dressed ship, and, according to an ancient French custom, fired a salvo of three times the whole battery of the ship, which was twelve guns. The courtesy was acknowledged by the gunboat, the French flag being run up, and thirty-six guns being fired.
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> "The steamers were now set in motion. They bore up for the fort, one of them rounding the *Dupleix*. They then shaped a course down the bay, and proceeding for a distance of three or four miles returned in single file. On nearing the anchorage, they closed up in double file, and came very prettily to their original berths.
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> "On a signal being made that the Mikado was about to leave the Fort, the *Dupleix* again ran up the national flag, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. At the close, the Prince of Hizen visited the *Dupleix*, and thanked the Captain for having thus honoured his Sovereign."

His Majesty Leaves for Yedo.—On the 29th October his Majesty left Kyoto for Yedo, the journey being made along the Tokaido. There was some apprehension felt lest an attempt should be made by the friends of the old *régime* to carry off the Mikado on the way. Proper precautions were taken in case of any attack, but nothing of the kind occurred. In order that the foreigners should have an opportunity of seeing the procession as it approached Kanagawa, a favourable spot was selected for them near where Hiranuma Station now stands, and several of the foreign residents at present in Yokohama were among the spectators. The band from the English camp, under the bandmaster, Mr. Fenton, was present. As the *norimono* which contained his Majesty passed, the band struck up the "British Grenadiers," there being no Japanese national anthem at that time.

His Majesty arrived in Yedo (Tokyo) on the 26th November. By this time two great events had occurred—one the submission of the rebel troops at Wakamatsu, which virtually put an end to the rebellion, and the other the final surrender of Yenomoto at Yezo.

Notable Imperial Departures.—On the 1st of January, 1869, Yedo and Niigata were opened for trade and residence, and the name of the capital was henceforth changed to Tokyo. The next few days—the 4th and 5th—witnessed what may be considered the first of the systematic departures from old customs which followed upon the Emperor's taking up his abode in the ancient castle of the Tycoons in Tokyo. At Kyoto in the previous Spring three foreign representatives had been admitted to audience under exceptional circumstances; but now all the representatives of the Treaty Powers were invited to visit the Mikado, and on the two days named they were successively received, accompanied by members of their Legation and by naval and military officers, the Ministers being afterwards entertained at a banquet by the Imperial Ministers. This invitation, says Mr. Black, emanated exclusively from the Court itself, without any external pressure, and was universally looked upon, not simply as a foretaste of the improved intercourse about to be established, but also as a proof that the Sovereign's advisers had come to the conclusion that the screen behind which his Majesty had hitherto been obscured might now be safely removed.

Another act which deserves mention at this time was the Imperial clemency granted to all who had taken part in the rebellion.

On the 10th of January his Majesty visited the *Fusiyama* and another of his men-of-war in Shinagawa Bay, this being the first time he ever stepped on ship-board.

The Next Step.—His Majesty having convinced his subjects of his personal assumption of power, and of his enfranchisement from old restraints, he therefore, according to the programme arranged before leaving Kyoto, set out on his return thither on the 20th, promising to be back in Tokyo in the spring. The reasons given for the visit to Kyoto were twofold—one his marriage with the daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, a noble, and the second to celebrate the obsequies of his father, the late Mikado, and to make his success known at the ancestral temple. The ceremonies attending the departure were much simpler than those which marked his entry into Yedo. All the Japanese vessels in the Bay of Yedo saluted his Majesty as he commenced his journey, and several corps of infantry escorted him to the outskirts of the city, but after these marks of respect had been paid, it was observed that his Majesty pursued his journey with an escort of not more than four or five hundred men.

Returns to Tokyo.—The Emperor's stay in Kyoto was not of long duration. After his marriage he returned to Tokyo. Meanwhile, in accordance with the Emperor's promise on assuming the reins of power, steps had been taken to inaugurate a Representative Assembly—representative, however, not of the people at large, but of the samurai alone. Two hundred and sixty-seven members were appointed to attend, most of whom had reached Yedo in time for the opening, early in May. Previous to the arrival of the Mikado on his return to Tokyo his Majesty found the assembly in full discussion. It was purely a deliberative body, without any kind of power. On April 18th, an Imperial Message had been read, in which, among other things, the members were urged to "adapt themselves to the feelings of men, and to the spirit of the times." In this assembly the subjects for discussion were to be introduced either by the Government, by one of the members, or by any Japanese, even though he was not a member. The appointment of the assembly is said to have had one good effect. Certain very important questions, among them "the foreign question," were taken in hand by it, instead of being left to the decision of individuals.

The Conversion of the Daimiates.—A little later the daimiates were converted into Han, or provinces, of which in each case the former chief was appointed the *Chiji*, or Governor. It was arranged that the revenues hitherto appertaining to them for the support of their retainers and State should go to the Mikado, who should take over the responsibility of providing for the samurai; and that each daimiyo should receive an income for his personal and family expenditure amounting to one-tenth of his former revenues. On the measure being formally sanctioned by the Emperor it was ordered that the Princes should return to their territories and send in a statement of all their domains, ships, arms and other properties, made over to the Crown.

In July, the fall of Hakodate (hitherto held by the rebels) was announced, and on the 25th of the month an Edict was issued abolishing the distinction between kugés and daimiyo—*i.e.*, the old Court nobles of Kyoto and the territorial lords. Both titles were in future to be abandoned, and all were to be indiscriminately called *kuazoku*, or nobles.

First Reception of a Foreign Prince.—This year was marked by the reception by his Majesty of the first foreign Prince, namely, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (an uncle of the present King of Great Britain), who arrived in Japan, in command of H.M.S. *Galatea*, on August 25th. It was not, however, until six days later—the 31st—that the Royal Standard was hoisted on board the warship. Royal salutes were fired by all the men-of-war in harbour and also by the Japanese forts at Kanagawa, the flag of the Mikado being afterwards saluted by the *Galatea* with twenty-one guns. On September 4th the Duke had an audience of the Mikado, being accompanied thither by Sir Harry Parkes the British Minister, Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, and other members

of his staff. Particulars of this reception it is impossible to give in this article. We may, however, state that the Mikado expressed his pleasure at receiving the Duke, and said it gratified him to think that this auspicious visit would have the best effect in cementing the friendly relations between the two countries. At the same time he asked the Prince to convey to the Queen of England his personal appreciation of the valued assistance and counsel given his Government by Sir Harry Parkes during the disturbed period through which the country had passed A few words of welcome were also addressed to Sir Harry Parkes and to Sir Henry Keppel by the Mikado, to whom the Duke offered a diamond-studded snuff box as a remembrance of the visit. The Duke returned to Yokohama by sea on the 8th, being accompanied by the principal Minister of the War Department and other important dignitaries.

Other Distinguished Visitors.—Another sign that the old order of things was passing away was the reception by his Majesty on the 16th October of an Austro-Hungarian Mission, headed by Admiral Baron Von Retz, who with two Austrian men-of-war had arrived in Japan in the course of a tour round the world in the interests of commerce. The outcome of this was the signing of a Treaty between Austria-Hungary and Japan, and another innovation—the sending by the Mikado of an autograph letter to his "brother" the Emperor of Austria. In November, 1872, Japan was favoured with another princely visitor in the person of Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Emperor of Russia, and a lieutenant on board the Russian warship *Svetlana*. The Prince was received by the Emperor in the most distinguished manner. Other prominent visitors to Japan during the period covering his Majesty's reign were General Grant, ex-President of the United States (in 1879); Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Garter Mission (in 1905); and in 1907 Mr. (now ex-President) Taft, at the time he held the post of U.S. Secretary of War.

The Progress in Internal Affairs.—In 1869 and 1870 a marked advance was inaugurated. On the 7th January, of the latter year, the first telegraph message was transmitted between Tokyo and Yokohama, and on the 26th the line was opened for messages; and under the direction of British engineers a survey was made of the railway line between Yokohama and Tokyo.

Opening of Tokyo-Yokohama Line.—In 1872 this line was opened, his Majesty attending the opening ceremony at Yokohama Station. At this ceremony his Majesty, who wore a military uniform of the Western type, while his attendant Ministers were attired in the ancient costume, received an address from a committee of gentlemen representing the foreign residents, amongst these being Mr. William Marshall, Chairman, and Dr. A. O. Gay, Vice-Chairman. On this railway there were foreign engine-drivers and foreign guards, the latter being men of the late British Legation guard. Mr. R. J. Ward, until some few years ago a resident of Yokohama, had charge of the pilot-engine during the trip of his Majesty on this occasion.

The Osaka-Kobe line followed, this also being built under British supervision, and afterwards railways began to be laid throughout the country.

On the 17th May the Mikado went on horseback to a grand review of troops, said to number thirty thousand, belonging to a good many clans. At the review special accommodation was provided for foreigners, but only a few were present. In the autumn a similar review took place, and notwithstanding a heavy rainfall throughout the day, his Majesty rode to the ground, a distance of six miles.

The Emperor was not the only one to disregard old customs. In this year two of his relatives, one of them Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, left the shores of this country to travel and study abroad.

New Imperial Activities.—The raising of a foreign loan in England, the opening of carriage and jinrikisha traffic, the formation of Imperial Guards, completion of the Yokosuka Dock and Arsenal, opening of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, the issuing of an order abolishing the top-knot, the opening of post-offices, issue of new coins and new paper currency (under Mr. now Count Matsukata), the installation of gas, revision of the Conscript Law, opening of the first Domestic Exhibition, the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar, revision of the educational system and the opening of preliminary schools, inauguration of a new taxation system, the establishment of public parks, the formation of six garrisons, the signing of a Postal Convention between Japan and China, conclusion of a Treaty with China, and the sending of an expedition to Korea, were a few of the principal events up to the end of 1874. One, however, needs special reference in connection with the Court. This is the first reception by the Empress of foreign ladies, namely Mrs. Long and Madame Butzow, wives of the American and Russian Ministers.

The next few years saw the establishment of the *Genro-in* (Council of Elder Statesmen), the establishment of a High Court of Justice, the cession to Russia of Saghalien in exchange for the Kurile Islands, formation of the Mitsu Bishi and the opening of a service to Shanghai; visit of the Emperor to North-eastern Japan; and the outbreak of several small rebellions in Western Japan.

In 1877 the Peerage School was completed and the first Industrial Exhibition opened; an Order of Decorations was established; the Emperor visited Yamato Province; and the Satsuma rebellion was suppressed, ending with the death of the leader, Saigo Takamori, a warrior of great prowess and noble character, whose death was mourned by the whole nation. In 1880 the Yokohama Specie Bank was established and regulations issued relating to Gubernatorial Conferences; also the Law relating to Criminal Procedure. In 1881 the Emperor started on a trip of inspection in North-eastern Japan and the Hokkaido, while this year also saw the formation of the gendarmerie, the opening of the second Industrial Exhibition, and the issue of an Imperial Ordinance announcing the opening of an Imperial Parliament in 1890.

Other Events of Importance.—Time and space prevents but a brief reference to other events of importance. Among these may be mentioned the first issue of the *Official Gazette*, the establishment of the Bank of Japan, opening of the Supreme Court, and the first Aquatic Products Exhibition in 1883; the first visit to Europe, in 1884, of a warship built in Japan; the issue of a Trade-mark Law, installation of the submarine cable to Korea, the creation of the peerage, and the construction of the Naval Station at Yokosuka in the same year; the issue of the Patent Law in 1885; the proclamation of Prince Yoshihoto as Crown Prince in 1887; the formation of the Privy Council in 1888; proclamation of the Constitution, assassination of Viscount Mori (Minister of Education), and the opening to traffic throughout its entire length of the Tokaido Railway in 1889; opening of the Imperial Diet, installation of telephones, third Industrial Exhibition, agitation for revision of Treaties, and the issue of Imperial Rescript on Education in 1890; attempted assassination of Czarevitch (at present Czar) at Otsu, in 1891; Imperial Silver Wedding in 1894; death of the Empress Dowager in 1897; celebration in Tokyo in 1899, of the thirtieth anniversary of the transfer of the capital from Kyoto to Tokyo, his Majesty being present; new Treaties, abolishing extra-territoriality, enforced in 1899; Wedding of Crown Prince in 1900; dispatch of Japanese warships to attend the Coronation of King Edward in 1902; visit of his Majesty the Emperor to the Osaka Exhibition in 1903; in 1905 Japan-Korea Convention published; Naval Review by his Majesty at Yokohama after Russo-Japanese War, and Imperial visit of thanksgiving to the Grand Shrine at Ise; also review of troops taking part in the Russo-Japanese War. In the same year the Japanese Legations abroad were raised to the rank of Embassies, and the Residency-General established in Korea. In 1907 the agreements with Korea, France and Russia were published; the Crown Prince visited Korea; and Lady Nakayama, mother of the Emperor, died.

The year 1908 saw the marriage of Princess Tsune, daughter of the Emperor, and the conferment by the Emperor of the Grand Order of the Rising Sun upon Prince Tokugawa, the late Shogun; 1909 was marked by the assassination of Prince Ito at Harbin, the marriage of Princess Kane, seventh daughter of the Emperor, and the visit to Japan of Lord Kitchener; in 1910 the principal events were the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese Agreement; the annexation of Korea; and the marriage of Princess Fumi, eighth daughter of his Majesty.

The following year, 1911, saw the discovery of a plot against the Imperial Household which resulted in the excution of twelve anarchists (including one woman) and the sentence to life imprisonment on twelve others; also the grant by the Imperial Household of ¥1,500,000 to the poor. Other events were the dispatch of Prince and Princess Fushimi to the Coronation of King George, and the conferment on his Britannic Majesty of the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum; the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty; the conclusion of new Commercial Treaties with the Powers; and the dispatch of Prince Fushimi as the Imperial representative to the Coronation of the King of Siam.

Japan's Wars.—In the foregoing no reference has been made to the two wars with foreign countries in which Japan has engaged, namely the China-Japan War and the Russo-Japan War. In both of these campaigns Japan emerged victorious, and by her prowess in the last startled not only her antagonist, but the world. As a result of the first Japan secured an indemnity and the cession of the Liaotung peninsula, but on the intervention of Germany, France and Russia, she was compelled to retrocede this territory. In the second war, after the decisive victory of Japan's Fleet, resulting in the defeat of the Baltic Squadron, a Peace Conference was held at Portsmouth, and among the decisions reached was the cession by Russia of one-half of Saghalien. Japan at first required the payment of an indemnity, but this claim was waived later. When peace was declared his Majesty reviewed the victorious fleet in Tokyo Bay, and also attended a review of the troops in Tokyo.

Japan's Progress.—During his reign his Majesty has seen his nation make rapid strides in all matters relating to commerce, education, art and sciences. In the early days much of course was due to the help rendered by the instructors from abroad, a fact which is recognised by most of the leaders of the nation to-day. In every direction progress has been the watchword, and in commercial affairs, in the upbuilding of the Army and Navy the advance has been little short of miraculous. As an example of the progress made in trade, it may be stated that in 1871, when the first statistics were compiled, the exports of Japan Proper were valued at ¥17,968,000 and imports at ¥24,916,000, while in 1910 the exports were valued at ¥458,428,000, and the imports at ¥464,233,000. In 1886, when the first census was taken, the population of the whole Empire was 38,507,100, while to-day it is nearly 60 millions.

International Relations—The Visit of the Garter Mission.—With commendable zeal, his Majesty, aided by his Counsellors, has well maintained the policy inaugurated in the early days of the reign of being on intimate relations with the foreign Powers. Treaties have been concluded with all the prominent Powers, and the year 1903 saw Japan enter into an Alliance with Great Britain for maintaining peace in the Far East. Commencing with the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869, a number of notable men have been

received by his Majesty. The last Mission of importance—and perhaps the most significant—was the Garter Mission, sent by King Edward, which arrived here in February, 1906. The Mission was headed by the King's nephew, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was accompanied by Lord Redesdale (who as Mr. Mitford was in the British Legation in the days which was the transformation leading to the new era), General Kelly Kenny and Admiral Sir E. Seymour. His Majesty himself proceeded to Shimbashi Station to welcome the Prince, this being the first time the Ruler of Japan had ever proceeded in person to meet a representative of a Foreign Court. The reception of the Mission was most cordial. The investiture of the Order of the Garter by Prince Arthur, in the name of King Edward, was an event which created a profound impression among all classes in Japan, as did also the fact that the Emperor was the first Oriental Ruler to receive the Order. Prince Arthur created a very favourable impression in Japan, and his Majesty himself was additionally gratified by being able to recall, in conversation with Lord Redesdale, some of the early events in his reign. The visit was returned in 1907 by Prince Fushimi, who took with him a number of valuable presents from the Emperor and Empress as gifts to the King and Queen.

Another event in the relations between Great Britain and Japan was the visit of Prince and Princess Fushimi to the Coronation of King George. The Imperial representatives were accompanied by Admiral Togo, General Nogi, all of whom were heartily received by the British public. On this occasion Prince Fushimi took with him the Order of the Chrysanthemum, bestowed upon King George by his Majesty the Emperor.

The Emperor's Private Life.—Of the Emperor's private life very little is known, and, unlike the Monarchs of the West, there is very little of his doings known to the general public, this, of course, being largely due to the semi-divine halo which surrounds the Monarch in the eyes of his subjects. In late years he visited various parts of the Empire, got into touch with the life of his people, and, with the Empress, was always solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, as shown from time to time by the Imperial donations to those suffering from distress caused by serious devastations. During the two wars his Majesty, as Generalissimo of the Army, followed with the closest interest the movements of his troops. It is said that during the Russo-Japanese War his Majesty, attired in the undress uniform of a General, worked from early morning till late at night receiving reports from the front and conferring with his advisers. At the close of the war he visited Yokohama, where he embarked to witness a review of the victorious fleet, and in Tokyo held a review of the troops returned from the front. In late years his Majesty made a point of attending various gatherings at the Colleges in Tokyo, especially those connected with the Services, and on all occasions was accorded a loyal reception from his subjects. On many of these occasions foreign residents participated in loyally honouring his Majesty, and it has been noted on more than one occasion that the Emperor made a special point of acknowledging the tribute paid him by the stranger within his gates.

Another incident showing the desire to cement friendly relations with the foreigners was the interest taken by his Majesty in the Nippon Race Club, to which he presented a silver cup for competition at each half-yearly meeting. On several occasions since 1873 his Majesty attended the race-meetings on the Emperor's Cup Day, the last occasion being in 1899. Since that date his Majesty delegated the Crown Prince or some other representative of the Imperial Family to represent him. One of his Majesty's hobbies was that of writing poetry, and competent critics have declared that the work of his Majesty along these lines was of a very high order.

CHAPTER IV.

IMPERIAL FINANCE.

The resignation of the Katsura Cabinet in August, 1911, was the immediate result of the failure of Prince Katsura's financial policy. When he succeeded to the Premiership for the second time, after the downfall of the Saionji Ministry, also caused by the financial conditions, he pledged himself to retrenchment, reform of the system of taxation and, most important to foreign creditors, the establishment of an annual sinking fund of £5,000,000 sterling, and an undertaking not to incur further loans. The last two undertakings were carried out, although it soon became evident that the provision of £5,000,000 per annum for the sinking fund was in reality too heavy a task for the National finances, whilst the refusal to incur further loans was met by abundant issues of Treasury bills and the contraction of a large loan on behalf of Tokyo City, the proceeds of which were carried to the Specie Reserve in Europe against an issue of bank notes in Japan. (This last transaction was actually carried out by the Saionji Ministry, but as explained in the Diet at the time, was a legacy from the Katsura Cabinet.) In the face of the Yamagata influence he was unable to effect retrenchments in the military and naval expenditures, whilst growing hostility amongst the people owing to the failure to effect a diminution of taxation made it impossible for Prince Katsura to carry on the government. Marquis Saionji was nominated to succeed him in the Premiership, whilst Mr. T. Yamamoto, a former Governor of the Bank of Japan, became Minister of Finance.

Marquis Saionji and Mr. Yamamoto, backed by the most important political party, the Sei-yu-kai, endorsed the promises made by their predecessors. A close examination of the National finances by the Minister evoked a statement that affairs were in a parlous condition, and unless great care was taken and economies effected disaster might follow. This declaration was followed by a slump of Japanese bonds on the foreign market, a result for which the Minister was at the time severely blamed, but for which he was not really responsible, for foreign bondholders had for some time been getting very suspicious of the state of the National finances and irritated with the failure of successive Cabinets to carry out the promised post bellum reforms.

Mr. Yamamoto's policy was to restrict all importations of foreign capital, unless for productive purposes; to postpone a considerable portion of the continuing undertakings; to reduce the income, and business taxes and the Salt Monopoly Excise; to postpone or abandon the proposed expenditures by the military and naval authorities, the former bent on the creation of a new army and the latter on the addition of a new fleet; to improve the agricultural and manufacturing conditions, so as to reduce the imports from abroad and to develop the export trade so as to reduce the adverse balance in the foreign trade of the country.

The first Budget of the new Cabinet was well received, although it contained no definite reductions, owing to the short time in which the Cabinet had been in office. A sharp conflict between the Treasury and the Naval and Military Departments had resulted in a victory for the former, and the postponement

of the Extraordinary expenditures demanded by Admiral Saito and General Ishimoto. A special commission was appointed to draft a scheme of reforms and retrenchments.

Before the second Budget could be drafted the fight between the military authorities and the Treasury broke out again. General Uyehara, the then Minister of War, General Ishimoto having died, was incensed not only at Mr. Yamamoto refusing to grant the extra divisions demanded, but even more by the acceptance by the Minister of a reduced programme from the Navy Department. The conflict finally resulted in the resignation of General Uyehara, which, owing to the boycott of the Cabinet by the Yamagata clique and the consequent impossibility of finding a successor, was followed by the fall of the Cabinet.

After considerable delay Prince Katsura was appointed to succeed, but only held office during a few weeks, riots in Tokyo and the impossibility of controlling the Diet leading to his resignation and the nomination of Admiral Count Yamamoto at the head of a coalition Satsuma-Sei-yu-kai Ministry as Premier. The Admiral in his manifesto endorsed the policies of the Sei-yu-kai party. Mr. Yamamoto, the former Minister of Finance, was appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, his post at the Treasury being filled by Baron Takahashi, the Governor of the Bank of Japan. The financial demands of the moment were a reduction of taxation, a reduction of the floating debt and a re-establishment of the national credit abroad, and the arrangement of terms with the War Office. The previous Budget was re-passed as an emergency measure. Government notes were floated in London and Paris to redeem Treasury notes and Railway bonds and a revision of the Income Tax Law passed.

The principal points of Japanese National finance necessitating attention are:—

1. The heavy proportion of the National debt, incurred in wartime, which is non-productive and a dead-weight on the nation.

2. The unnecessarily large amount fixed for the annual sinking fund, in addition to the sum of about ¥60,000,000 for the service of the National debt.

3. The complex nature of National accounts, involving a number of special accounts. The result of the complexity is to hide the real condition of the National finances and arouse the suspicion that matters are not as sound as they ought to be.

4. The self-denying ordinance, by which successive Ministers declare their intention to abstain from raising funds abroad. It is probably impossible for Japan to get along without annual loans being issued, and it is better that they should be issued as authentic state loans, rather than by pledging municipal credits or issuing short-term paper at high rates of discount and commission.

5. The method of dealing with surpluses from the various accounts is unsound. At present surpluses are not returned to the Central Treasury at the end of the financial year, but are held by the various departments and are not included in the estimates for the following year. There is strong opinion that surpluses from under-expenditure ought to be re-funded to the Central Treasury and brought into the following year's accounts. It was stated in the last Diet that these surpluses amount to about ¥80,000,000 per annum, a very considerable item.

NATIONAL DEBTS OUTSTANDING.

(31st March, 1913.)

Kind of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Dates of Payment of Interest.	Years of Issue.	Periods during which the Loans remain unpaid.
Internal Loans:—				
Old Public Loan	Without Interest.	Dec.	1872	—
Five per cent. Loans	5%	Mar. Sep.	1906-1913	5 Years
Five per cent. Loan (Mark Ko)	„	June, Dec.	1908-1909	„
Five per cent. Loan (Special)	„	„	1906	„
Five per cent. Loan (Onshi)	„	Mar. Sep.	1910,1911	„
Four per cent. Loan	4%	Mar. Sep. / June, Dec.	1910-1912	10 Years
Debentures of the Purchased Sobu Railway Company	7%	May, Nov.	1903	5 Years
Foreign Loans†:—				
4% Sterling Loan of 1st issue	4%	June, Dec.	1899	10 Years
4½% Sterling Loan of 1st issue	4½%	Feb. Aug.	1905	5 Years
4½% Sterling Loan of 2nd issue	„	Jan. July	„	„
4% Sterling Loan of 2nd issue	4%	„	„	16 Years
5% Sterling Loan	5%	Mar. Sep.	1907	15 Years
4% Loan (issued in Paris)	4%	May, Nov.	1910	10 Years
4% Sterling Loan of 3rd issue	„	June, Dec.	„	„
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies... Hokkaido Tanko Railway Company	5%	Jan. July	1906	15 Years
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies... Kwansai Railway Company	4½%	June, Dec.	„	20 Years

Contingent Liabilities.	Date of Issue.	Price.	Interest.	Maturity.	Face Value.	Outstanding.
Debentures issued abroad:—						
Industrial Bank of Japan	1908	97	5.0	1933	£2,000,000	£2,000,000*
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	1910	91⅞	„	„	¥5,000,000	¥5,000,000
South Manchuria Railway Company	1907	97	„	1932	£4,000,000	£4,000,000*
	1908	97½	„	„	2,000,000	2,000,000*
	1911	98	4.5	1936	6,000,000	6,000,000*
Oriental Exploitation Society	1913	95	5½	—	2,000,000	2,000,000*

† Short term notes were issued in London to ¥29,289,000 on March 13th.

* Guaranteed by Government.

NATIONAL DEBTS OUTSTANDING.—*Continued.*

(31st March, 1913.)

Kind of Loan.	Periods of Redemption. Commencing with.	Periods of Redemption. Ending in.	Amount of Issue.	Amount of Redemption.	Amount Outstanding.
			Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Internal Loans:—					
Old Public Loan	1872	1921	10,972,725	8,997,635	1,975,091
Five per cent. Loans	1911	1966	51,427,500	100	51,427,400
Five per cent. Loan (Mark Ko)...	1913	1963	476,318,800	9,275,150	467,043,650
Five per cent. Loan (Special) ...	1911	1935	310,407,000	70,521,150	239,885,850
Five per cent. Loan (Onshi) ...	1915	1965	29,826,000	—	29,826,000
Four per cent. Loan	1920	1969	276,220,000	191,150	276,028,850
Debentures of the Purchased Sobu Railway Company... ...	1908	1913	600,000	500,000	100,000
Total	—	—	1,155,772,025	89,485,185	1,066,286,841
Foreign Loans:—					
4% Sterling Loan of 1st issue ...	1909	1953	97,630,000	—	97,630,000
4½% Sterling Loan of 1st issue...	1910	1925	292,890,000	9,783,502	283,106,498
4½% Sterling Loan of 2nd issue...	1910	1925	292,890,000	9,770,420	283,119,580
4% Sterling Loan of 2nd issue ...	1921	1931	244,075,000	2,734	244,072,266
5% Sterling Loan	1922	1947	224,549,000	3,124	224,545,876
4% Loan (issued in Paris)	1920	1970	174,150,000	2,516	174,147,485
4% Sterling Loan of 3rd issue ...	1920	1970	107,393,000	—	107,393,000
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies... Hokkaido Tanko Railway Company	—	1921	3,905,200	—	3,905,200
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies... Kwansai Railway Company	—	1926	9,763,000	—	9,763,000
Total	—	—	1,447,245,200	19,562,295	1,427,682,905
Grand Total	—	—	2,603,017,225	109,047,480	2,493,969,745

DETAILS OF NATIONAL LOANS.

INTERNAL LOANS.

Five per cent. Loans.

Issued mainly for contruction of Imperial railways, improvement of existing State railways, steel-foundry, telephone extension, undertakings in Formosa, and consolidation of debts of purchased railway companies, and for various miscellaneous *post bellum* purposes. The total amount of the loan which was issued at intervals from 1893 up to March, 1913, was ¥251,611,200 (£25,771,014), of which ¥200,183,800 (£20,504,333) has been redeemed, leaving still ¥51,427,400 (£5,267,582) unredeemed.

Five per cent. Loans. (Mark "Ko".)

Issued to pay the purchase-price of the railways owned by private companies.

Five per cent. Loans. (Special.)

Issued to cover a part of the supplementary expenditure of the 1904–05 war and as rewards for distinguished services during the war in question.

Five per cent. Loans. (Onshi.)

Created by Imperial Ordinance No. 327 of 1910, at the time of the annexation of Korea, to provide funds for promoting industries, education, and famine relief in Korea.

Four per cent. Loans.

The Government, to convert into low-interest loans the five per cent. domestic loans whose unredeemable period expired in February, 1910, issued two series of four per cent. loans amounting to ¥100,000,000 (£10,242,753) respectively; the five per cent. loan bonds previously issued were accepted in lieu of cash on subscription, such bonds so paid in amounting in the first issue to ¥64,467,500 (£6,603,247) and in the second to ¥93,357,550 (£9,562,383). Further, there is a loan of the first issue, in addition to the ¥100,000,000 (£10,242,753) raised as above stated, amounting to ¥76,221,400 (£7,807,170) in the actual account at the end of March, 1913, which was issued and delivered in place of cash at the request of the bond-holders of the various five per cent. loans, when they were redeemed.

FOREIGN LOANS.

Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1899.

For the purpose of meeting the expenditures required for the construction of railways, improvement of the existing Government railways, construction of railways in Hokkaido, steel manufacture, and extension of the telephone system, and in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Construction Law (Law No. 4, 1892), the Public Undertakings Loan Regulations (Law No. 59, 1896), the Hokkaido Railway Construction Law (Law No. 93, 1896), and Law No. 101, 1899, the Government issued in London in June, 1899, a loan of £10,000,000, at an issue-price of £90 per £100 face-value, the principal of which is, after being left unpaid for ten years from January, 1899, to be redeemed at convenience by means of drawings in forty-five years.

Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1905.

With the object of consolidating and redeeming issues of the Exchequer Bonds, the Government raised in November, 1905, a Four per cent. Sterling Loan of £25,000,000 in London, Paris, New York, and Germany in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 1 of 1904 and Law No. 12 and Imperial Ordinance No. 241 of 1905 at an issue-price of £90 per £100 face-value.

Four and a half per cent. Sterling Loans of 1905.

The Government issued six as well as four and a half per cent. Sterling Loans for the purpose of meeting the extraordinary expenses connected with the war with Russia. The former has already been consolidated and redeemed.

The first four and a half per cent. Sterling Loan of £30,000,000 was raised in London and New York in March, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12 and Imperial Ordinance No. 78 of the same year to meet extraordinary war expenses. Issue-price was £90 per £100 face-value, and the service of this loan is secured by the first charge upon the net profit of the Tobacco Monopoly.

The second four and a half per cent. Sterling Loan of £30,000,000 was raised in London, New York, and Germany in July, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances Nos. 194 and 195 of the same year to meet extraordinary war expenditure. Issue-price was £90 per £100 face-value, and the service of this loan is secured by the second charge (next in order of priority to the first loan) upon the net profit of the Tobacco Monopoly.

Five per cent. Sterling Loan of 1907.

To consolidate and redeem the six per cent. Sterling War Loans of £22,000,000 issued in 1904, the Government raised in March, 1907, a five per cent. Loan of £23,000,000 in London and Paris in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 1 of 1904, Law No. 12 of 1905, and Imperial Ordinance No. 23 of 1907. Issue-price was £99. 10*s.* per £100 face-value. With the proceeds of this loan the six per cent. Sterling War Loans of £22,000,000 (1904) were redeemed.

Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1910.
Four per cent. Franc Loan of 1910.

The four per cent. Sterling Loan of 1910 and the four per cent. Franc loan of 1910 were employed as a fund for the redemption of the indorsed War and Five per cent. Loans in circulation in London. The amount of the issues were £11,000,000 at an issue-price of £95% and 450,000,000 francs at an issue-price of 95½ francs per cent.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL DEBT

Since March 31st, 1913.

Domestic Loans.

Loan.	Nominal amount. Yen	Purchase price. Yen	Date.
Soba Railway Deb.	50,000	50,000.00	May 1st.
5 per cent. (Mark Ko)	3,272,500	4,549,087.75	June 23rd.
5 per cent. (Special)	390,000		
4 per cent. (First)	1,337,500		

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL DEBT

Foreign Debt.

Since March 31st, 1913.

Loan.	Nominal amount.	Purchase price.	Date.
4½ per cent. Sterling (1st) ...	£250,000	£464,597.9.3	June 2nd.
4½ per cent. Sterling (2nd) ...	250,000		
4 per cent. Sterling (1st) ...	500,000	408,750.0.0	June 23rd.

Loans Issued since March 31st, 1913.

Date.	Amount.	Interest.	Maturity.	Remarks.
April 16th	¥77,400,000	5%	1923	Issued in Paris.
May	178,650	5%	1966	Part of 1910-13 Domestic issue.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

Government Bill, and Notes: May 30th, 1913.

Classification.	Interest.	Amount.	Maturity.
Railway Bills	1.7 rin per diem	¥25,000,000	June 30th 1913
Government Bills ...	5.½ % per annum	14,644,500	March 13th, 1914
Government Notes ...	5 % per annum	14,644,500	March 13th, 1915*
		¥54,289,000	

* Issues in London.

Treasury Bills Outstanding at May 30th.

Date of Issue.	Interest rin per diem.	Amount.	Maturity.	Remarks.
April 14	1.6	¥20,000,000	July 10th	Supplementing Rly. A/c.
May 9	1.6	10,000,000	July 10th	Reissue
May 15	1.6	10,000,000	July 25th	Reissue
May 26	1.6	15,000,000	Aug. 11th	Reissue

Subsequent Issues.

Date of Issue.	Interest rin per diem.	Amount.	Maturity.	Remarks.
June 25	1.6	¥10,000,000	Sept. 9th	Reissue
July 25	1.6	10,000,000	Sept. 9th	Reissue

LOANS TO GOVERNMENT (UNSCHEDULED).

May 30th, 1913.

Classification.	Amount. Yen.
Redemption of Bank Notes	22,000,000
1894 Temporary Loan	6,900,000
Transfer to Formosan Exploitation Fund...	5,296,673
Redemption of War Notes	1,979,516
Railway Management Account	14,489,554
1st Exploitation Fund of former Korean Government	5,000,000
Supplement to Iron Foundry Capital...	2,000,000
2nd Exploitation Fund of former Korean Government	12,963,920
Transfer to Korean Exploitation...	23,715,000
Special Riparian Improvement Account	14,000,000
Total	108,344,664

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Financial Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus.
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	
1887-88	¥76,068,094	¥12,092,980	¥88,161,074	¥66,042,669	¥13,410,367	¥79,453,036	¥8,708,038
1888-89	74,253,413	18,703,521	92,956,933	66,439,716	15,064,308	81,504,024	11,452,909
1889-90	82,355,442	14,332,537	96,687,979	63,785,569	15,928,103	79,713,672	16,974,307
1890-91	78,593,498	27,875,856	106,469,354	66,752,431	15,372,972	82,125,403	24,343,951
1891-92	76,264,852	26,966,636	103,231,489	92,936,312	20,619,579	83,555,891	19,675,597
1892-93	80,728,018	20,733,893	101,461,911	63,818,030	12,916,710	76,734,740	24,727,171
1893-94	85,883,080	27,886,300	113,769,381	64,545,599	20,036,273	84,581,872	29,187,509
1894-95	89,748,454	8,421,574	98,170,028	60,421,346	17,707,297	78,128,643	20,041,385
1895-96	95,444,652	22,988,069	118,432,721	67,148,007	18,169,173	85,317,179	33,115,541
1896-97	104,904,501	82,114,922	187,019,423	100,712,816	68,143,692	168,856,509	18,162,915
1897-98	124,222,964	102,167,159	226,390,123	107,695,127	115,983,717	223,678,844	2,711,279
1898-99	132,869,336	87,184,792	220,054,127	119,072,144	100,685,424	219,757,569	296,558
1899-00	177,328,528	76,925,996	254,254,524	137,590,418	116,575,120	254,165,538	88,987
1900-01	192,170,081	103,684,787	295,854,868	149,134,167	143,615,892	292,750,059	3,104,809
1901-02	202,035,100	72,323,950	274,359,049	160,363,583	106,493,241	266,856,824	7,502,225
1902-03	221,240,408	76,101,016	297,341,424	171,059,808	118,166,923	289,226,731	8,114,693
1903-04	224,180,699	36,040,059	260,220,758	169,761,914	79,834,217	249,596,131	10,624,627
1904-05	299,142,129	28,324,807	327,466,936	126,963,789	150,091,893	277,055,682	50,411,254
1905-06	398,301,742	136,954,650	535,256,392	156,681,402	264,059,803	420,741,205	114,515,187
1906-07	444,898,251	85,549,555	530,447,807	339,954,234	124,321,350	464,275,583	66,172,224
1907-08	492,287,037	364,796,780	857,083,817	398,568,105	203,832,854	602,400,959	254,682,858
1908-09	509,862,986	285,074,274	794,937,260	409,245,922	227,115,171	636,361,093	158,576,167
1909-10	483,242,169	194,304,109	677,546,278	394,193,137	138,700,498	532,893,635	144,652,643
1910-11	491,331,327	181,542,451	672,873,778	412,009,179	157,144,848	569,154,028	103,719,750
1911-12	508,558,684	148,633,537	657,192,221	409,889,045	175,485,568	585,374,613	71,817,608
1912-13	502,597,196	79,442,926	582,040,122	415,582,112	166,458,010	582,040,122	—
1913-14	529,755,649	57,051,939	586,807,588	422,018,356	164,789,232	586,807,588	—

NOTE:—

(1) The financial year 1887-88 comprises 9 months from July 1st to March 31st; and those subsequent to 1887 inclusive consist of 12 months each from April 1st to March 31st.

(2) The figures for the financial years to 1910-11 represent the settled accounts; those for the financial year 1911-12 the actual account on October 31st, 1912 and those for the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14 the budget estimates.

STATE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1914, COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Sources of Revenue.	1913-14 (Estimated).	1912-13 (Estimated).	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary:—				
Taxes	336,943,663	322,964,239	13,979,424	
Land Tax	75,335,046	75,407,994		72,948
Income Tax	35,471,676	32,725,282	2,746,394	
Business Tax...	25,059,190	24,595,365	463,825	
Succession Tax	3,037,444	1,949,087	1,088,357	
Travelling Tax	4,114,145	3,578,933	535,212	
Mining Tax	2,188,313	1,978,139	210,174	
Tax on the Issue of Bank Notes	816,239	860,284		44,045
Tax on Liquors	89,047,457	88,481,582	565,875	
Tax on Soy	4,789,062	4,634,845	154,217	
Sugar Excise...	15,125,293	13,789,790	1,335,503	
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics	19,180,204	18,643,791	536,413	
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil	2,014,729	1,998,628	16,101	
Tax on Bourses	4,022,140	3,625,003	397,137	
Customs Duties	55,906,687	49,892,207	6,014,480	
Tonnage Dues	600,943	577,339	23,604	
Other Taxes	235,095	225,970	9,125	
Stamp Receipts	29,071,227	27,173,962	1,897,265	
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	140,034,529	131,368,640	8,665,889	
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services	58,992,678	54,169,441	4,823,237	
Forests	10,762,740	10,783,188		20,448
Profits of Monopoly: Salt	10,007,165	10,671,318		664,153
Profits of Monopoly: Camphor... ...	114,914	161,051		46,137
Profits of Monopoly: Tobacco	53,728,468	51,300,043	2,428,425	

STATE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1914, COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.—*Continued.*

Sources of Revenue.	1913-14 (Estimated).	1912-13 (Estimated).	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Other Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	6,428,564	4,283,599	2,144,965	
Transferred from Special Account for Deposits ...	12,652,109	12,170,667	481,442	
Transferred from Special Account for Government-General of Korea	5,117,687	2,387,364	2,730,323	
Transferred from Special Account for Government-General of Formosa ...	2,758,054	3,479,795		721,741
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3,178,380	3,052,529	125,851	
Total	529,755,649	502,597,196	27,158,453	
Extraordinary:—				
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	2,363,134	4,579,631		2,216,497
Chinese Indemnity Receipt ...	2,144,034	2,144,175		141
Receipts from the Issue of Public Loans...	15,427,220	15,181,540	245,680	
Forestry Fund transferred ...	2,829,087	2,829,087	—	—
Transferred from Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenishment Fund	12,000,000	12,000,000	—	—
River Improvement Works Fund transferred	14,913,788	15,162,316		248,528
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	4,531,962	21,569,855		17,037,893
Other Extraordinary Receipts	2,842,714	5,976,322		3,133,608
Total	57,051,939	79,442,926		22,390,987
Total Revenue	586,807,588	582,040,122	4,767,466	

STATE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1914, COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Branches of Expenditure.	1913-14 (Estimated).	1912-13 (Estimated).	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
Ordinary:—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imperial Household	4,500,000	4,500,000	—	—
Foreign Affairs...	4,298,305	4,282,541	15,764	
Department Proper	794,497	794,538		41
Embassies, Legations and Consulates abroad	3,477,212	3,466,110	11,102	
Other Expenses	26,596	21,893	4,703	
Home Affairs	12,590,801	12,407,066	183,735	
Department Proper	498,128	504,238		6,110
Prefectures (Do, Fu and Ken)	9,788,532	9,648,601	139,931	
Other Expenses	2,304,141	2,254,227	49,914	
Finance	188,910,285	185,825,900	3,084,385	
Department Proper	371,859	371,433	426	
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment..	11,685,758	11,202,497	483,261	
Cabinet and Privy Council..	553,115	519,415	33,700	
House of Peers and House of Representatives	1,640,805	1,765,237		124,432
Court of Administrative Litigation and Board of Auditors	312,381	312,381	—	—
Custom-houses	1,184,063	1,149,618	34,445	
Expenses for the Collection of Inland Taxes	7,547,522	7,547,522	—	—
Transferred to National Debt Consolidation Fund..	142,949,794	142,323,811	625,983	
Transferred to Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenishment Fund	12,000,000	12,000,000	—	—
Other Expenses	10,664,988	8,633,986	2,031,002	
Army	78,155,403	78,263,728		108,325
Department Proper	387,583	386,496	1,087	
Expenses for Military Affairs...	73,607,523	73,734,551		127,028
Other Expenses	4,160,297	4,142,681	17,616	
Navy	42,236,215	40,918,155	1,318,060	
Department Proper	194,192	194,192	—	—

STATE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1914, COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.—*Continued.*

Branches of Expenditure.	1913-14 (Estimated).	1912-13 (Estimated).	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Expenses for Military Affairs	42,019,112	40,708,882	1,310,230	
Other Expenses	22,911	15,081	7,830	
Justice	12,393,799	12,350,337	43,462	
Department Proper	159,013	159,013	—	—
Judicial Courts	6,096,506	6,063,949	32,557	
Prisons	6,079,046	6,068,099	10,947	
Other Expenses	59,234	59,276		42
Public Instruction	9,547,453	9,485,468	61,985	
Department Proper	569,759	569.759	—	—
Educational Institutions and Library	5,766,963	5,710,336	56,627	
Other Expenses	3,210,731	3,205,373	5,358	
Agriculture and Commerce	7,708,243	7,626,158	82,085	
Department Proper	537,138	502,973	34,165	
Forestry Expenses	4,672,310	4,668,503	3,807	
Other Expenses	2,498,795	2,454,682	44,113	
Communications	61,677,852	59,922,759	1,755,093	
Department Proper	754,279	724,987	29,292	
Communication Expenses	29,382,938	28,234,578	1,148,360	
Pensions and Annuities	30,846,449	30,272,008	574,441	
Other Expenses	694,186	691,186	3,000	
Total	422,018,356	415,582,112	6,436,244	
Extraordinary:—				
Foreign Affairs	293,165	936,640		643,475
Home Affairs	19,770,353	21,572,249		1,801,896
Finance	42,576,551	43,048,639		472,088
Army	19,780,673	17,720,252	2,060,421	
Navy	54,845,591	52,892,150	1,953,441	
Justice	648,137	778,859		130,722
Public Instruction	1,058,843	1,030,652	28,191	
Agriculture and Commerce	9,375,189	8,412,309	962,880	
Communications	16,440,730	20,066,260		3,625,530
Total	164,789,232	166,458,010		1,668,778
Total Expenditure	586,807,588	582,040,122	4,767,466	

THE AMENDED BUDGET FOR 1913-14.

As the result of the Financial and Administrative Readjustment, the Budget Estimates passed by the Imperial Diet have been considerably altered and curtailed. The details of curtailment are given below:—

The following is the Budget to be actually carried out in the current fiscal year:—

REVENUE.

	Yen.
Ordinary	535,520,886
Extraordinary	56,972,590
Total	592,493,476

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary	412,034,902
Extraordinary	141,923,450
Total	553,958,352

The details of the expenditure are as follows:—

Ordinary.

	Amount of curtailment.	Actual Budget for 1913-14.
Imperial Household	—	4,500,000
Foreign Affairs	299,786	3,998,514
Home Affairs	466,056	12,124,745
Finance	889,119	188,021,166
War	2,467,062	75,688,341
Navy	3,025,944	39,210,271
Justice	648,167	11,745,632
Education	207,800	9,339,653
Agriculture and Commerce	805,058	6,903,185
Communications	1,174,462	60,503,390
Total	9,983,454	412,030,797

Extraordinary.

Foreign Affairs	28,000	265,165
Home Affairs	4,698,752	15,071,601
Finance	6,752,527	35,824,024
War	6,147,458	13,633,215
Navy	2,460,644	52,384,947
Justice	97,630	50,507
Education	97,456	961,387
Agriculture and Commerce	2,121,323	7,253,866
Communications	461,992	15,278,738
Total	22,865,782	141,923,450
Grand Total	32,849,236	553,958,352
Extraordinary Military Expenditure	563,318	436,682
Total	33,412,554	554,395,034

DIRECT TAX.

Land Tax.

The land tax is levied according to the value of land which is assessed on the basis of capitalising the net earnings or the rent of land entered in the cadastral survey.

The land tax is collected from the mortgagee in the case of land under mortgage, from the superficiary in the case of land under superficies of more than a hundred years' duration, and in all other cases from the land-owner.

As the assessment took place about thirty years ago, the assessed value of land is, through changes of economic conditions, often at great variance with its market value or the profits accruing from it and causes in many cases unfairness in the incidence of taxation.

Accordingly, at the time of readjustment of taxes, the urgency of amending the official value of residential land was recognised and a law relating thereto was promulgated in March, 1910. This law makes it its fundamental rule to take ten times the annual rental value of a land as its amended official value, and the amendment of the official value of residential land was completed in March, 1911.

As the amended value of the residential land shows an increase upon the present official value, a great difference takes place between the total amount of tax on residential land under the amended value and that under the present value, and therefore the rate upon residential land has been reduced to 2.5 per cent. of the official value. Although the official value of land other than residential has not been amended, the present rate of tax, being somewhat too high, has been slightly reduced, with the result that the revised rates have been fixed as follows:—

	Ratio to the Official Value.
Residential land	2.5%
Rice and other fields...	4.7% (3.4% in Hokkaido).
Other land	5.5% (4.0% in Hokkaido).

Income Tax.

The Income Tax Law actually in force may be summarised as follows:—

The tax is imposed upon—

A. Those persons who are domiciled or have resided for at least one year in places within the Empire where the Income Tax Law is in force;

B. Those persons who, though not domiciled nor residing within the Empire, have property or are engaged in trade or business or receive interest from public bonds or companies' debentures in places where the aforesaid law is in force. They are, however, liable to pay the tax in respect only of the income derived from such sources.

The tax-rates are as specified hereunder:—

Class I.—Incomes of juridical persons:—

A. Ordinary Partnerships and Limited Partnerships. The amounts of income are classified as below and the respective rates applied according to the following scale:—

Amount of Income.	Yen	Tax Rate.	Amount of Income.	Yen	Tax Rate.
Not exceeding ...	5,000	40/1,000	Exceeding ...	30,000	90/1,000
Exceeding ...	5,000	50/1,000	,, ...	50,000	100/1,000
,, ...	10,000	60/1,000	,, ...	70,000	110/1,000
,, ...	15,000	70/1,000	,, ...	100,000	120/1,000
,, ...	20,000	80/1,000	,, ...	200,000	130/1,000

B. Joint-stock Companies, Joint-stock Limited Partnerships and other Juridical Persons 62.5/1,000

Class II.—Interest on public loan bonds or companies' debentures payable in places where the Income Tax Law is in force (except National Bonds) 20/1,000

Class III.—Incomes not included in the preceding two classes. The amounts of income are classified as below, and the respective rates applied according to the following scale:—

Amount of Income.	Yen	Tax Rate.	Amount of Income.	Yen	Tax Rate
Not exceeding ...	1,000	25/1,000	Exceeding ...	15,000	120/1,000
Exceeding ...	1,000	35/1,000	,, ...	20,000	140/1,000
,, ...	2,000	45/1,000	,, ...	30,000	160/1,000
,, ...	3,000	55/1,000	,, ...	50,000	180/1,000
,, ...	5,000	70/1,000	,, ...	70,000	200/1,000
,, ...	7,000	85/1,000	,, ...	100,000	220/1,000
,, ...	10,000	100/1,000			

Yen = 2*s.* 0*d.* 582.

Although there are detailed provisions for the calculation of assessable incomes, those most worthy of notice are the following two points:—(1) In the case of salaries and allowances among the incomes of the third class, the estimated annual income to be reduced by 10 per cent. for the assessable value; and (2) The calculated amount of the income of the third class is for the purpose of assessment to be reduced by ¥150 if it is not more than ¥500, by ¥100 if not more than ¥700, and by ¥50 if not more than ¥1,000.

Business Tax.

This tax, which was created in 1896, is levied upon every description of commerce and industry; and as the tax falls upon the business itself, the description and scale of every business are taken into consideration, and with the object of equalising the incidence of the tax, the assessment is based upon capitals, sales, rental values of buildings, employés, artisans, labourers, commissions, and contract values.

The following are the kinds of business, the bases of assessment, and the tax-rates which were revised upon the readjustment of taxes:—

Kind of Business.	Basis of Assessment.	Tax Rate.
1. Sale of Goods	Amount of sales { wholesale	... 12/10,000
	Amount of sales { retail ...	... 36/10,000
	Rental value of buildings ...	... 90/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
2. Banking and Insurance...	Amount of capital	... 5/1,000
	Rental value of buildings ...	... 90/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
3. Money-lending and Hiring of Goods	Amount of working capital	... 6.5/1,000
	Rental value of buildings ...	... 90/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
4. Manufacturing, Printing, Publishing and Photography	Amount of capital	... 3.7/1,000
	Rental value of buildings ...	... 90/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
	Of the above, artisans and labourers	¥0.5 each.

5. Transport, Exploitation of Canals, Piers, Wharves and Stevedoring	Amount of capital	... 6/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
6. Warehousing	Amount of capital	... 5/1,000
	Rental value of buildings ...	... 45/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
7. Railway Transport	Amount of receipts	... 25/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
8. Contracting	Total value of contracts ...	... 5/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
9. Letting of Assembly-rooms, & Restaurants	Rental value of buildings ...	... 135/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
10. Inn-keeping	Rental value of buildings ...	... 90/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
11. Agency	Amount of commission ...	... 35/1000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.
12. Commission, Brokerage & Trust Business	Amount of commission ...	... 37.5/1,000
	Employés	... ¥2 each.

In respect of employés who are less than fifteen years old, the employers not included, one-half of the above tax-rates imposed.

Business in which the sales and capital are of small amount is reserved for local taxation.

SUCCESSION TAX (1895).

Succession to the Headship of a House.

Taxable Value.	Tax Rate. If the successor is a descendant of the predecessor and a member of his family.	If the successor is one designated by the predecessor, one chosen conformably to the provisions of Art. 982 of the Civil Code, an ascendant of the predecessor and a member of the family, or one who has married a woman who is the head of a house.	If the successor has been chosen conformably to the provisions of Art. 985 of the Civil Code.
	Yen	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Not exceeding ...	5,000	1.0	1.2	1.5
Exceeding	5,000	1.2	1.4	2.0
,, ...	10,000	1.4	1.7	2.5
,, ...	20,000	1.7	2.0	3.0
,, ...	30,000	2.0	2.5	3.5
,, ...	40,000	2.5	3.0	4.0
,, ...	50,000	3.0	3.5	4.5
,, ...	70,000	3.5	4.0	5.0
For every ... ... in excess of ¥100,000 (up to ¥1,000,000) added	50,000	0.5	0.5	0.5

Succession to Property.

Taxable Value.	Tax Rate. If the successor is a descendant.	If the successor is the husband, wife, or an ascendant.	If the successor is a person not coming under the former two categories.
	Yen	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Not exceeding ...	1,000	1.5	1.7	2.5
Exceeding	1,000	1.7	2.0	3.0
,, ...	5,000	2.0	2.5	3.5
,, ...	10,000	2.5	3.0	4.0
,, ...	20,000	3.0	3.5	4.5
,, ...	30,000	3.5	4.0	5.0
,, ...	40,000	4.0	4.5	5.5
,, ...	50,000	4.5	5.0	6.0
,, ...	70,000	5.0	5.5	6.5
For every ... ... in excess of ¥100,000 (up to ¥1,000,000) added	50,000	0.5	0.5	0.5

With respect to successions occurring in accordance with the laws of a foreign country, the tax-rates of the succession to property shall correspondingly apply.

Tax on Patent Medicines.

Two different taxes are imposed on patent medicines, namely, the business tax and stamp duty. The former is imposed upon persons dealing in patent medicines on a graduated scale varying from ¥3 to ¥102 according to the total amount of the fixed prices of the quantity manufactured in one year of each medicine; the latter is collected by causing a stamp equal in value to one-tenth of the fixed price of the medicine to be affixed to the vessel or package containing such medicine.

Mining Tax.

The mining tax is imposed upon persons holding mining rights under the Mining Law of 1905.

The rates of the tax are as follows:—

I. Tax on mining grants:—

a. Sen 30 for each 1,000 *tsubo* per annum in the case of prospecting.

b. Sen 60 for each 1,000 *tsubo* per annum in the case of mining.

II. Tax on mining products:—

1 per cent. of the value of products (except gold, silver and iron ores).

Tax on Bourses.

The tax on bourses is levied in respect of time bargains upon exchanges. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

Upon transactions in goods and negotiable papers other than local loan bonds...	12/10,000 of the amount transacted.
Upon transactions in local loan bonds	5/10,000 of the amount transacted.

National loan bonds are exempted from the tax.

Tax on the Issue of Bank Notes.

Since 1899, the issue of bank notes against the security reserve within the limit prescribed by law is subject to a tax of 12.5 per mille per annum on the average monthly amount of issue after deducting therefrom that portion which has, by special order of the Government, been advanced to the Government itself or to others without interest or at an interest not exceeding one per cent. per annum.

Placer Tax.

The rates of the tax are as follows:—

Alluvial ... ... Sen 30 per annum per *cho* of placer area.

Non-alluvial ... Sen 30 per annum per 1,000 *tsubo* of place area.

Travelling Tax.

The travelling tax is imposed upon passengers by steam trains, electric cars and steamboats at the following rates:—

200 statutory or nautical miles and upward	First class	...	Sen 50
	Second class	...	„ 25
	Third class	...	„ 4
Under 200 statutory or nautical miles	First class	...	„ 40
	Second class	...	„ 20
	Third class	...	„ 3
Under 100 statutory or nautical miles	First class	...	„ 20
	Second class	...	„ 10
	Third class	...	„ 2
Under 50 statutory or nautical miles	First class	...	„ 5
	Second class	...	„ 3
	Third class	...	„ 1

Textiles Consumption Tax.

The textiles consumption tax is levied at the rate of 10 per cent. of the value at the time of delivery of textiles from manufactories, custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, etc.

Tonnage Dues.

Vessels entering a Japanese port from a foreign country must pay tonnage dues of sen 5 per registered ton or per ten *koku* of actual capacity; but by the payment of sen 15 per registered ton or per ten *koku*, they are for one year exempted from all further tonnage dues at that port.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Customs.

The first Tariff was established by Treaty in 1859. This was revised in 1866 and remained in force until 1899, when the foreign treaties came into operation and a general Tariff was drawn up. In 1904 a special surtax was added to the Customs duties to meet war expenditure, and in 1906 the entire Customs Tariff was revised.

The Import Tariff Revision Bill, which had been framed after careful consideration of the condition of manufacturing industries since 1906, passed the Imperial Diet in 1910 and was promulgated by Law No. 54 in April of the same year. The new Tariff, which is frankly protective and even prohibitive, came into operation on the 17th of July, 1911. The number of articles enumerated in that Tariff is 647, classified into seventeen groups; they are

further subdivided and the duties thereon are converted as far as possible into specific duties. The raw materials are mostly duty-free; upon half-manufactured materials light duties are levied, and upon manufactured goods the rates vary from 15% to 40%; but for many of the manufactured goods low rates are imposed, while the goods on which the duty of 40% is to be imposed are manufactures, the importation of which is small. Again, though a duty of 50% is levied upon articles of luxury, their importation is also very small.

As the Tariff Conventions concluded with Great Britain and Germany were to terminate on the 16th July, 1911, and that with France on the 3rd of the following month, negotiations for their revision were opened with these countries prior to the termination of the existing treaties. A new Tariff Convention was concluded first with Great Britain, by which upon the guarantee that ten principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain should be exempted from Customs duty upon importation into that country, concessions were made in the Japanese Customs duties upon principal British merchandise, such as paints, linen yarns, cotton tissues, woolen tissues, mixed tissues of wool and cotton, and iron sheets; and next, a similar convention was concluded with Germany, by which, in consideration of concessions made by Germany in the Customs duties upon principal Japanese products, reductions were made by Japan in the Customs duties upon principal German products, such as leather, salicylic acid, quinine, artificial indigo, coal-tar dyes, woolen yarns, mixed tissues of wool and cotton, packing paper, zinc plates and sheets, and gas, petroleum, and hot-air engines (whether combined or not with motive machinery).

Similar Tariff Conventions have been concluded with most other countries.

Soy Tax.

The tax is levied at the following rates upon persons manufacturing soy (Japanese sauce):—

Soy	¥1.75 per *koku* of *Moromi*.
Tamari	1.65 „ „ manufactured.

In 1900 the tax on soy for household use was created, the rates of which range from 50 sen to ¥4, according to the amount of manufacture. No person is permitted to manufacture for household use more than five *koku* of soy per annum.

Sugar Tax.

(Collected on goods leaving bonded warehouses, manufactories, customs depots, etc.)

The rates are as follows:—

Sugar.		Per Picul.
Class I.	Sugar under No. 11 of the Dutch standard.	
	A. Black sugar in casks	¥2.00
	B. *Shiroshita-to* (masse-cuite) in casks, except such as has been cured, or made from sugar other than *shiroshita-to*, or manufactured with newly-invented machinery	2.50
	C. Other	3.00
Class II.	Sugar under No. 15 of the Dutch standard ...	5.00
Class III.	Sugar under No. 18 of the Dutch standard ...	7.00
Class IV.	Sugar under No. 21 of the Dutch standard ...	8.00
Class V.	Sugar of or above No. 21 of the Dutch standard	9.00
Class VI.	Sugar candy, lump-sugar, loaf-sugar, and similar articles	10.00

Molasses.

		Per Picul.
Class I.	Molasses produced in making sugar candy.	
	A. Containing not more than 70% by weight of sugar calculated as saccharose ...	3.00
	B. Others { At an amount computed at the rate of ¥9 per picul of sugar calculated as saccharose	
Class II.	Other molasses.	
	A. Containing not more than 60% by weight of sugar calculated as saccharose ...	¥2.00
	B. Others	3.00
Syrup		8.00

Tax on Liquors.

A.—*Tax on Sake.*

According to the law in force, the tax is imposed upon persons brewing *shurui*, which is divided into five classes, namely, *Seishu* (refined *sake*), *Dakushu* (unrefined or muddy *sake*), *Shirozake* (white *sake*), *Mirin* (sweet *sake*), and *Shochu* (distilled *sake*).

The tax is levied at the following rates for the year, commencing on the 1st October and ending on the 30th of the following September:—

1st kind	*Seishu*, *Dakushu* or *Shirozake* containing not more than 20° of alcohol and *Mirin* or *Shochu* containing not more than 30° of alcohol...	¥20 per *koku*
2nd kind	*Shochu* containing not more than 35° of alcohol ...	25 „ „
3rd kind	„ „ „ „ „ 40° „ „ ...	30 „ „
4th kind	„ „ „ „ „ 45° „ „ ...	35 „ „
5th kind	*Seishu*, *Dakushu* or *Shirozake* containing more than 20° of alcohol, *Mirin* containing more than 30° of alcohol and *Shochu* containing more than 45° of alcohol	¥1 for each degree per *koku*

By the quantity of alcohol in the above table is meant the percentage of alcohol with the specific gravity of 0.7947, contained in the original fluid at the temperature of 15° C.

The number of *koku* of *shurui* and the basis of assessment are inspected and assessed when the brewing is finished.

B.—*Beer Tax.*

The beer tax, created in 1901, is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of ¥10 per *koku* on the quantity brewed.

C.—*Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors* (except Sake or Beer).

At the rate of ¥1 per cent. of pure alcohol per 1 *koku* of original fluid, with a mininum of ¥21 per *koku*.

Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil.

The tax is imposed at the rate of ¥1 per *koku* upon persons taking delivery of kerosene oil from manufactories, bonded warehouses, customs depots, etc.

RECEIPTS FROM DIRECT TAXES, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

1907—1913.

Sources of Revenue.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13. (Estimated).	1913–14. (Estimated).
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary:—							
Taxes.	315,983,415	322,636,051	323,407,075	317,285,605	329,071,320	322,964,239	336,943,663
Land Tax	84,973,927	85,418,391	85,693,955	76,291,796	74,936,085	75,407,994	75,335,046
Income Tax	27,291,875	32,144,098	32,800,432	31,722,257	34,755,746	32,725,282	35,471,676
Business Tax	20,383,940	23,574,427	25,112,330	25,756,844	24,598,612	24,595,365	25,059,190
Succession Tax	1,822,297	2,446,948	2,784,436	3,132,344	4,061,596	1,949,087	2,037,444
Travelling Tax	2,773,550	2,851,071	3,032,800	3,408,486	3,918,334	3,578,933	4,114,145
Mining Tax	2,173,555	1,998,143	2,007,973	2,167,646	2,238,072	1,978,139	2,188,313
Tax on the Issue of Bank Notes	3,329,916	1,775,465	720,140	815,958	1,388,160	860,284	816,239
Tax on Liquors	78,406,323	83,590,684	91,480,101	86,701,144	86,032,832	88,481,582	89,047,457
Tax on Soy.....	5,474,691	4,859,425	4,731,800	4,680,902	4,828,316	4,634,845	4,789,062
Sugar Excise	16,178,234	19,684,318	13,270,189	17,906,368	17,255,548	13,789,790	15,125,293
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics ...	19,114,902	19,316,736	18,778,324	18,233,622	18,916,151	18,643,791	19,180,204
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil.....	53,078	1,689,161	2,112,308	2,087,755	1,925,503	1,998,628	2,014,729
Tax on Bourses	3,154,929	2,410,794	3,657,500	3,617,584	4,799,625	3,625,003	4,022,140
Customs Duties.....	50,027,305	40,067,807	36,423,860	39,949,339	48,518,614	49,892,207	55,906,687
Tonnage Dues	610,458	583,008	568,761	580,246	653,817	577,339	600,943
Other Taxes	214,435	225,574	232,168	233,314	244,309	225,970	235,095

MONOPOLIES.

Tobacco Monopoly.

The Tobacco Regulations were first issued in 1876 and a tax levied on tobacco; in 1898 the tax was abolished and the Leaf-tobacco Monopoly Law was put in operation. This monopoly yielded an annual revenue of about ¥13,000,000 (£1,331,558). The manufacture of tobacco was free to private individuals, which gave rise to infractions of the law, and consequently, in 1904, from considerations of the financial requirements to meet war expenditure and necessity of stricter control, the Leaf-tobacco Monopoly Law was replaced by the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law, which is still in force. According to the provisions of this law, the cultivation of leaf-tobacco is permitted to private individuals who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the leaf-tobacco gathered by them is taken over by the Government, suitable compensation being paid therefor according to its quality, and is manufactured at a Government manufactory; and the manufactured article is sold at fixed prices by dealers licensed by the Government. Foreign tobacco cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while the exportation of tobacco can be effected only by persons who have been specially permitted to do so by the Government. The net profit yearly exceeds the estimated revenue, in 1911-12 exceeding ¥51,315,000 (£5,256,069).

Salt Monopoly.

The Government, to meet the war expenditure, issued the Salt Monopoly Law in January, 1905. According to this law, salt is manufactured only by persons so licensed by the Government, which takes it over from them by paying them suitable compensation according to its quality; the price at which the Government sells it is the sum of the amount of compensation paid and a fixed amount of monopoly profit; and it is sold only by persons licensed by the Government. Foreign and Formosan salt cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while for the purpose of exportation salt is sold by the Government at a specially reduced price and can be exported by any person. Salt intended for use in industry, agriculture, mining, and fishery receives a special treatment and is sold at a specially reduced price. The net profit of the monopoly amounted to over ¥11,840,000 (£1,212,742) in 1911-12.

Camphor Monopoly.

The Camphor Monopoly Law was first put into force in Formosa only. In June, 1903, the Government issued the Crude Camphor and Camphor Oil Monopoly Law to be operative both in Japan Proper and Formosa. Under this law the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil is permitted only to persons who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor, and the article so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government, which pays suitable compensation therefor according to quality.

RECEIPTS FROM MONOPOLIES, 1907-1913.

1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
8,225,322	9,496,340	10,014,534	10,885,049	11,047,947	10,783,188	10,762,740*
24,652,674	15,606,242	11,134,120	11,060,131	11,842,141	10,671,318	10,007,165†
898,165	221,714	47,691	93,317	179,903	161,051	114,914†
35,607,902	49,304,568	47,267,571	50,936,126	51,315,884	51,300,043	53,728,468†

NOTE:—* Forests. † Profits of Monopoly—Salt, Camphor, Tobacco.

THE FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT.

The Commission appointed in December, 1911, for the purpose of investigating and carrying out a scheme of Financial and Administrative Reforms completed the first part of its labours in June last, when the following details of economies to be effected were published.

The details given apply only to the Budget for the Fiscal Year 1913-14, it being intended to considerably increase the economies effected in the succeeding financial year.

Estimated Savings:—

	Yen.
Ordinary Expenditures	38,472,867
Extraordinary Expenditures	31,900,566
Total	70,373,433

As the reform goes into effect not from the first of the present fiscal year, which is April 1st last, but from the date of its announcement, the actual amount to be saved during the present fiscal year will be as follows:—

	Yen.
Ordinary Expenditures	35,188,774
Extraordinary Expenditures	30,955,656
Total	66,144,430

The details are as follows:—

General Account.

Ordinary Expenditure.

	Yen.
Foreign Department	325,300
Home „	770,403
Finance „	1,154,275
War „	3,018,969
Navy „	3,025,944
Justice „	948,865
Education „	476,282
Agricultural and Commercial Department	938,070
Communications Department	1,996,155
Total	12,654,263

Extraordinary Expenditure.

	Yen.
Foreign Department	28,000
Home „	4,838,234
Finance „	1,291,676
War „	6,296,722
Navy „	2,460,644
Finance „	97,630
Education Department	102,460
Agricultural and Commercial Department	2,208,451
Communications Department	505,887
Total	17,829,704

Of the above, ¥13,274,089 are saved by postponing works, ¥1,693,417 by economies, and ¥563,318 from the extraordinary military fund.

	Yen.
Grand total saved in ordinary account	31,047,285

Increase in Annual Revenue

	Yen.
Ordinary	500,000
Extraordinary	6,925,582
Total	7,425,582
Grand total (for the amount saved in expenditures and increase in revenue)	38,472,867

Special Account

Increase of Revenue in General Account:—

	Yen.
Printing Office	185,094
Monopoly Bureau	2,062,399
Woolen Factory at Senju	36,038
Iron Foundry	126,512
Telegraphic and Lighthouse Apparatus Manufactory ...	2,215
Amount Transferred from Sugar Excise of Formosa... ...	3,638,128
Total...	6,050,386

Decrease in Expenditure in General Account.

Supplementary Fund of:—

	Yen.
Chosen Government	2,350,000
Kwantung	747,000
Karafuto	280,000
Total	3,377,800

Increase of Revenue in Special Account.

	Yen.
Profits of Mint	23,062
Profits of Railways...	1,758,964
Total	1,782,026

Amount saved by postponement of continuing works carried on by loans:—

	Yen.
Works Fund of Chosen	1,213,138
„ „ Formosa	1,000,000
Railway Construction and Improvement Fund	18,477,216
Total saved special account	20,690,354
Total	31,900,566
Grand total (general and special accounts)	70,373,433

Officials Dismissed

As a result of the reorganization, 818 Kotokwan (high officials) and 4,482 officials of Hannin rank have been dismissed. In addition to this, a larger number of petty officials and other employees have been dismissed, though the exact number has not been stated by the Government.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL AND PREFECTURAL FINANCE.

Under the existing laws prefectural expenditures are defrayed by means of prefectural taxes, subventions from the National Treasury, and miscellaneous receipts.

Prefectural taxes are imposed either as supplementary to the direct national taxes or upon items of taxation specially selected for the purpose. Of the former class are the land-rate, income-rate, and business-rate; and of the latter are the local business-tax, house-tax, household-tax and miscellaneous taxes.

Administrative districts cannot directly tax their inhabitants. Their expenditures are met by means of revenue accruing from their properties and other receipts; and in case of a deficit, contributions may be exacted from the towns and villages within their jurisdiction. Thus, the district revenue may be classified as follows:—

1. Revenue from imposts (contributions of towns and villages);
2. National and prefectural subventions;
3. Miscellaneous receipts.

Cities, towns, and villages appropriate for the defrayment of their expenditures the revenue accruing from their properties, rents, fees, and other miscellaneous receipts; and in case of a deficit, city, town, or village rates may be levied and labour and commodities requisitioned. Thus, the city, town, or village revenue may be classified as follows:—

1. Revenue from imposts;
2. National, prefectural, and other subventions;
3. Miscellaneous receipts.

The taxes which may be levied as city, town, or village rates:

1. Rates supplementary to national or prefectural taxes (it is not allowed to impose rates upon the prefectural taxes additional to national taxes);
2. Special taxes.

LOANS OF CITIES ISSUED ABROAD, 1912.

Cities.	Amount Authorised.	Amount Issued.	Amount Redeemed.	Amount Outstanding.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Tokyo[1]	14,580,000	14,580,000[13]	—	14,580,000
Tokyo[2]	89,564,085	89,564,085[13]	—	89,564,085
Kyoto[3]	17,550,000	17,550,000[13]	—	17,550,000
Kyoto[4]	1,950,000	1,950,000[13]	—	1,950,000
Osaka[5]	17,038,000	13,953,000[14]	127,900	13,825,100
		3,085,000[13]	44,000	3,041,000
Osaka[6]	30,220,000	30,220,000[13]	—	30,220,000
Yokohama[7]	2,055,600	1,155,600[14]	256,950	898,650
		900,000[13]	210,700	689,300
Yokohama[8]	3,108,800	3,108,800[14]	—	3,108,800
Yokohama[9]	648,000	648,000[14]	114,600	533,400
Yokohama[10]	1,200,000	1,200,000[14]	—	1,200,000
Yokohama[11]	7,000,000	7,000,000[14]	—	7,000,000
Nagoya[12]	7,816,000	7,816,000[14]	—	7,816,000
Total	192,730,485	15,108,600[13]	384,850	14,723,750
		177,621,885[14]	369,300	177,252,585

Cities.	Rate of Interest.	Average Price offered. (Per 100 Yen Face Value.)	Price at which the Bonds were taken up by Underwriters. (Per 100 Yen Face Value.)	Price at which the Bonds were sold in Foreign Markets. (Per 100 Yen Face Value.)
	%	Yen	Yen	Yen
Tokyo[1]	5.0	—	96.50	100.00
Tokyo[2]	5.0	—	93.00[15]	98.00
			93.50[16]	97.75
			92.00[17]	96.75
Kyoto[3]	5.0	—	93.00	99.00
Kyoto[4]	5.0	—	93.50	98.50
Osaka[5]	6.0	92.31	—	—
	6.0	—	96.50	99.00
Osaka[6]	5.0	—	92.00	97.00
Yokohama[7]	6.0	93.07	—	—
	6.0	—	90.00	98.00
Yokohama[8]	5.0	—	96.50	99.00
Yokohama[9]	6.0	—	95.00	97.50
Yokohama[10]	5.0	—	92.50	—
Yokohama[11]	5.0	—	94.00	98.00
Nagoya[12]	5.0	—	90.00	95.00
Total	6.0[18]	92.69[18]	—	—
	5.3[18]	—	93.43[18]	97.96[18]

1 Loan for Consolidation of Old Debts, Improvement of City, &c.
2 Loan for Electric Enterprises.
3 Loan for Stream-utilisation, Electric Enterprises, &c. (1st Issue).
4 Loan for Stream-utilisation, Electric Enterprises, &c. (2nd Issue).
5 Harbour-works Loan.
6 Loan for Electric Railways and Water-works.
7 Water-works Loan (1st Issue).
8 Harbour Improvement and Reclaiming Expenses Loan.
9 Gas Loan (1st Issue)
10 Gas Loan (2nd Issue).
11 Water-works Loan (2nd Issue).
12 Water-works Loan.
13 Issued abroad. 14 Issued at Home.
15 London. 16 New York. 17 Paris.
18 Average.

LOCAL LOANS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH THEY WERE RAISED.

Year.	Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is required.						
	Education.	Sanitation.	Industry.	Public Works.	Redemption of Old Loans.	Others.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1898	204,787	85,720	85,046	19,738,000	150,927	—	20,264,480
1899	232,296	85,480	170,444	27,599,226	140,853	—	28,228,299
1900	336,456	86,740	285,942	36,811,443	208,892	—	37,729,473
1901	1,624,656	18,144	477,797	41,365,164	235,045	—	43,720,806
1902	1,757,688	56,585	303,464	47,946,672	331,447	—	50,395,856
1903	2,396,234	9,787,416	2,577,126	31,847,757	1,973,307	7,964,411	56,546,251
1904	2,078,801	10,662,220	3,596,046	38,430,083	2,516,735	107,214	57,391,099
1905	1,967,286	11,035,211	3,751,965	37,140,223	3,270,254	104,003	57,268,942
1906	1,324,834	11,059,595	3,720,231	52,312,817	3,225,494	24,070	71,667,042
1907	1,954,516	11,702,251	12,812,057	51,135,632	5,680,468	167,714	83,452,638
1908	3,020,388	12,700,590	16,435,528	50,952,886	5,267,793	768,259	89,145,445
1909	4,344,223	21,770,715	8,355,139	50,794,158	65,166,006	627,159	151,057,400
1910	5,581,953	23,179,075	9,161,383	54,059,745	64,885,259	1,573,898	158,441,313
1911	8,030,985	17,424,934	7,638,428	62,225,239	78,496,132	1,596,498	175,412,215
1912	9,218,781	37,702,698	143,424,005	70,753,199	30,455,131	2,671,908	294,225,724

Year.	Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is required.						
	Education.	Sanitation.	Industry.	Public Works.	Redemption of Old Loans.	Others.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1898...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,219,517
1899...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,629,904
1900...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,010,447
1901...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,520,166
1902...	4,589,273	1,060,897	198,927	1,515,863	682,136	2,667,403	10,714,499
1903...	4,060,119	853,532	139,230	1,156,364	901,565	2,454,686	10,565,496
1904...	3,871,149	722,035	131,684	1,047,622	856,726	972,192	7,601,409
1905...	2,305,194	650,677	70,437	946,600	639,987	687,346	5,300,241
1906...	2,069,958	909,007	137,331	1,619,658	549,155	633,209	5,918,318
1907...	2,949,138	459,807	134,085	515,227	347,556	1,407,664	5,813,477
1908...	5,630,882	672,878	123,018	673,675	432,097	3,145,630	10,678,180
1909...	7,502,921	239,539	87,603	663,098	411,292	2,971,882	11,876,335
1910...	6,938,099	244,490	96,674	668,747	183,237	1,429,998	9,561,249
1911...	6,220,134	212,143	73,301	1,283,415	183,520	1,272,058	9,244,570
1912...	4,048,249	104,738	23,903	1,063,908	133,304	791,833	6,165,935

AMOUNT OF LOCAL LOANS.

Year.	Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is required.						
	Loans of Prefectures.	Loans of Districts.	Loans of Cities.	Loans of Towns.	Loans of Villages.	Loans of Local Associations.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1898...	7,885,202	45,729	11,501,480	147,904	235,481	448,682	20,264,480
1899...	8,672,639	62,646	18,276,755	176,776	315,173	724,308	28,228,299
1900...	9,719,983	135,613	25,849,033	266,624	562,872	1,195,345	37,729,473
1901...	10,379,664	339,348	29,796,663	400,514	1,116,940	1,687,674	43,720,806
1902...	10,712,864	509,588	35,130,242	521,221	1,463,028	2,058,913	50,395,856
1903...	12,076,497	890,045	38,463,137	791,515	1,808,237	2,516,820	56,546,251
1904...	11,318,656	854,914	39,847,146	881,999	1,811,077	2,677,307	57,391,099
1905...	10,483,635	819,365	40,045,664	1,148,743	1,952,013	2,819,521	57,268,942
1906...	10,889,806	811,131	53,965,156	1,163,839	1,905,758	2,931,352	71,667,042
1907...	12,608,103	881,721	62,954,581	1,614,441	2,195,754	3,198,035	83,452,638
1908...	14,831,435	1,581,308	64,117,011	2,104,958	2,429,294	4,081,440	89,145,445
1909...	15,164,457	1,470,958	125,430,814	2,597,005	2,375,416	4,018,750	151,057,400
1910...	15,852,730	1,505,333	130,174,306	3,248,428	2,949,957	4,710,559	158,441,313
1911...	29,752,658	1,378,353	131,687,295	4,103,657	3,605,219	4,885,032	175,412,215
1912...	33,963,565	1,315,358	245,252,217	4,476,236	4,051,320	5,167,028	294,225,724

Year.	Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is not required.					
	Loans of Prefectures.	Loans of Districts.	Loans of Cities.	Loans of Towns.	Loans of Villages.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1898.....	—	—	—	—	—	3,219,517
1899.....	—	—	—	—	—	3,629,904
1900.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,010,447
1901.....	30,000	2,529	2,049,524	1,227,116	4,210,997	7,520,166
1902.....	73,830	20,425	3,593,871	1,786,588	5,239,785	10,714,499
1903.....	38,830	2,000	3,117,143	1,966,728	5,440,795	10,565,496
1904.....	—	—	—	—	—	7,601,409
1905.....	55,000	1,750	1,399,132	1,201,051	2,643,308	5,300,241
1906.....	62,379	1,770	2,658,666	921,830	2,273,673	5,918,318
1907.....	22,500	2,915	2,168,302	1,056,654	2,563,106	5,813,477
1908.....	63,816	995	5,054,742	1,481,148	4,072,479	10,678,180
1909.....	47,000	1,546	4,569,381	1,739,917	5,518,491	11,876,335
1910.....	347,000	5,597	2,251,058	1,633,068	5,324,525	9,561,249
1911.....	97,000	5,998	2,804,198	1,561,226	4,776,149	9,244,570
1912.....	—	13,553	2,128,711	1,024,601	2,999,009	6,165,935

TOTAL OF ALL LOCAL LOANS.

Year.	Grand Total.	Year.	Grand Total.
1898	¥23,483,997	1906	¥77,585,360
1899	31,858,203	1907	89,266,115
1900	42,739,920	1908	99,823,624
1901	51,240,972	1909	162,933,734
1902	61,110,355	1910	168,002,562
1903	67,111,747	1911	184,656,785
1904	64,992,508	1912	300,391,658
1905	62,569,183		

TOKYO CITY.

Comparison of the Budgets for the first and second years of Taisho.

	1st.	2nd.	Comparison.
Annual Revenue	¥6,011,630	¥5,384,957	¥626,673†
Annual Expenditures :—			
Ordinary	3,035,746	3,009,432	26,314†
Extraordinary	2,975,884	2,375,525	600,359†
Total	6,011,630	5,384,957	626,673†

† Decrease.

DEBTS OF THE CITY.

1. Bonds issued in 1905 for improvement of the city ... ... £1,500,000 sterling =¥14,693,878

   Interest payable for the year 738,500

   The foregoing amount has been applied, first, for repairing the streets; second, for improving the water course of the Sumida River; third, for repaying the old loans.

2. Bonds issued in 1901 for municipalising tramways ... £ 9,175,000 sterling =¥90,098,500

   Interest payable this year 4,492,140

   The foregoing has been applied for buying up the tramways of the city and for improving them.

There are three loans now approved by the City Council and submitted to the Central Government for approval and from which financial assistance is asked.

1. Bonds to be issued for improving the water system... ... ... ¥20,000,000
   the work for which should be commenced this year and be completed in seven years. But the estimate of actual cost of the work is ¥20,720,000

   The exact amount of bond issue has not yet been decided.
   (The amount of bond issue will depend upon the condition of municipal finances.)

2. Bonds to be issued for second part of the improvement of electrical work to the improvement of the street tramways ¥16,000,000

3. Bonds to be issued for improvement of sewerage 30,050,000

There is another loan in contemplation. It will be for the improvement of Tokyo Harbour. The amount is estimated at ¥20,000,000. This has not yet been approved by the City Council.

CITY OF OSAKA.

Estimate 1913.

Annual Revenue		¥ 33,087,557
Annual Expenditures :—		
Ordinary	2,786,751	
Extraordinary	288,573	
	¥ 3,075,324	
Balance remaining		¥ 12,233

CITY OF NAGOYA.

Estimate 1913.

Annual Revenue		¥ 1,447,439.615
Annual Expenditures :—		
Ordinary	¥ 763,905.934	
Extraordinary	683,533.681	
	¥ 1,447,439.615	

CITY OF FUKUOKA.

Estimate 1913.

Annual Revenue :—		
Ordinary	¥ 256,794	
Extraordinary	29,265	
	¥ 286,059	
Annual Expenditures :—		
Ordinary	¥ 167,158	
Extraordinary	118,091	
	¥ 286,059	

CITY OF KYOTO.

Estimate 1913.

Annual Revenue :—		
Ordinary	¥ 1,473,053.700	
Extraordinary	28,100.970	
	¥ 1,501,154.670	
Annual Expenditures :—		
Ordinary	¥ 1,113,715.470	
Extraordinary	387,439.200	
	¥ 1,501,154.670	

CHAPTER VI.

MONEY.

CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Coinage.

The present coinage system is based on the Coinage Law, issued in 1897, which established the gold monometallic system, as follows :—

1. The coinage unit is 2 *fun* (0.75 grammes) of pure gold.

2. The standard gold coins are five yen, ten yen, and twenty yen.

3. The subsidiary silver coins are ten sen, twenty sen, and fifty sen.

4. The other subsidiary coins are the nickel five-sen pieces and the bronze one-sen and five-rin pieces.

5. The fineness and the weights of the coins prescribed in the Coinage Law are as follows :—

a. Fineness.

Gold coins		pure gold	900	copper	100
Silver coins	fifty sen / twenty sen	pure silver	800	„	200
	ten sen	„	720	„	280
Nickel coins		nickel	250	„	750
Bronze coins		copper	950	tin 40	zinc 10

b. Weights.

Gold coins.

Denomination.	Weight. Grammes.
¥ 20	16.6665
10	8.3333
5	4.1666

Denomination.	Weight. Grammes.
.50	10.1250
.20	4.0500
.10	2.2500
.05	4.6654
.01	7.1280
.005	3.5640

Convertible Bank-notes.

In May, 1884, the Convertible Bank-notes Law was issued, which provided for the issue by the Bank of Japan of bank-notes which were to be convertible into silver; but upon the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, the existing bank-notes became convertible into gold. The principal clauses are as follows:—

1. The Bank of Japan is required to hold as conversion reserve against the issue of notes gold and silver coin and bullion to the same amount as that of the notes issued; and the total value of silver coin and bullion must not exceed one-fourth of the entire conversion reserve.

The Bank of Japan may, in addition to the notes specified in the preceding paragraph, specially issue bank-notes to an amount not exceeding ¥120,000,000 (£12,291,304) on security of Government loan bonds, treasury bills, and other reliable securities or commercial bills.

Should it be deemed necessary, on account of the condition of the market, to increase the amount of money in circulation, bank-notes may, in addition to those specified in the preceding two paragraphs, be issued with the permission of the Minister of Finance on security of Government loan bonds, treasury bills, and other reliable securities or commercial bills; in such case an issue-tax must be paid at the rate of not less than five per cent. per annum of the amount so issued.

2. The bank-notes are of seven denominations, namely, one yen, five yen, ten yen, twenty yen, fifty yen, one hundred yen, and two hundred yen.

On December 31st, 1912, the proportion of specie and security to the total of notes in circulation was 55.03% and 44.97% respectively.

Currency System of Formosa.

The Formosan Coinage Law was brought into operation in 1911, so that the system in Formosa is now, in business practice as well as by law, absolutely identical with that in force in Japan Proper.

The Bank of Taiwan issued at first bank-notes convertible into silver yen; but these notes were, upon the reform of the currency system, withdrawn from circulation in December, 1909. The bank now issues bank-notes convertible into gold coins and holds as conversion reserve gold and silver coin and bullion to the same amount as that of the notes issued; it may further issue notes to the amount of ¥10,000,000 (£1,024,275) on security of reliable securities. Should it be necessary to issue notes over and above the amounts just mentioned, the permission of the Government must be obtained and an issue-tax of not less than five per cent. must be paid in respect of the excess issue.

STATEMENTS OF BANK OF JAPAN, 1913.

	Convertible Notes.	Specie Reserve.	Government Bonds.	Discount Notes.	Foreign Discount Notes.	Call.	Discount.
January 11th ...	366,813,108	233,626,075	51,228,332	54.437.019	38,524,092	1.3 sen	2.2
January 25th ...	371,788,124	227,240,415	51,228,332	59,465,086	38,488,563	1.8	2.2
February 8th ...	361,347,535	226,344,897	51,196,292	64,218,499	38,265,183	1.7	2.1
February 22nd ...	328,682,367	226,241,272	51,089,875	37,420,817	33,490,498	1.7	2.1
March 8th	315,833,569	222,256,491	51,394,920	41,003,656	34,256,166	1.6	2.0
March 22nd	313,701,010	215,807,580	51,180,862	15,887,144	33,052,224	1.6	1.9
April 12th	305,931,863	207,397,013	51,166,535	37,941,380	35,953,519	1.8	2.0
April 26th	315,820,256	205,645,068	51,166,535	38,038,793	37,583,079	1.8	2.0
May 10th	304,440,265	205,982,780	51,151,791	31,126,623	35,855,001	1.6	2.0
May 24th	306,280,009	204,810,682	51,319,157	27,141,140	34,258,577	1.7	2.1
June 7th	318,968,175	203,632,594	51,337,608	40,921,387	32,383,685	1.6	2.0
June 28th	361,221,626	220,464,570	52,052,496	68,968,753	31,369,445	1.95	2.2
July 26th	330,154,151	216,071,546	52,737,863	37,188,138	21,705,955	1.81½	2.2
August 30th	349,556,765	216,335,683	53,516,065	65,449,987	22,697,717	1.9	2.4
September 6th ...	330,500,000	216,059,641	53,492,927	49,778,956	24,787,311	1.8	2.3

BANKING.

Banks in Japan are divided into two classes, those which have been established under the general banking laws, to facilitate the general circulation of capital, and those created under special banking laws, with special objects and functions.

The National Banks Regulations, modelled on the National Bank Act of the United States of America, was issued in February, 1872, and provided for the conversion of the national bank notes into specie. An amendment in 1883 deprived the national banks of the privilege of issuing notes and granted the same exclusively to the newly-created Bank of Japan. Arrangements were made to redeem the outstanding notes.

Meanwhile, private banks and companies dealing in banking had increased in number until in 1884 they totalled 954. They were subject to no control beyond that of the local authorities. To remedy this state of affairs the Ordinary Banks Regulations and the Savings Banks Regulations were promulgated in 1890 and put in force three years later.

Ordinary banks were thereby placed under the control of the Minister of Finance, whose license is required for the establishment of a new bank or the amalgamation of existing banks; he is also empowered to order at any time investigation into the business condition and property of a bank. Every bank must each half-year prepare and present to the said Minister a balance-sheet and other business reports and publish the balance-sheet in newspapers or by other means.

Savings Banks, whose business is to take charge of the deposits made by the public at compound interest, must be joint-stock companies. Their directors are jointly under unlimited liability with respect to the obligations of the bank incurred during their term of office, and are only released from such liability after the lapse of two full years after their retirement from office.

Savings Banks must, as guarantee for repayment of savings deposits, provide themselves with interest-bearing national or local loan bonds corresponding in value to at least one-fourth of the deposits received and place them in the Deposit Office. If, however, the said guarantee fund reaches an amount equal to at least one-half of the capital, commercial bills and reliable companies' debentures and shares may be used. Any alteration in the articles of association of a savings bank must be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Finance.

In other respects the regulations for ordinary banks are also applicable to savings banks.

Side by side with the private banks, the old national banks acted as financial organs of general trade. When the terms of their respective charters expired, most of them continued business as private banks, and by February, 1899, national banks had ceased to exist, so that there is no longer any difference in economic functions and legal nature between the former national banks and other private banks, all of which are now subject to the general banking laws.

BANKS IN 1912.

Name of Bank.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	
				Total.	Balance.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Bank of Japan	60,000,000	37,500,000	27,660,000	7,964,840,761	97,967,560
Yokohama Specie...	48,000,000	30,000,000	18,210,252	3,062,213,252	166,191,379
Hypothec Bank of Japan[1]	20,000,000	15,000,000	3,321,400	6,116,505	1,479,732
46 Agricultural and Industrial Banks[2] ...	42,270,000	36,608,570	11,571,530	97,200,274	24,548,409
Taiwan	10,000,000	6,250,000	3,100,000	590,187,148	34,029,398
Hokkaido Colonial[3]	5,000,000	3,900,000	1,031,600	62,409,093	6,347,554
Industrial Bank of Japan[4]	17,500,000	17,500,000	2,269,000	43,910,638	3,602,358
1,614 Ordinary Banks[5]	489,351,085	350,794,594	104,642,533	9,166,978,963	1,338,314,336
473 Savings Banks	83,617,600	52,799,995	} 19,719,309	} 326,636,254[6]	168,439,1726
164 Ordinary Banks with Savings Depts...	5,695,000	4,749,075		} 672,269,1347	160,696,6557

Name of Bank.	Advances.				Net Profit.	Dividend.
	Loans.		Bills Discounted.			
	Total.	Balance.	Total.	Balance.		
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	
Bank of Japan	514,348,549	72,463,993	926,896,705	118,956,379	5,867,262	12.0%
Yokohama Specie...	699,798,771	84,474,185	213,348,859	20,543,515	4,323,925	12.0%
Hypothec Bank of Japan[1]	173,757,182	158,298,995	5,139,804	1,025,996	2,170,275	10.0%
46 Agricultural and Industrial Banks[2] ...	121,118,465	107,208,384	6,629,815	741,430	6,632,849	8.3%
Taiwan	105,523,028	15,212,336	209,273,889	28,362,787	1,027,533	10.0%
Hokkaido Colonial[3]	26,453,028	18,055,691	10,383,302	1,665,236	473,413	9.0%
Industrial Bank of Japan[4]	23,661,678	23,513,728	92,215,170	16,357,849	1,758,999	8.0%
1,614 Ordinary Banks[5]	2,532,443,582	615,732,535	2,465,305,809	840,912,704	33,929,813	4.5%
473 Savings Banks	} 303,123,363	140,110,998	206,296,589	80,704,448	5,602,758	4.3%
164 Ordinary Banks with Savings Depts...						

1 ¥141,663,370 Mortgage Debentures Outstanding.
2 ¥59,124,980 Debentures issued, of which ¥58,844,460 Outstanding.
3 ¥ 13,795,260 Debentures Outstanding.
4 ¥ 55,498,000 Debentures Outstanding plus ¥6,694,870 Capital Fund in Trust.
5 First ½ year.
6 Savings Deposits.
7 Ordinary Deposits.

BANKS CREATED UNDER SPECIAL LAWS.

The Bank of Japan. (Nippon Ginko.)

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of the country, established in 1882 as a joint-stock company, is privileged to issue bank-notes against gold and silver coins and bullion, and further to issue such notes on security of Government bonds and Treasury bills, and other bonds and commercial bills of a reliable nature, the maximum amount of the latter notes being ¥120,000,000 (£12,291,304) (the limit was until 1890 but ¥70,000,000 (£7,169,927), and from that year to 1899, ¥85,000,000 (£8,706,340)). In case of necessity, the Bank may be allowed to issue notes beyond the maximum above mentioned, which surplus notes, however, are subject to a tax of at least five per cent. per annum.

The business carried on by the Bank is principally (1) to discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, and commercial bills; (2) to buy or sell gold and silver bullion; (3) to make loans on security of gold and silver coins and bullion; (4) to collect bills for banks, companies, and merchants, who are its regular customers; (5) to receive deposits and to accept the custody of articles of value, such as gold, silver, and other precious metals, and documents; and (6) to make advances in current accounts or loans for fixed periods on security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other bonds and shares guaranteed by the Government. The Bank is, in addition, entrusted with the management of the Treasury receipts and disbursements.

The Yokohama Specie Bank. (Yokohama Shokin Ginko.)

The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 with an authorised capital of ¥3,000,000 (£307,283) with the object of affording financial facilities in respect of the foreign trade of this country. It was at first supported in various ways by the Government; it was, for instance, entrusted with the management of several million yen of the Treasury Reserve Fund, and thus had an ample amount of capital placed at its disposal for discounting foreign bills of exchange. In 1889, such support was withdrawn, and in lieu thereof, the Bank of Japan was ordered to make call-loans on security of foreign bills of exchange on demand of the Specie Bank to an amount not exceeding ¥15,000,000 (£1,536,413) at the rate of two per cent. per annum. In 1887, when the special ordinance respecting the Specie Bank (Imperial Ordinance No. 29) was promulgated, the capital of the Bank was raised to ¥6,000,000 (£614,565). The consequent extension of its business necessitated in 1896 a further increase of its capital to ¥12,000,000 (£1,229,130); in 1899, the capital was doubled; and in March, 1911, it was decided at the general meeting of shareholders to double again the capital to the amount of ¥48,000,000 (£4,916,522), and the approval of the Minister of Finance was obtained therefor. The amount of its paid-up capital now stands at ¥30,000,000 (£3,072,826).

The business carried on by the Bank consists of (1) foreign exchange; (2) inland exchange; (3) loans; (4) deposits of money and custody of articles of value; (5) discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other securities; and (6) exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, if so required by the condition of its business. It may also be entrusted with matters relating to foreign loans and with the management of public money for international account. Besides, the Bank is authorised to issue bank-notes convertible into silver coins in Kwantung Province and China, being under the control of the Minister President of State and the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs and Finance, with respect to the issue in the former place, and the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs and Finance, with respect to the issue in the latter place.

During the present year the Bank has been authorised to issue gold notes up to ¥3,000,000 per annum in Manchuria.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan. (Nippon Kwangyo Ginko.)

The Hypothec Bank of Japan was created for the purpose of making long-term loans at a low rate of interest on mortgages of immovable property. It was established as a joint-stock company under the Law of the Hypothec Bank of Japan (Law No. 82, 1896), with a capital of ¥10,000,000 (£1,024,275). In July, 1911, its capital was increased to ¥20,000,000 (£2,048,551), of which ¥15,000,000 (£1,536,413) has been paid up.

The Industrial Bank of Japan. (Nippon Kogyo Ginko.)

The Industrial Bank of Japan is a joint-stock company established under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan, which was promulgated in March, 1900. Its authorised capital, which was at first ¥10,000,000 (£1,024,275), was, by an amendment of the Law, raised in February, 1906, to ¥17,500,000 (£1,792,482), which was fully paid up in May, 1911. Just as the Hypothec Bank is intended to furnish long, low-interest loans on mortgage of immovable property, so the Industrial Bank makes it its special object to handle bonds and shares of various kinds. While the former is a kind of *crédit foncier*, the latter is a species of *crédit mobilier*.

During the present year the position of this Bank has been much shaken by the discovery that Government Bonds held in stock have been seriously overvalued and heavy losses incurred in a mining venture. Altogether over ¥6,000,000 was involved. The situation was met by reducing the dividend to 5% and by borrowing a sum of ¥13,500,000 at 2% interest from an official syndicate composed of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and others, the profits obtained by the extension of business through this money being devoted to wiping out the above losses.

Agricultural and Industrial Banks. (Noko Ginko.)

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are local financial organs for furnishing long-term loans at a low rate of interest on security of immovable property and, being established in every prefecture, are most useful through their connection with their central organ, the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are joint-stock companies established under the Agricultural and Industrial Banks Law of April, 1896, and have each a capital of not less than ¥200,000 (£20,486). Each of these Banks has as a general rule for its exclusive business district the whole of Hokkaido or a prefecture.

The Bank of Taiwan. (Taiwan Ginko.)

The Bank of Taiwan was established as a joint-stock company under the Law of the Bank of Taiwan promulgated in March, 1897. It was decided on the 26th April, 1910, to increase its capital from ¥5,000,000 (£512,138) to ¥10,000,000 (£1,024,275), of which ¥6,250,000 (£640,172) has been paid up.

The Bank is privileged to issue bank-notes of one yen and upward, which are at any time convertible into gold yen. It is required to hold as conversion reserve gold and silver coins and bullion of the same amount as the notes issued; the amount of notes not covered by this specie reserve is limited to ¥10,000,000 (£1,024,275); they may be issued on security of Government paper money and securities, notes of the Bank of Japan, and other bonds and commercial bills of a reliable nature. Notes issued beyond this limit are subject to a tax of not less than five per cent. per annum.

The Hokkaido Colonial Bank. (Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko.)

The Hokkaido Colonial Bank was established with the object of supplying capital for enterprises for colonising and exploiting Hokkaido and Japanese Saghalien, and especially for the purpose of facilitating the supply of capital by making loans on security of agricultural products and companies' shares and debentures as well as by making long-term loans of low interest on immovable property.

The Bank was established as a joint-stock company under the Law relating thereto, which was promulgated in March, 1899, and has a capital of ¥5,000,000 (£512,138), of which ¥3,900,000 (£399,467) has been paid up.

The above banks are nominally in their sphere of action, but receive thereagainst special privileges in their special spheres. They are all subject to direct Government control.

FOREIGN BANKS OPERATING IN JAPAN.

Title.	Branches.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Yokohama and Kobe.
Russo-Asiatic Bank	Yokohama.
Anglo-Japanese Bank [1]	Tokyo.
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	Yokohama and Kobe.
Messrs. Sale & Frazar	Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
International Banking Corporation ...	Yokohama and Kobe.

[1] Retired from Tokyo Clearing House Sept. 30, 1912.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS IN 1913.

Date.	London.			Paris.		New York and San Francisco.	
	T.T.	Bank 4 m/s.	Private Credits 4 m/s.	Bank demand.	Private Credits 4 m/s.	Bank demand.	Private Credits 4 m/s.
January 1	2.0 9/16 d.	2.0 3/4 d.	2.1 1/4 d.	2.58	2.64	49 5/8	51 1/2
January 15	2.0 3/8 d.	2.0 5/8 d.	2.1 1/16 d.	2.57	2.63 1/2	49 1/2	51
February 1	,,	,,	2.1d.	2.56 1/2	2.62	,,	,,
February 15	2.0 5/16 d.	2.0 9/16 d.	2.0 15/16 d.	2.56	2.61 1/2	,,	,,
March 1	,,	,,	2.0 7/8 d.	,,	2.61	,,	,,
March 15	2.0 1/4 d.	2.0 1/2	,,	2.55 1/2	2.61 1/2	49 3/8	,,
April 1	2.0 3/16	2.0 7/16	,,	2.55	,,	49 1/2	,,
April 15	2.0 1/4	2.0 1/2	,,	2.55 1/2	,,	49 1/4	,,
May 1	2.0 5/16	2.0 9/16	,,	2.56	,,	49 3/8	,,
May 15	,,	,,	2.0 15/16	,,	2.62	,,	,,
June 1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
June 15	2.0 3/8	2.0 5/8	2.1	2.56 1/2	2.62 1/2	49 1/2	51
July 1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
July 15	,,	,,	2.0 15/16	,,	,,	,,	,,
August 1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sept. 15	2.0 1/2	2.0 3/4	2.1 1/8	2.58	2.64 1/2	49 3/4	51 1/4

Date.	Hamburg & Berlin.		Hongkong.		Shanghai.		India.	
	Bank demand.	Private Credits 4 m/s.	Bank demand.	Private Credits 10 dys.	Bank demand.	Private Credits 10 dys.	Bank demand.	Private Credits 1 m/s.
January 1	209	216	102	101	70	71	152	154 3/4
January 15	208	214 1/2	102 3/4	101 3/4	,,	,,	151 1/2	154
February 1	,,	,,	101 1/4	100 1/4	72	73	,,	,,
February 15	207 1/2	214	100 3/4	99 3/4	71 1/2	72 1/2	151	,,
March 1	,,	213 1/2	98 3/4	97 3/4	74 1/2	75 1/2	,,	,,
March 15	207	,,	96 3/4	95 3/4	77	78	150 3/4	,,
April 1	206 1/2	,,	97 1/2	96 1/2	75 3/4	76 3/4	,,	153 3/4
April 15	207	,,	98 1/2	97 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	151 1/4	,,
May 1	207 1/2	,,	99 1/2	98 1/2	73	74	,,	,,
May 15	,,	,,	100 1/4	99 1/4	72 1/2	73 1/2	,,	,,
June 1	,,	,,	98 3/4	97 3/4	74	75	,,	,,
June 15	208	214	98	97	74 3/4	75 3/4	151 3/4	154
July 1	207 1/2	,,	97 1/2	96 1/2	75 3/4	76 3/4	152 1/2	154 1/2
July 15	,,	,,	97 3/4	96 3/4	75 1/4	76 1/4	152 1/4	154 3/4
August 1	,,	,,	98	97	74 3/4	75 3/4	,,	154 1/2
Sept. 15	209	215	98 1/4	97 1/4	74 1/2	75 1/2	,,	154 3/4

RATES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Year.	London (per 1 yen). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Paris (per 1 yen). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Franc	Franc	Franc
1907	2.00.4	2.00.5	2.00.5	2.56	2.58	2.57
1908	2.00.4	2.00.5	2.00.5	2.56	2.57	2.56
1909	2.00.4	2.00.6	2.00.5	2.56	2.58	2.57
1910	2.00.4	2.00.4	2.00.4	2.56	2.58	2.56
1911	2.00.4	2.00.5	2.00.4	2.57	2.57	2.57
1912	2.00.4	2.00.6	2.00.5	2.57	2.58	2.57

Year.	Berlin (per 1 yen). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Bombay (per 100 yen). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	Mark	Mark	Mark	Rupee	Rupee	Rupee
1907	2.08	2.09	2.08	151.00	153.00	151.74
1908	2.07	2.08	2.08	152.25	153.50	152.91
1909	2.08	2.09	2.08	151.25	154.75	153.16
1910	2.08	2.08	2.08	151.25	152.50	151.92
1911	2.08	2.08	2.08	151.50	152.25	151.81
1912	2.08	2.09	2.08	151.75	152.75	152.21

Year.	San Francisco and New York (per 100 yen). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Hongkong (per 100 dollars). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	Yen	Yen	Yen
1907	49.38	49.75	49.54	112.00	89.50	106.07
1908	49.38	49.63	49.50	96.25	82.00	89.34
1909	49.50	49.75	49.66	90.50	84.75	86.47
1910	49.38	49.75	49.54	94.38	85.25	89.12
1911	49.38	49.50	49.49	93.00	86.88	89.70
1912	49.38	49.75	49.54	103.00	92.50	98.55

Year.	Shanghai (per 100 yen). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	Tael	Tael	Tael
1907	65.75	83.50	69.47
1908	77.50	92.50	84.31
1909	82.50	88.75	86.77
1910	78.38	88.00	83.70
1911	80.88	86.00	83.69
1912	70.00	81.50	74.13

NOTE:—This table shows the rates of exchange at which the bills on demand were bought during the years above mentioned.

THE MOVEMENT OF SPECIE IN JAPAN.

INFLUX DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

Various:—From Japanese enterprises outside Japan.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Nippon Yusen	¥ 6,659,579
Toyo Kisen	1,543,137
Osaka Shosen	2,000,000
Nisshin	300,579
Other S.S. Companies	5,200,000
	¥15,702,716

By Import and Export Trading ... ... ¥ 8,304,000
(Calculated on the basis of 1½% of 60% of the total trade, import and export, amounting to ¥920,000,000.)

By Enterprises in Foreign Countries and Loans ... ... ¥ 2,660,000

Japanese Capital in Foreign Countries.

Manchuria	¥15,000,000
North China	4,000,000
Hankow	2,000,000
Shanghai	5,000,000
South China	4,000,000
South Sea Islands	3,500,000
Hawaii	2,000,000
America	5,000,000
	¥40,500,000

(Calculated at 5% on above amount, as well as selling and buying abroad, which amounts to ¥635,000.)

By National and Other Bonds ¥1,550,000
(Based on 5% of ¥31,000,000 in Chinese and other foreign bonds.)

By Money Transactions 5,869,000
(Profit from foreign exchange transactions of Yokohama Specie, Formosa and Hundredth Banks.)

By Insurance 1,175,000
(Net profit from insurance covering exports and insurance in foreign countries.)

By South Manchurian Railway 1,937,000
(Dividends to Government and other shareholders amount to ¥1,120,000, and salaries of officials and other employes, amount thus spent in Japan being ¥817,000.)

From Colonists and Emigrants 20,265,000
Money-order Department of Post Office handled ¥13,458,000 from foreign countries, fixed deposits, exchange, and letters of credit of Yokohama Specie Bank ¥5,500,000, from U.S.A. and Hawaii ¥5,282,000, from Peru ¥139,000, other sources ¥200,000, brought personally ¥1,000,000.

By Foreign Warships and Other Vessels in Japan—

Coal supplied, 370,979 tons	¥9,573,179	
Ship stores (Custom's Report, 1910) ...	1,326,616	
Dock Repairs (Dept. of Finance)	2,000,000	
Tonnage Dues, etc.	386,000	
Maintenance branch offices foreign steamship companies	300,000	
		¥13,585,795

Money Foreigners Spend in Japan—

(Tourists and stopover travellers in Japanese ports ¥10,470,000. In 1910 estimated 7045 English and American tourists, each spending a thousand yen, and 3366 other European tourists, each spending ¥500. There were 5945 Chinese and East Indian tourists, each spending ¥250, total ¥10,214,250. Includes purchase of fancy goods. There were 17,000 stopover travellers, each spending ¥15.00, total ¥255,000.)

By Crews of Foreign War and Other Vessels ¥982,000
(Warships ¥610,000, freight steamers ¥297,000, mail steamers ¥60,000.)

By Foreign Students ¥2,293,000

By Missionaries ¥2,640,000
(Investigated by the Department of Finance.)

By Japanese and Foreign Government Offices—

In foreign countries, post offices, consulates, etc.	¥1,500,000	
China indemnity (est. 1911)	2,144,258	
Foreign embassies and legations expense receipts from home governments (estimated by the Department of Finance)	2,500,000	
		¥6,144,258

Production of Gold and Silver in Japan... ... ... ¥10,000,000
(The Output of Japan, Formosa, and Korea is ¥11,500,000, and of this ten millions are coined.)

Grand Total ¥93,107,769

EFFLUX.

1.—Average excess of imports in past five years (for convenience, Korea considered annexed).

Japan Proper	¥20,397,324	
Formosa	4,196,972	
Korea	21,239,041	
Total		¥45,833,337
(The above not including duty free imports, Imperial Household goods, arms, warships, munitions, etc.)		¥10,154,860
Total average 5 years		¥55,988,197

2.—Annual payment to foreign countries, interest on National Debt, bank and other company debentures.

National Debt...	¥62,931,075	
Municipal Debt	9,280,343	
Company Debentures	5,550,250	
Total		¥77,761,668

3.—Various:—By Foreign Enterprise in Japan 14,385,000

By Import and Export Trades—
(Foreigners handle 40 per cent. of the total trade of Japan, and 1½% of this considered profit)... ... 5,536,000

Foreign Capital in Japanese Enterprises—
(Osaka Gas Co. and other companies of a total capital of ¥35,000,000, 5 per cent. of this is calculated) 1,750,000

Foreigners Holding Government Stock—
(5% of ¥30,000,000) 1,500,000

Capital—
(5% of ¥30,000,000 capital of foreign banks) 1,500,000

Insurance—
(Balance of Transactions of foreign insurance companies) 3,499,000

By Chinese in Japan—
(6,000 Chinese residents. Money annually sent home) 600,000

By Payment of Japanese to Foreign Countries 10,847,000

By Japanese Tourists and Businessmen's Travelling and Other Expenses 8,747,500

Japanese Students Abroad—
(Number 1,500, each spending ¥2,000 a year) 3,000,000

Paid Abroad by Government 24,541,144

As follows: Embassies, Legations and Consulates (Budget 1911)	¥ 3,466,110	
Troops, Garrisons, and Naval Office Exes., Manchuria and China	21,075,034	

SUMMARY.

Total Import		¥ 93,107,769
„ Export—		
1. Adverse Balance of Trade	¥55,988,197	
2. Interest and Redemption of Bonds.	77,761,668	
3. Various	66,058,644	
		¥199,808,509
Net Export...		¥107,800,730

BOURSES.

Bourses (Joint-Stock System), 1902 to 1911.

Year.	No. of Bourses.	No. of Members & Shareholders.	No. of Brokers.	Capital.		Reserved fund.	Security deposits by brokers.
				Authorized.	Paid up.		
				Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902	61	11,951	839	9,071,300	8,650,050	709,094	3,781,522
1903	57	11,421	323	9,011,025	8,651,025	713,843	3,780,942
1904	53	10,674	754	8,610,975	8,250,975	755,942	3,377,544
1905	50	9,104	817	8,392,725	7,932,725	776,335	2,805,841
1906	50	8,443	971	12,851,450	10,291,450	925,462	3,350,665
1907	49	14,011	1,107	30,256,450	20,656,450	1,116,250	3,723,715
1908	48	13,900	1,150	30,128,450	22,028,450	1,234,431	3,949,490
1909	48	11,857	1,123	31,573,450	23,978,675	1,417,859	4,129,825
1910	47	12,956	1,140	32,273,250	27,398,250	1,598,869	4,681,758
1911	46	15,459	1,131	33,503,450	27,128,450	1,761,306	5,504,831

Year.	Receipts.			Expenses.			Net profits.		Loss.		Dividend.
	Fees.	Others.	Total.	Excise.	Others.	Total.	No. of Bourses.	Sum.	No. of Bourses.	Sum.	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen		Yen		Yen	Yen
1902	1,839,056	651,837	2,490,893	799,200	805,328	1,604,528	50	938,701	10	52,336	771,488
1903	1,840,238	633,018	2,473,256	774,645	690,865	1,465,510	42	1,014,044	5	6,298	778,532
1904	1,702,920	567,693	2,270,613	812,234	628,555	1,440,789	48	860,312	5	30,488	645,472
1905	3,025,918	679,572	3,705,490	1,845,580	655,851	2,501,431	48	1,214,723	2	10,664	837,474
1906	5,770,497	1,244,891	7,015,388	3,574,355	874,176	4,448,531	50	3,566,857	—	—	2,039,837
1907	6,962,003	1,466,013	8,428,016	4,261,707	1,516,607	5,778,314	47	2,866,618	2	216,916	2,423,182
1908	4,325,351	1,969,209	6,294,560	2,388,829	1,309,187	3,698,016	47	2,600,674	1	4,130	1,995,735
1909	6,030,205	2,091,876	8,122,081	3,334,734	1,281,428	4,616,162	47	3,509,265	1	3,346	2,935,365
1910	6,587,860	2,643,930	9,231,790	4,000,281	1,502,061	5,502,342	47	3,729,448	—	—	3,339,891
1911	6,766,911	1,985,665	8,752,576	4,014,647	1,536,114	5,550,761	46	3,201,815	—	—	2,720,152

AMOUNT OF BONDS AND SHARES TRANSACTED AT THE BOURSES, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Bonds.			Bank shares.		Shares of Railways.			
						Ordinary.	Electric.	Tramways.	
A.D.	National.	Local.	Companies.	¥100.	¥50.	¥50.	¥50.	¥50.	¥25.
	¥en	¥en	¥en	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.
1902	1,800	200	3,910	2	40,807	3,445,109	252,245	2	1,094
1903	4,200	400	400	—	27,518	1,984,780	420,792	—	365
1904	2,600	—	—	—	22,365	1,778,828	1,072,696	—	—
1905	10,000	—	—	—	49,899	3,274,725	1,800,686	—	—
1906	734,200	—	20	—	220,251	6,438,952	2,847,553	—	—
1907	17,733,000	94	—	—	245,328	1,409,459	3,797,985	—	—
1908	1,160,000	—	—	—	60,208	325,075	3,094,551	—	—
1909	27,582,000	—	—	470	2,749	311,260	4,749,907	—	—
1910	19,891,596	—	—	—	94,315	105,324	4,816,745	—	—
1911	1,577,095	—	—	—	94,420	36,034	2,863,771	—	—

Year.	Shares of Overland Express Co.	Shares of Navigation Co.			Shares of Spinning Co.		Shares of other Co.					
A.D.	¥50.	¥50.	¥25.	¥20.	¥50.	¥25.	¥ 1000.	¥ 100.	¥50.	¥30.	¥25.	¥20.
	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.	Sheet.
1902	—	881,895	176,214	—	175,730	264	21	—	484,711	2	15,445	5,580
1903	—	476,807	62,014	—	144,595	164	23	—	336,154	—	6,289	879
1904	—	1,129,420	71,113	—	184,133	4	33	—	518,332	—	59	5,672
1905	220	1,985,249	231,733	—	1,931,817	—	—	—	1,175,727	—	246	12,421
1906	4,160	2,141,676	536,443	9,450	4,488,969	207,730	—	316	4,261,190	—	16,643	90,246
1907	1,600	1,566,021	475,672	—	4,862,234	170,600	—	—	8,315,742	—	4,485	375,465
1908	60	1,480,788	130,742	—	6,193,169	—	—	—	7,750,619	—	1,565	100
1909	490	1,314,395	—	—	5,477,293	—	—	—	12,546,785	—	515	557,540
1910	610	1,486,729	—	—	3,727,471	—	—	—	13,932,399	—	951	12,756
1911	—	1,698,884	—	—	2,774,429	—	—	—	15,308,356	—	—	—

COMPANIES.

Particulars of Companies, 1902 to 1911.

Year.	Kind.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve.
	Agricultural Co.			
1902.	Joint-Stock Companies	83	¥1,504,663	¥167,013
1902.	Limited Partnerships	114	897,492	37,372
1902.	Unlimited Partnerships	17	149,129	670
	Total	214	2,551,284	205,055
1911.	Joint-Stock Companies	183	13,190,234	910,724
1911.	Limited Partnerships	166	1,847,319	69,946
1911.	Unlimited Partnerships	73	2,970,928	392,504
	Total	422	18,008,481	1,373,174
	Industrial Co.			
1902.	Joint-Stock Companies	959	146,289,548	15,006,799
1902.	Limited Partnerships	1,155	16,222,089	1,013,992
1902.	Unlimited Partnerships	313	10,721,052	4,773,363
	Total	2,427	173,232,689	20,794,154
1911.	Joint-Stock Companies	1,337	501,203,481	57,311,823
1911.	Limited Partnerships	1,746	49,373,644	6,654,155
1911.	Unlimited Partnerships	838	78,966,315	15,202,351
	Total	3,921	629,543,440	79,168,329
	Commercial Co.			
1902.	Joint-Stock Companies	2,998	379,816,594	84,221,128
1902.	Limited Partnerships	1,762	28,051,259	11,210,891
1902.	Unlimited Partnerships	565	32,435,204	14,159,309
	Total	5,325	440,303,057	109,591,328
1911.	Joint-Stock Companies	3,350	624,214,651	257,176,598
1911.	Limited Partnerships	2,763	50,894,543	13,010,326
1911.	Unlimited Partnerships	1,670	60,639,435	13,316,216
	Total	7,783	735,748,629	283,503,140
	Carriage.			
1902.	Joint-Stock Companies	268	260,366,148	18,455,544
1902.	Limited Partnerships	330	2,045,218	114,530
1902.	Unlimited Partnerships	48	264,826	17,186
	Total	646	262,676,192	18,587,260
1911.	Joint-Stock Companies	383	161,331,852	36,585,267
1911.	Limited Partnerships	427	3,928,232	385,057
1911.	Unlimited Partnerships	95	1,403,199	96,686
	Total	905	166,663,283	37,067,010
	Total.			
1902.	Joint-Stock Companies	4,308	787,976,953	117,850,484
1902.	Limited Partnerships	3,361	47,216,058	12,376,785
1902.	Unlimited Partnerships	943	43,570,211	18,950,528
	Total	8,612	878,763,222	149,177,797
1911.	Joint-Stock Companies	5,253	1,299,940,218	351,984,412
1911.	Limited Partnerships	5,102	106,043,738	20,119,484
1911.	Unlimited Partnerships	2,676	143,979,877	29,007,757
	Total	13,031	1,549,963,833	401,111,653

NUMBER OF COMPANIES ESTABLISHED IN EACH YEAR, AT THE END OF 1911.

Year.	No. of Companies.	Year.	No. of Companies.	Year.	No. of Companies.	Year.	No. of Companies.
1877	54	1887	46	1897	505	1907	1,047
1878	46	1888	52	1898	454	1908	1,157
1879	28	1889	88	1899	461	1909	1,301
1880	35	1890	45	1900	648	1910	1,611
1881	56	1891	56	1901	355	1911	1,609
1882	59	1892	53	1902	306	?	5
1883	50	1893	199	1903	321	Total.	13,031
1884	35	1894	193	1904	314		
1885	27	1895	166	1905	452		
1886	34	1896	470	1906	693		

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Rice	128	142	135	111	114	149
Barley	97	115	130	119	111	130
Rye	123	133	138	130	126	156
Wheat	112	127	124	131	136	130
Soja Beans	118	126	114	98	119	121
Red Beans	127	122	101	122	128	124
Salt	215	217	217	216	218	216
Soy	127	130	131	134	122	132
White Sugar (home)	135	128	138	135	136	137
White Sugar (foreign)	160	161	174	179	185	186
Brown Sugar (home)	129	129	143	135	134	134
Brown Sugar (foreign)	136	142	147	162	161	161
Saké	126	134	141	142	129	145
Tea	130	122	131	136	131	136
Beef	156	161	168	147	135	132
Eggs	113	114	115	117	119	120
Milk	95	95	98	98	95	93
Ginned Cotton (home)	120	124	116	126	140	147
Ginned Cotton (foreign)	113	117	107	121	140	145
Cotton Yarns (home)	140	156	138	142	143	162
Cotton Yarns (foreign)	133	146	139	120	130	146
Raw Silk	115	129	97	92	95	97
Hemp	138	120	106	108	120	132
Bleached Cotton Fabrics	124	127	119	119	122	127
Shirting, grey	137	144	147	150	157	166
Calico	128	133	138	133	140	154
Silk Tissue (for lining)	103	114	107	99	93	102
Silk Tissue, *Kaiki*	96	112	105	98	89	90
Petroleum	109	118	125	123	123	106
Coal	133	121	125	124	112	119
Charcoal	91	108	124	113	116	118
Rape-seed Oil	126	116	97	85	101	116
Mino Paper	96	101	105	104	107	108
Hanshi Paper	90	100	100	103	106	106
Indigo (Japanese)	103	110	112	109	100	102
Balk, Pine	93	102	117	107	112	118
Balk, Fir	105	116	113	99	101	112
Plank, Pine 6 *bu* thick	83	96	104	96	96	103
Plank, Pine 4 *bu* thick	84	103	105	98	95	98
Log, Pine	75	96	96	100	107	109
Shingles	88	108	108	102	114	120
Sleepers { Chestnut	93	106	110	110	114	122
Sleepers { *Hinoki*	95	117	125	107	102	112
Pig-iron (home)	102	112	110	108	110	112
Pig-iron (foreign)	78	78	73	68	78	78
Nails (foreign)	98	110	102	90	86	90
Straw	104	104	107	104	111	114
Hay	135	140	148	142	152	154
Dried Sardines (for manure)	110	117	108	100	104	111
Herring Cake	124	134	121	111	118	127
Rape-seed Cake	109	109	105	93	104	111

NOTE:—*Tsubo*=3.95369 Square Yards. *Shimé*=100 *jō*, one *jō* *Mino* contains 48 sheets, *Hanshi*, 20 sheets. *Bu*=1.4316651 lines.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

Domestic Money Orders.

Financial Year.	Issued. Number.	Issued. Amount. Yen	Paid. Number.	Paid. Amount. Yen
1906-07	13,295,318	148,866,928	14,083,663	162,777,463
1907-08	13,835,859	163,173,550	14,696,531	177,298,548
1908-09	14,140,236	166,448,680	15,035,221	180,871,446
1909-10	14,126,761	175,101,719	14,970,231	187,546,161
1910-11	14,994,332	192,509,113	15,943,787	205,054,702
1911-12	16,044,421	209,634,732	17,043,801	221,684,627

Foreign Money Orders.

Financial Year.	Issued. Number.	Issued. Amount. Yen	Paid. Number.	Paid. Amount. Yen
1906-07	14,687	430,591	117,686	9,273,199
1907-08	14,631	497,657	149,501	11,856,618
1908-09	15,242	570,080	140,216	9,812,556
1909-10	19,346	623,575	167,729	12,166,796
1910-11	22,452	671,626	178,353	13,215,531
1911-12	23,347	706,013	162,666	11,475,236

Grand Total.

Financial Year.	Issued. Number.	Issued. Amount. Yen	Paid. Number.	Paid. Amount. Yen
1906-07	13,310,005	149,297,519	14,201,349	172,050,662
1907-08	13,850,490	163,671,207	14,846,032	189,155,166
1908-09	14,155,478	167,018,760	15,175,437	190,684,002
1909-10	14,146,107	175,725,294	15,137,960	199,712,957
1910-11	15,016,784	193,180,739	16,122,140	218,270,233
1911-12	16,067,768	210,340,745	17,206,467	233,159,863

DEPOSITS IN THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

(March 31st.)

Year.	Agriculturalists. Number.	Agriculturalists. Amount. Yen	Manufacturers. Number.	Manufacturers. Amount. Yen
1907	2,141,821	20,531,080	354,759	4,777,041
1908	2,395,907	27,202,852	438,506	6,752,222
1909	2,619,291	30,410,190	495,830	7,975,773
1910	3,026,115	34,363,852	607,674	10,996,983
1911	3,399,152	44,255,984	618,696	12,218,795
1912	3,713,076	52,938,331	640,458	13,193,667

DEPOSITS IN THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.—*Continued.*

(March 31st.)

Year.	Merchants. Number.	Merchants. Amount. Yen	Miscellaneous. Number.	Miscellaneous. Amount. Yen
1907	731,576	12,259,674	328,120	5,513,997
1908	833,660	15,574,082	369,988	6,835,340
1909	928,794	18,953,354	409,568	7,986,716
1910	1,128,614	24,967,013	509,913	8,937,037
1911	1,228,803	30,561,695	508,600	11,341,377
1912	1,277,811	32,136,682	547,061	13,459,483

Year.	Operatives. Number.	Operatives. Amount. Yen	Fishers and Sailors. Number.	Fishers and Sailors. Amount. Yen
1907	376,935	4,013,398	106,629	1,351,606
1908	489,906	5,663,433	144,002	1,852,828
1909	581,680	6,818,828	148,432	2,132,412
1910	738,228	8,116,063	194,340	2,574,150
1911	751,556	9,897,166	200,550	3,032,930
1912	801,347	11,670,330	194,887	3,176,479

Year.	Civil and Military. Number.	Civil and Military. Amount. Yen	Students. Number.	Students. Amount. Yen
1907	668,734	10,237,840	1,835,970	6,864,738
1908	500,025	8,568,402	2,007,250	8,637,635
1909	574,731	9,841,842	2,254,237	9,486,838
1910	683,689	12,122,061	2,479,234	10,820,119
1911	709,524	14,372,796	2,744,349	13,563,597
1912	708,566	15,421,375	2,838,900	15,383,500

Year.	Others. Number.	Others. Amount. Yen	Total. Number.	Total. Amount. Yen
1907	737,953	11,167,762	7,282,497	76,717,136
1908	707,035	11,802,679	7,886,279	92,889,473
1909	648,844	12,854,550	8,661,407	106,460,503
1910	684,904	14,214,819	10,052,641	127,112,097
1911	799,751	22,806,495	10,960,981	162,050,835
1912	816,179	25,752,850	11,538,285	183,132,697
1913	—	—	12,584,743	193,766,859

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL SAVINGS.

Postal Money Orders.—The Domestic Postal Money Order business was opened in 1875; at first only ordinary money orders were dealt in, but from 1885, Telegraph Money Orders and Postal Notes were issued, the maximum amount per order being a hundred yen for Ordinary and Telegraph Money Orders and five yen for Postal Notes. Orders for higher amounts than these may be granted with the sanction of the local Head Office. The internal money orders issued in 1912 numbered about 19,063,000 and their amount was ¥267,990,000 (£27,449,554), showing an increase compared with ten years ago of about 100 per cent. in number and 150 per cent. in amount. Foreign Money Orders were first exchanged between Japan and Hongkong in 1880, after which agreements for their exchange were concluded with Great Britain, America, and Canada. In 1885, Japan became a signatory to the International Postal Orders Agreement, and now exchanges postal orders with nearly every country of the world. The orders are of two kinds, ordinary and telegraph, and the maximum amount per order varies with the country to which they are issued, but it generally ranges from ¥200 to ¥400. In 1912, the total number of foreign money orders issued came up to 27,000 and the amount to ¥880,000 (£90,136), while the number of payments for these orders was 167,000 and the amount ¥11,400,000 (£1,167,674).

Postal Savings.—The savings system was introduced in 1875, and since then it has frequently been improved; and according to the system as it now stands, a single deposit must be not less than ten sen, and the total amount deposited must not, except for public corporations and in other special cases, exceed a thousand yen; if a deposit exceeds this sum and the depositor does not reduce it to the said limit, he is required to buy with the excess national loan bonds and other securities: deposits may be made not only in cash, but also in postal stamps of small amounts, matured national loan bonds and other securities and their interest-coupons, and postal money orders. The rate of interest on deposits has been reduced to 4.2 per cent. since April, 1910. Moreover, there have been established postal savings, the withdrawal of which is restricted by agreement among several persons or is not permitted within a fixed term, and joint savings, the deposit of which is made by several persons jointly in the name of their representative, and also special savings for inducing emigrants abroad to deposit in the postal savings at home from their place of residence.

The number of depositors at the end of 1912 was 12,357,000, and their total deposit reached ¥197,290,000 (£20,207,928), showing an increase compared with ten years ago of about four and one-half times in the number and about six and one-half times in the amount.

Business of dealing with Securities.—The Postal Authorities commenced in January, 1891, the business of purchasing Government securities and taking charge of them for the depositors and subsequently, with a view to improve the business, extended the limit of securities to be dealt with and altered the method of purchasing and taking charge of them. At present the Postal Authorities will, when so requested by the savings depositors, purchase for them with the savings national loan bonds and other securities and take charge of them, take charge of those already held by the depositors, or sell those in their charge; the total number of securities in the custody of the

Postal Authorities at the end of 1912 was 1,658,000, representing a value of ¥33,280,000 (£3,408,788).

Postal Giro-transfer System.—The Postal Giro-transfer system was introduced in March, 1906. Under this system, which is mainly based on that in use in Austria, the post offices not only take charge of remittances from the general public to the depositors and handle the payments made by the depositors to the general public, but also effect book-transfers between the depositors themselves. Although it is not long since this business was opened, it has made remarkable progress and the number of persons who availed themselves of it at home at the end of 1912 reached 46,000, while the total amount received and paid on their account during the year came up to ¥579,530,000 (£59,359,828).

Handling of Public Dues.—For the convenience of urban tax-payers, a system was established in April, 1909, for specially handling public dues in cities, and a method was devised for paying out of savings deposited under the giro-transfer system the national taxes and all other dues to be collected in cities. The dues paid in this manner in 1912 numbered 2,891,000 and their total amount came up to ¥21,380,000 (£2,189,901).

Bill-collection for Giro-transfer Depositors.—In October, 1911, the Postal Authorities put into operation a method by which money is collected by the authorities at the request of a giro-transfer depositor upon his presenting a cash-receipt for the sum and the money collected is placed to his savings account. A new means has thus been afforded to depositors living at a distance from each other of availing themselves of the benefits of the giro-transfer system.

Delivery of Prefectural Dues.—In January, 1912, a new method was put into operation, by which when prefectural dues collected by the city, town, or village authorities are to be delivered to the prefectural cash-office, such dues may be transferred to the cash-office by means of the giro-transfer system, thereby saving the trouble of actually forwarding the cash from the local collecting office to the cash-office.

Payments for Debentures, Principal, and Interest, and Loans.—From May, 1912, those banks which have been established by special law, as the Hypothec, Agricultural and Industrial, and Colonial Banks, may request the Postal Authorities to handle through their giro-transfer accounts the moneys received for debentures issued by those banks and paid as principal and interest of such debentures, and also the moneys delivered as loans and received in repayment thereof.

Business of dealing with Pensions and Annuities.—With a view to simplifying the method of paying pensions and annuities due to retired Government officers, civil and military, and their families, the postal authorities have from April, 1910, undertaken the business of paying them in cash. The total number of persons who availed themselves of this system in 1912 was 1,098,000, and the total sum handled on their account was ¥29,730,000 (£3,045,171).

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

In order to unify the arrangements of transportation in our country and promote its economic advantage, the Government, according to the Railway Nationalisation Law issued in March, 1906, purchased the lines belonging to seventeen Railway Companies, namely, the Kobu, Hokkaido-Tanko, Ganyetsu, Nippon, Nishinari, Sanyo, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Kyoto, Hankaku, Hokuyetsu, Sobu, Boso, Nanao, Tokushima, Kwansai, and Sangu. Their aggregate mileage on the day of purchase was 2,823 miles, and the total amount of loan bonds delivered to the private railway companies as purchase-price was ¥476,318,800 (£48,788,159), which was completely paid on the last day of July, 1909.

The working of the Japanese Railways during the year 1911-12 gave the following results:—

Of the aggregate mileage worked, 5,044 miles were represented by the State lines and 563 miles by the private lines, making a total of 5,607 miles. The number of passengers totalled 179,905,775, and freight tonnage 32,320,718 tons, while the traffic receipts amounted to ¥101,012,464 (£10,346,457), of which ¥54,021,146 (£5,533,253) were represented by coaching receipts and ¥46,991,318 (£4,813,205) by freight car receipts.

On the State lines, average mileage worked for passenger traffic was 4,896.8 miles and for goods traffic 4,946.7 miles. The number of passengers was 151,077,779 and goods amounted to 29,337,054 tons. Traffic receipts were:—passenger ¥52,339,348 (£5,360,990); goods ¥46,329,795 (£4,745,447); sundries ¥1,510,675 (£154,735); total ¥100,179,818 (£10,261,172). The working expenses, interest on loans, etc. amounted to ¥79,927,654 (£8,186,792) and the net profit, after deducting the said items of expenses from the receipts, came to ¥20,252,164 (£2,074,379). The estimated receipts and expenses of the Imperial Government Railways for the financial year 1913–14 are, receipts ¥112,752,761 (£11,548,987) and expenses ¥97,237,938 (£9,959,842) giving a net profit of ¥15,514,823 (£1,589,145); in these expenses is included ¥36,710,805 £3,760,197), the interest on the public loans for the purchased railways, etc.

The Law relating to Light Railways was issued in April, 1910 and put into force in August of that year. The construction of Light Railways was formerly subject to various inconveniences, as it was practically regulated by the ordinary railway or the tramway regulations. It was to obviate this difficulty that the special measure was adopted. This legislative measure guarantees the profit of private light railways within a limit not exceeding 5 per cent. of the construction expenses.

The private and light railways existing at the end of the year 1911–12, including those for which charters were newly issued, numbered 142, with the

total mileage of 2,452 miles and an aggregate capital of ¥131,542,085 (£13,473,531), of which 32 companies had their lines open to traffic, the total mileage being *605 miles. They carried during the year 28,827,996 passengers and 2,983,664 tons of goods, while the traffic receipts and expenses were ¥4,921,973 (£504,146) and ¥2,401,983 (£246,029) respectively, leaving a balance of ¥2,519,990 (£258,116) as profit. The cost of construction of open lines amounted to ¥40,579,330 (£4,156,441).

The South Manchuria Railway Company was founded in July, 1906, with a capital of ¥200,000,000 (£20,485,507) of which ¥100,000,000 (£10,242,753) was contributed by the Government, ¥20,000,000 (£2,048,551) was subscribed by the public, and the remaining sum of ¥80,000,000 (£8,194,203) has not yet been raised. The total mileage of open lines at the end of 1911–12 was 694 miles, the total number of passengers carried in the same year was 3,158,279 and the total amount of goods was 4,705,690 tons. The total receipts amounted to ¥28,155,080 (£2,883,855) and expenses to ¥24,487,652 (£2,508,210), giving a net profit of ¥3,667,428 (£375,646). Of the above, the earnings of the railway came to ¥17,526,288 (£1,795,174) and its working expenses to ¥6,908,354 (£707,606).

The electric railways (including private and prefectural undertakings) existing at the end of the year 1912 numbered 44, with an aggregate capital of ¥89,180,000 (£9,134,487), and the total mileage of their open lines was 442 miles and that of the lines not yet open 133 miles. The companies which have not yet opened business numbered 30, with an aggregate capital of ¥28,510,000 (£2,920,209) and the total mileage of their projected lines was 324 miles. In addition to the above, there were electric railways owned by the Tokyo, the Osaka and the Kyoto Municipalities with an aggregate capital of ¥119,254,671 (£12,214,962), the total mileage of their open lines being 116 miles and that of the lines not yet open 66 miles.

* Including the figures of the mileage of the Aichi and the Nagoya electric railways which were newly opened to traffic.

RAILWAYS.

Year.	Mileage open to Traffic.			Rolling Stock.								
				Engine Cars.			Passenger Carriages.			Freight Wagons.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.									
1903-04	1,344.70	3,150.57	4,495.47	513	1,031	1,544	1,473	3,628	5,101	6,332	16,449	22,781
1904-05	1,461.38	3,232.08	4,693.46	552	1,092	1,644	1,576	3,666	5,242	7,018	17,390	24,408
1905-06	1,531.58	3,251.23	4,783.01	594	1,123	1,717	1,668	3,672	5,340	8,236	18,947	27,183
1906-07	3,116.22	1,691.57	4,807.79	1,357	570	1,927	3,405	2,090	5,495	20,240	10,192	30,432
1907-08	4,452.67	445.62	4,898.49	1,926	111	2,037	4,989	677	5,666	32,242	1,367	33,609
1908-09	4,542.72	477.05	5,019.77	2,031	125	2,156	5,268	688	5,956	32,568	1,477	34,045
1909-10	4,624.32	506.05	5,130.37	2,174	131	2,305	5,433	716	6,149	33,665	1,574	35,239
1910-11	4,870.24	484.66	5,355.10	2,231	130	2,361	5,664	716	6,380	34,750	1,513	36,263
1911-12	5,044.08	562.62	5,606.70	2,305	162	2,467	5,893	765	6,658	37,952	1,797	39,749

Year.	Cost of Construction of Open Lines.			Average Cost of Construction per Mile of Open Lines.			Capital Accounts of Private Railways.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.
1903-04	¥139,366,330	¥226,611,643	¥365,977,973	¥103,628	¥72,243	¥81,661	¥256,575,000	¥208,285,567	¥6,038,419
1904-05	152,103,298	241,004,905	393,108,203	104,075	74,657	83,825	269,676,800	215,921,710	6,804,536
1905-06	159,918,445	251,640,590	411,559,035	104,404	77,484	86,112	270,166,800	223,336,716	8,057,196
1906-07	283,365,127	147,140,989	430,506,116	90,931	86,978	89,540	143,991,800	125,948,465	3,651,021
1907-08	437,574,106	27,382,849	464,956,955	98,269	61,428	94,916	29,120,000	24,345,525	448,090
1908-09	473,112,690	31,580,575	504,693,265	104,143	66,198	100,537	33,445,000	27,690,145	534,673
1909-10	504,760,862	34,331,457	539,092,319	109,152	67,840	105,077	37,611,000	28,801,689	621,282
1910-11	553,154,892	32,109,409	585,264,301	113,558	66,340	109,291	35,811,000	27,522,396	706,117
1911-12	603,420,113	36,839,486	640,259,599	119,628	65,439	114,191	41,978,820	35,029,457	980,279

NOTE:—(1) In the figures for the State Railways at the end of 1906-07 are included those for the six private railways purchased by the Government in that Financial Year, while the figures for the State Railways for the years subsequent thereto include those for all the purchased railways.

(2) In the figures for private railways are included those for light railways. This explanation is applicable to next tables.

TRAFFIC AND RECEIPTS OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

PASSENGERS.

Year.	Number.			Traffic Mileage.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.
				Passenger Mile	Passenger Mile	Passenger Mile
1903-04	34,008,286	79,861,798	113,870,084	820,551,421	1,216,006,245	2,036,557,666
1904-05	28,828,711	75,225,481	104,054,192	822,247,377	1,339,865,231	2,162,112,608
1905-06	31,026,964	82,648,439	113,675,403	945,066,824	1,560,374,211	2,505,441,035
1906-07	47,566,920	78,228,468	125,795,388	1,224,736,821	1,321,424,886	2,546,161,707
1907-08	101,115,739	39,890,322	141,006,061	2,353,270,765	455,280,829	2,808,551,594
1908-09	123,227,543	23,746,327	146,973,870	2,743,203,558	178,811,266	2,922,014,824
1909-10	128,306,960	24,781,106	153,088,066	2,812,329,108	188,424,281	3,000,753,389
1910-11	138,629,706	25,909,254	164,538,960	3,038,736,966	191,435,723	3,23 ,172,689
1911-12	151,077,779	28,827,996	179,905,775	3,382,586,411	209,422,229	3,592,008,640

Year.	Fares.			Average per Passenger.								
				Mileage.			Fares.			Fares per Mile.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Average.	State.	Private.	Average.	State.	Private.	Average.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	Yen	Yen	Yen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1903-04	12,592,919	17,862,643	30,455,562	24.10	15.18	17.71	0.370	0.224	0.267	1.53	1.47	1.50
1904-05	11,874,184	17,945,093	29,819,277	28.42	17.65	20.62	0.412	0.239	0.287	1.44	1.34	1.38
1905-06	13,472,637	20,658,985	34,131,622	30.37	18.70	22.03	0.434	0.250	0.300	1.43	1.32	1.36
1906-07	18,955,534	19,411,674	38,367,208	25.56	16.72	20.16	0.398	0.248	0.305	1.55	1.47	1.51
1907-08	35,026,724	7,074,922	42,101,646	23.24	11.32	19.72	0.346	0.177	0.299	1.49	1.55	1.50
1908-09	39,087,962	2,763,596	41,851,558	22.21	7.40	19.71	0.317	0.116	0.285	1.43	1.55	1.43
1909-10	39,370,532	2,869,262	42,239,794	21.72	7.48	19.48	0.310	0.116	0.276	1.40	1.52	1.41
1910-11	42,144,996	2,960,385	45,1 5,381	21.72	7.32	19.50	0.300	0.114	0.274	1.39	1.55	1.40
1911-12	46,866,314	3,260,981	50,127,295	22.32	7.24	19.77	0.310	0.113	0.279	1.39	1.56	1.39

TRAFFIC AND RECEIPTS OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—*Continued.*

GOODS.

Year.	Weight.			Traffic Mileage.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.
	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton Mile	Ton Mile	Ton Mile
1903-04	3,492,622	14,268,690	17,761,312	285,615,451	740,797,455	1,026,412,906
1904-05	3,677,453	15,576,409	19,253,862	348,855,105	839,400,913	1,188,256,018
1905-06	4,403,494	17,126,570	21,530,064	397,689,713	954,266,611	1,351,956,324
1906-07	7,620,528	17,124,614	24,745,142	713,514,355	868,213,824	1,581,728,179
1907-08	18,312,223	5,203,383	23,515,606	1,441,125,011	136,510,200	1,577,635,211
1908-09	23,524,559	1,931,240	25,455,799	1,829,429,158	26,731,828	1,856,160,986
1909-10	23,655,620	2,155,853	25,811,473	1,911,197,440	30,856,076	1,942,0 3,516
1910-11	25,481,868	2,314,367	27,796,235	2,126,834,473	30,984,363	2,157,818,836
1911-12	29,337,054	2,983,664	32,320,718	2,347,871,475	40,494,024	2,388,365,499

Year.	Freights.			Average per Ton.								
				Mileage.			Freights.			Freights per Mile.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Average.	State.	Private.	Average.	State.	Private.	Average.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	Yen	Yen	Yen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1903-04	5,708,848	13,062,562	18,771,410	81.62	51.73	57.63	1.635	0.915	1.057	2.00	1.76	1.83
1904-05	6,851,920	14,674,727	21,526,647	94.69	53.71	61.57	1.863	0.942	1.118	1.96	1.75	1.81
1905-06	7,981,259	17,219,473	25,200,732	90.25	55.57	62.63	1.812	1.005	1.170	2.01	1.80	1.86
1906-07	12,552,131	16,231,178	28,783,309	93.48	50.56	63.72	1.647	0.948	1.163	1.76	1.87	1.82
1907-08	25,085,579	2,919,718	28,005,297	78.56	26.16	67.08	1.370	0.561	1.191	1.74	2.14	1.78
1908-09	30,422,023	651,569	31,073,592	77.62	13.64	72.73	1.293	0.337	1.221	1.66	2.44	1.67
1909-10	31,523,704	793,676	32,317,380	80.64	14.24	75.17	1.333	0.368	1.252	1.65	2.57	1.66
1910-11	34,978,695	817,928	35,796,623	83.37	13.32	77.50	1.373	0.353	1.288	1.64	2.64	1.66
1911-12	38,970,384	1,000,778	39,971,162	80.02	13.48	73.71	1.328	0.335	1.237	1.66	2.47	1.67

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Earnings.					
	Passenger Receipts.			Freight Receipts.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1906-07	20,720,870	20,213,789	40,934,659	13,944,931	19,031,728	32,976,659
1907-08	38,394,184	7,219,514	45,613,698	30,500,896	3,703,068	34,203,964
1908-09	42,922,705	2,829,707	45,752,412	35,835,101	849,279	36,684,380
1909-10	43,511,990	2,940,037	46,452,027	37,522,659	1,034,876	38,557,535
1910-11	46,483,237	3,035,327	49,518,564	41,508,438	1,078,169	42,586,607
1911-12	52,339,348	3,346,200	55,685,548	46,329,795	1,315,924	47,645,719

Year.	Earnings.					
	Miscellaneous Receipts.			Total.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1906-07	812,516	3,947,081	4,759,597	35,478,317	43,192,598	78,670,915
					* 3,215,407	* 3,215,407
1907-08	880,081	896,600	1,776,681	69,775,161	11,819,182	81,594,343
					* 138,441	* 138,441
1908-09	1,063,777	188,006	1,251,783	79,821,583	3,866,992	83,688,575
					* 31,934	* 31,934
1909-10	1,201,787	205,314	1,407,101	82,236,436	4,180,227	86,416,663
					* 32,015	* 32,015
1910-11	1,344,917	359,821	1,704,738	89,336,592	4,473,317	93,809,909
					* 68,582	* 68,582
1911-12	1,510,675	259,849	1,770,524	100,179,818	4,921,973	105,101,791
					* 265,424	* 265,424

NOTE:—* Represents the figures for the sundry profits and Government subsidies.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—*Continued.*

Year.	Working Expenses.			Interest and Other Charges.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1906-07	18,247,601	22,025,996	40,273,597	—	3,176,972	3,176,972
1907-08	35,751,943	6,186,169	41,938,112	—	1,321,117	1,321,117
1908-09	42,859,637	2,007,516	44,867,153	1,848,799	291,001	2,139,800
1909-10	42,060,989	2,142,241	44,203,230	30,141,393	342,372	30,483,765
1910-11	43,249,372	2 143,316	45,392,688	33,260,477	528,885	33,789,362
1911-12	45,768,256	2,401,983	48,170,239	34,159,398	545,429	34,704,827

Year.	Total Expenditure.			Net Profit.			Working Expenses for Every 100 yen of Receipts.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1906-07...	18,247,601	25,202,968	43,450,569	17,230,716	21,205,037	38,435,753	51.43	50.99
1907-08...	35,751,943	7,507,286	43,259,229	34,023,218	4,450,337	38,473,555	51.24	52.34
1908-09...	44,708,436	2,298,517	47,006,953	35,113,147	1,600,409	36,713,556	53.69	51.91
1909-10...	72,202,382	2,484,613	74,686,995	10,034,054	1,727,629	11,761,683	51.15	51.25
1910-11...	76,509,849	2,672,201	79,182,050	12,826,743	1,869,698	14,696,441	48.41	47.91
1911-12...	79,927,654	2,947,412	82,875,066	20,252,164	2,239,985	22,492,149	45.69	48.80

NOTE:—With regard to the State Railways, the interest of the loans raised for railways has been charged since 1909-10 to the Railway Special Account, while in the years prior thereto the interest of the capital was not paid out of the railway receipts. Consequently, the method of calculation of net profit adopted for the years prior to 1909-10 is different from that adopted for the years subsequent thereto.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Average Mileage open to Traffic.			Average Earnings and Expenses per Mile of Open Lines.					
				State.			Private.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1906-07	2,149.60	2,932.63	5,082.43	16,503	8,488	8,015	14,727	7,510	7,217
1907-08	3,980,47	936.29	4,916.76	17,529	8,982	8,547	12,623	6,607	6,016
1908-09	4,512.64	452.02	4,964.66	17,687	9,497	8,190	8,555	4,441	4,114
1909-10	4,580.16	493.24	5,073.40	17,956	9,184	8,772	8,474	4,343	4,131
1910-11	4,767.24	489.64	5,257.08	18,737	9,071	9,666	9,133	4,376	4,757
1911-12	4,950.24	521.13	5,471.37	20,237	9,246	10,991	9,444	4,609	4,835

Year.	Average Earnings and Expenses per Day per Mile.						Average Earnings and Expenses per Train-Mile.					
	State.			Private.			State.			Private.		
	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1906-07	45.21	23.25	21.96	40.60	20.74	19.86	1.83	0.94	0.89	1.78	0.91	0.87
1907-08	47.89	24.54	23.35	34.81	18.22	16.59	2.30	1.18	1.12	1.64	0.86	0.78
1908-09	48.46	26.02	22.44	23.43	12.16	11.27	1.84	0.99	0.85	0.95	0.49	0.46
1909-10	49.19	25.16	24.03	23.22	11.90	11.32	1.94	0.99	0.95	1.28	0.66	0.62
1910-11	51.32	24.85	26.48	25.02	11.99	13.03	2.00	0.97	1.03	1.43	0.68	0.75
1911-12	55.29	25.26	30.03	25.78	12.58	13.20	2.06	0.94	1.12	1.31	0.64	0.67

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

Year.	No. of Companies and Municipalities.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Lines.				Rolling Stock.	No. of Passengers Carried.
					Open to Traffic.		Under Construction.			
					Mileage of Lines.	Length of Railways.	Mileage of Lines.	Length of Railways.		
		Yen	Yen	Yen	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.		
1906	17	39,010,673	37,441,223	744,223	179.54	282.14	49.78	103.59	1,256	163,436,531
1907	19	84,814,673	50,894,719	1,180,239	192.33	297.00	92.56	168.01	1,471	188,055,799
1908	20	92,077,943	59,798,121	1,894,006	221.47	342.58	63.28	73.72	1,743	224,366,834
1909	23	100,304,979	71,044,937	2,320,221	251.36	410.67	168.52	280.25	1,857	268,290,218
1910	34	132,652,773	93,695,269	4,019,891	367.26	592.22	180.44	247.13	2,172	328,964,110
1911	41	186,992,150	159,571,770	2,758,701	436.68	697.51	221.05	317.64	2,525	403,090,039
1912	47	208,434,671	182,686,693	3,389,012	558.36	844.04	200.05	306.22	3,135	458,788,722

Year.	Profit and Loss Account.						Distribution.				Amount Carried to Next Year.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Net Earnings.	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year.	Reserve.	Bonuses.	Dividends.		
	Earnings.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Expenses.	Miscellaneous Expenses.					Amount.	Rate.	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	%	Yen
1906	6,320,976	198,297	3,443,883	344,186	2,731,204	37,519	292,975	139,481	2,282,051	9.5	54,216
1907	8,343,781	553,103	3,948,194	452,699	4,495,991	54,216	467,631	176,263	3,801,797	7.8	104,516
1908	9,658,495	1,064,871	5,166,855	705,461	4,851,050	103,414	553,195	136,155	* 364,244 3,684,608	7.0	216,262
1909	11,617,566	1,138,247	6,689,423	294,594	5,771,796	197,740	615,801	183,208	* 794,122 4,182,978	6.2	193,425
1910	15,004,064	2,016,136	8,115,453	696,705	8,208,040	449,278	1,405,544	219,557	* 920,886 5,721,478	6.9	389,856
1911	18,516,475	1,559,001	9,710,907	1,075,055	9,289,514	432,805	772,970	247,827	*2,522,976 5,574,590	7.3	603,956
1912	23,111,401	1,826,032	11,489,797	1,268,197	12,179,440	653,783	1,088,666	238,356	*6,554,543 4,069,823	7.1	881,837

NOTE:—* Represents the funds for payment of principal and interest of public loans raised for the electric tramways owned by the Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto municipalities, various expenses connected with these loans, or the funds transferred to the general accounts of these municipalities. This explanation is applicable to next table also.

CAPITAL, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c. OF MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. (1912).

Name of Municipalities and Companies.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Lines. Open to Traffic. Mileage of Lines.	Lines. Open to Traffic. Length of Railways.	Lines. Under Construction. Mileage of Lines.	Lines. Under Construction. Length of Railways.	Rolling Stock.	No. of Passengers Carried.	Receipts. Earnings.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.			Yen
‡Arashiyama Electric Tramway Co.	1,000,000	880,000	4,000	4.41	13.51	—	—	20	1,026,251	127,093
‡Bungo Electric Tramway Co.	1,000,000	750,000	80,960	7.08	7.08	—	—	24	696,398	201,009
Hankai (Osaka-Sakai) Tramway Co.	3,000,000	1,500,000	6,865	9.72	19.64	0.23	0.46	52	7,313,552	360,213
‡Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Electric Railway Co.	7,000,000	5,400,000	905,065	19.38	38.51	2.53	5.26	67	11,832,482	1,383,102
‡Hiroshima and Kure Electric Power Co.	1,400,000	875,000	87,905	2.10	5.01	3.31	—	15	635,859	256,361
Hiroshima Electric Tramway Co.	3,000,000	2,100,000	1,990	5.30	11.42	2.17	4.35	50	1,622,432	66,860
Hyogo Electric Tramway Co.	2,000,000	1,500,000	87,100	4.12	8.24	7.48	15.16	12	2,083,973	114,191
Ina „ „ „	1,500,000	525,000	19,159	11.56	11.56	27.07	27.07	19	325,462	79,101
‡Ise Electric Railway Co.	1,400,000	1,154,050	30,580	12.61	12.61	—	—	35	979,820	168,416
Kagoshima Electric Tramway Co.	1,000,000	250,000	550	4.00	8.00	4.72	9.65	7	43,192	3,594
‡Keihan (Kyoto-Osaka) Electric Railway Co.	10,500,000	9,846,960	58,000	28.75	57.70	4.73	9.66	53	12,196,426	1,221,628
‡Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Tramway Co.	5,100,000	3,825,000	140,669	17.04	33.57	5.58	11.36	62	9,355,561	873,251
Keitsu (Kyoto-Otsu) Electric Tramway Co.	1,500,000	1,200,000	—	6.66	6.66	—	—	15	1,253,389	81,296
‡Kyushiu Electric Tramway Co.	3,150,000	2,310,000	31,300	18.29	36.58	3.41	7.02	34	4,472,745	535,664

NOTE:—‡ Represents the figures for the companies which are engaged in the business of supplying electric lights or electric power in addition to their principal business.

CAPITAL, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c. OF MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. (1912).—*Continued.*

Name of Municipalities and Companies.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Lines. Open to Traffic. Mileage of Lines.	Lines. Open to Traffic. Length of Railways.	Lines. Under Construction. Mileage of Lines.	Lines. Under Construction. Length of Railways.	Rolling Stock.	No. of Passengers Carried.	Receipts. Earnings.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.			Yen
Kyushiu Water-Power Electric Co.	2,500,000	1,745,265	3,400	5.73	5.73	—	—	50	1,756,947	93,133
‡Kyushiu Electric Light & Railway Co.	4,850,000	3,287,000	326,700	5.07	5.07	—	—	56	6,583,683	829,969
Kobe Electric Co.	9,000,000	6,750,000	159,500	5.12	10.21	10.22	20.45	70	14,501,160	446,218
Kyoto Municipal Electric Trwy.	10,379,212	10,379,212	—	21.39	21.39	7.75	7.75	119	11,389,077	388,030
Mino Electric Tramway Co.	1,000,000	625,000	16,000	17.67	20.02	—	—	28	2,642,298	141,277
‡Minomo-Arima Electric Tramway Co.	5,500,000	2,200,000	21,000	18.04	36.08	—	—	38	5,021,095	505,667
Nagoya Electric Railway Co.	5,000,000	3,211,650	136,155	66.40	70.04	22.32	22.32	277	17,073,988	642,174
‡Odawara „ „ „	2,200,000	1,405,000	47,820	7.72	8.40	—	—	35	688,166	228,076
‡Oji Electric Tramway Co.	1,000,000	764,490	2,000	1.44	3.22	3.47	7.13	10	539,926	81,074
Okayama Electric Tramway Co.	1,000,000	600,000	2,800	1.34	1.34	—	—	12	1,564,576	53,341
‡Osaka Municipal Electric Trwy.	26,079,359	26,079,359	683,400	22.52	45.13	11.64	23.48	413	97,491,378	3,454,677
‡Owari Electric Tramway Co.	1,000,000	580,445	60	3.59	3.59	—	—	12	227,334	12,954
‡Sunzu Electric Railway Co.	2,000,000	1,100,000	28,100	4.38	4.38	—	—	11	398,561	25,607
‡Tokyo Municipal Electric Tramway	82,796,100	82,796,100	133,474	71.60	142.66	46.68	94.31	1,211	225,395,343	8,709,922
‡Tosa Electric Railway Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	70,246	15.61	25.34	1.74	1.74	56	4,461,376	316,225
‡Wakayama Water-power Electric Co.	1,600,000	1,600,000	50,755	14.56	14.56	3.40	3.40	21	1,411,919	368,958
‡Yokohama Electric Railway Co.	3,000,000	1,500,000	55,600	4.14	6.63	4.45	9.10	20	7,158,201	240,257
Other 16 Companies	5,980,000	4,947,162	197,859	118.02	147.16	24.75	24.75	236	6,646,152	1,102,063
Total	208,434,671	182,686,693	3,389,012	558.36	844.04	200.05	306.22	3,135	458,788,722	23,111,401

CAPITAL, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c. OF MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. (1912).—*Continued.*

Name of Municipalities & Companies.	Receipts.	Expenditure.		Net Earnings.	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year	Distribution.				Amount carried to Next Year.
	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Expenses.	Miscellaneous Expenses.			Reserve.	Bonuses.	Amount of Dividends.	Rate of Dividends	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	%	Yen
‡Arashiyama Electric Tramway Co.	5,885	116,930	—	16,048	20,425	2,000	500	17,600	4.0	16,373
‡Bungo Electric Tramway Co.	—	96,245	—	104,764	8,165	5,500	5,230	82,500	12.0	19,699
Hankai (Osaka-Sakai) Tramway Co....	17,958	173,802	83,146	121,223	15,024	6,865	10,000	114,000	6.0	5,382
‡Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Electric Railway Co.... ...	—	640,061	—	743,041	40,716	37,500	39,000	650,000	13.0	57,257
‡Hiroshima and Kure Electric Power Co.	—	128,834	—	127,527	3,000	13,400	9,500	106,330	13.0	1,297
Hiroshima Electric Tramway Co.	4,512	31,591	—	39,781	—	1,990	—	36,372	5.0	1,419
Hyogo Electric Trwy. Co. ...	47,867	85,388	114	76,556	519	2,600	—	74,400	5.0	75
Ina „ „ „ ...	2,233	33,415	1,750	46,169	17,438	8,811	1,000	36,000	8.0	17,796
‡Ise Electric Railway Co. ...	—	95,897	—	72,519	521	3,800	2,000	66,710	6.0	530
Kagoshima Electric Tramway Co.	6,862	1,215	—	9,241	6,559	550	1,048	6,400	5.0	7,802
‡Keihan (Kyoto-Osaka) Electric Railway Co.... ...	58,865	542,273	55,856	682,364	25,823	45,000	20,000	606,606	6.5	36,581
‡Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Tramway Co....	34,821	601,630	46,000	260,442	10,203	26,200	13,100	210,375	5.5	20,970
Keitsu (Kyoto-Otsu) Electric Tramway Co. ...	1,280	41,311	10,335	30,930	—	1,600	2,000	27,000	6.0	330
‡Kyushiu Electric Trwy. Co....	9,096	217,464	94,458	232,838	14,030	29,700	11,700	178,325	9.3	27,143
Kyushiu Water-Power Elec. Co....	—	70,001	—	23,132	19,453	—	—	—	—	42,585

CAPITAL, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c. OF MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. (1912).—*Continued.*

Name of Municipalities & Companies.	Receipts.	Expenditure.		Net Earnings.	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year.	Distribution.				Amount carried to Next Year.
	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Expenses.	Miscellaneous Expenses.			Reserve.	Bonuses.	Amount of Dividends.	Rate of Dividends.	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	%	Yen
‡Kyushiu Electric Light & Railway Co....	20,026	449,753	10,499	389,743	17,399	20,000	23,000	340,062	12.0	24,080
Kobe Electric Co.	133,548	219,221	18,027	342,518	845	17,350	10,000	303,180	5.0	12,833
Kyoto Municipal Electric Tramway	991	280,549	3,497	104,975	—	—	—	* 104,975	—	—
Mino Electric Tramway Co...	3,950	89,022	—	56,205	3,298	8,000	4,000	44,000	7.0	3,503
‡Minomo-Arima Electric Tramway Co.	338,420	270,408	215,927	357,752	14,938	18,500	17,000	198,000	6.5	139,190
Nagoya Electric Railway Co.	21,412	308,506	44,660	310,420	25,854	24,500	11,100	267,750	9.0	32,924
‡Odawara „ „ „	4,941	118,215	7,566	107,236	4,644	5,370	4,290	96,644	7.0	5,576
‡Oji Electric Tramway Co. ...	4,232	61,690	2,328	21,288	loss 2,944	2,000	1,000	12,000	2.0	3,343
Okayama Electric Trwy. Co...	5,111	24,497	1,018	32,937	—	2,800	1,200	28,694	5.3	243
‡Osaka Municipal Electric Tramway	18,472	1,779,003	18,890	1,675,256	156,539	200,000	—	*1,631,795	—	—
‡Owari Electric Tramway Co.	4,467	14,223	—	3,198	1,459	—	—	—	—	4,657
‡Sunzu Electric Railway Co....	254,560	15,647	255,347	9,173	7,148	3,620	1,500	35,000	4.0	loss 23,799
‡Tokyo Municipal Electric Tramway	663,223	3,856,624	55,997	5,460,524	197,448	500,000	—	*4,817,773	—	340,199
‡Tosa Electric Railway Co. ...	3,951	181,729	46,934	85,513	7,742	16,090	6,840	60,000	6.0	10.325
‡Wakayama Water-power Electric Co....	1,203	117,709	56,411	196,041	9,501	20,500	15,500	150,419	10.0	19,123
‡Yokohama Electric Railway Co....	126,109	91,488	162,738	112,140	1,120	11,300	5,000	93,000	6.2	3,960
Other 16 Companies	32,037	729,456	76,699	327,946	26,916	53,120	22,848	228,456	6.1	50,439
Total	826,032	11,480,797	1,268,197	12,179,440	653,783	1,088,666	238,356	*6,554,543 4,069,823	7.1	881,837

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Year.	Posts. Ordinary Posts. Number of Offices open to the Public.	Postal Routes.	* Number of Messages.
1904-05	6,160	Ri 24,138	1,106,343,382
1905-06	6,237	25,096	1,256,691,581
1906-07	6,449	24,686	1,244,810,913
1907-08	6,709	25,001	1,391,489,861
1908-09	6,878	24,973	1,475,763,973
1909-10	6,946	23,682	1,493,807,070
1910-11	7,086	23,655	1,526,121,284
1911-12	7,166	23,407	1,654,238,537

Year.	Posts. Parcel Posts. Number of Offices open to the Public.	Postal Routes.	* Number of Parcels.
1904-05	6,157	Ri 23,916	12,114,649
1905-06	6,234	25,077	13,795,163
1906-07	6,448	24,629	15,145,215
1907-08	6,708	24,906	17,868,453
1908-09	6,877	24,925	19,646,380
1909-10	6,945	23,659	20,476,666
1910-11	7,085	23,744	22,445,448
1911-12	7,165	23,412	23,442,540

Year.	Telegraphs. Number of Offices open to the Public.	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.	* Number of Messages.
1904-05	2,566	Ri 7,793	Ri 36,398	20,958,312
1905-06	2,600	7,901	37,144	23,772,950
1906-07	2,815	8,690	38,245	24,143,965
1907-08	3,183	9,030	39,973	27,761,798
1908-09	3,571	9,186	40,852	27,766,449 ‡ 4,480
1909-10	3,951	9,373	41,598	28,185,955 ‡ 7,817
1910-11	4,268	9,669	42,849	29,887,533 ‡ 15,343
1911-12	4,657	9,950	44,122	32,450,664 ‡ 27,701

* Represents the totals for the respective financial years.
‡ Wireless telegraphs.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—*Continued.*

Year.	Telephones. Number of Offices open to the Public.	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.	* Number of Messages. (Approximate.)
1902-03	188 † 134	Ri 1,095	Ri 43,406	118,876,921
1903-04	220 † 143	1,240	46,591	133,544,566
1904-05	194 † 147	1,384	49,874	148,464,559
1905-06	197 † 143	1,401	51,364	155,244,523
1906-07	262 † 159	1,526	56,178	154,665,027
1907-08	451 † 219	1,956	71,940	265,099,172
1908-09	723 † 274	2,272	86,118	324,523,052
1909-10	1,141 † 382	2,359	107,695	422,871,302
1910-11	1,559 † 463	2,578	128,275	558,152,284
1911-12	1,958 † 559	2,740	159,388	765,149,163

* Represents the totals for the respective financial years.
† Automatic telephones.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The Government has long made efforts to protect and encourage navigation, and in March, 1896, issued the Navigation Encouragement Law (Law No. 15, 1896), under which Japanese subjects, or trading companies whose partners or shareholders are all Japanese subjects, engaging in freight and passenger traffic between Japan and a foreign country or between foreign ports in iron or steel steamships with a gross tonnage of not less than one thousand tons and a maximum speed of not less than ten knots, which must be entirely owned by them and registered in the shipping register of the of the Empire are granted a navigation subsidy in respect of such vessels according to the distance run by them and their tonnage. This law was, by Law No. 15 entitled the Ocean Service Subvention Law, promulgated in March, 1909, abolished after the last day of December of the same year. Under the new law, Japanese subjects, or trading companies whose partners or shareholders are all Japanese subjects engaging in transportation business receive navigation subsidies according to mileage, tonnage, speed, and age in respect of steel steamships with a gross tonnage of not less than three thousand tons, a speed of not less than twelve knots, and not more than

fifteen years old, which have been registered in the shipping register of the Empire. Such vessels have to run regularly, for a period of not more than five years, on the five ocean lines, namely, to Europe, North America, South America, Australia, and Java.

The principal steamship companies which at present enjoy Government protection are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company), the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company), the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China Steamship Company), and the Nanyo Yusen Gumi (South Sea Mail Steamship Company) and these five companies run steamers on the following lines:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha: besides engaging in the domestic coasting-trade (including Formosa and Saghalien services), runs regular services on the European, North American, Australian, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Vladivostok, and North China lines.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: besides engaging in the domestic coasting-trade, runs regular services on the North American, Tsuruga-Vladivostok, Dairen, Tientsin, South China, Wonsan, Chemulpo, and Autung lines.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha: runs steamers on the South American, North American, and Hongkong lines.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha: is engaged in the navigation of the Shanghai-Hankow, Hankow-Ichang, Hankow-Hsiangt'an, Hankow-Changta, Lake-P'oyang, Shanghai-Soochow, Shanghai-Hangchow, Soochow-Hangchow, Chinkiang-Tsingkiangpu, and Chinkiang-Yangchow lines.

Nanyo Yusen Gumi: runs regular services on Java line.

The Shipbuilding Encouragement Law and the Shipbuilding Regulations came into operation in 1896. Prior to the operation of that law, vessels exceeding a thousand tons were usually purchased from abroad. But since 1896 under the law referred to, bounties have been granted for the construction of iron or steel vessels of not less than 700 gross tons by any Japanese subject or any commercial company whose partners or shareholders are all Japanese subjects, that is engaged in shipbuilding. In consideration of the necessity of the situation and in view of the increase of naval strength and the progress of our shipbuilding art, the law was revised in March, 1909, so as to grant bounties only for the construction of steel vessels of not less than 1,000 gross tons and put in force on January 1st, 1910. The encouragement given by the Government in the matter has been so great that by the end of 1912 there were altogether 112 vessels of 700 gross tons and upward built in Japan, aggregating 340,559 tons. Under such circumstances our shipbuilders have been successful in building big warships and large ocean liners which are fully qualified to run on many important foreign service lines, and they have, moreover, built vessels to foreign orders. By the end of 1912 there were altogether 228 private shipyards and 58 private dry docks in Japan.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels. Tonnage Capacity.	
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton
1906	2,103	1,041,569	4,547	354,356
1907	2,223	1,116,945	4,811	366,950
1908	2,304	1,160,440	5,379	384,481
1909	2,366	1,198,194	5,937	404,089
1910	2,545	1,233,909	6,392	413,720
1911	2,844	1,386,534	8,192	451,520
1912	3,042	1,442,566	10,269	495,322

Year.	Sailing Vessels. Koku Capacity.		Average Capacity of Vessels. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	
	Number.	Koku.		Tonnage.	Koku.
			Ton		
1906	22,632	2,695,832	495	78	119
1907	20,635	2,561,088	502	76	124
1908	21,707	2,817,230	504	71	130
1909	22,734	3,013,494	506	68	133
1910	22,643	3,141,371	485	65	139
1911	21,817	2,994,219	488	55	137
1912	21,309	2,831,999	474	48	133

NOTE:—Exclusive of figures for sailing vessels under 5 tons and 50 *koku*.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS BUILT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Year.	Steamers.						
	Steel or Steel & Iron.			Iron.		Iron and Wood.	
	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Un-known.	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Home-built.	Foreign-built.
1906... ...	148	197	1	21	148	6	7
1907... ...	173	234	1	19	142	6	8
1908... ...	195	241	1	20	131	5	8
1909... ...	225	248	1	18	123	5	7
1910... ...	250	255	1	18	115	5	6
1911... ...	322	309	1	17	103	5	6
1912... ...	408	309	1	17	113	4	6

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS BUILT AT HOME AND ABROAD.—*Continued.*

Year.	Steamers.								
	Wood.			Wood and Steel.		Total.			
	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Un-known.	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Un-known.
1906... ...	921	35	4	4	—	1,100	387	5
1907... ...	948	35	4	4	—	1,150	419	5
1908... ...	970	39	4	4	—	1,194	419	5
1909... ...	979	41	2	4	—	1,231	419	3
1910... ...	1,003	44	2	4	—	1,280	420	3
1911... ...	1,041	43	2	5	—	1,390	461	3
1912... ...	1,075	41	2	5	—	1,509	469	3

Year.	Sailing Vessels.							
	Steel or Iron.		Wood.			Total.		
	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Un-known.	Home-built.	Foreign-built.	Un-known.
1906... ...	1	—	3,858	11	174	3,859	11	174
1907... ...	1	—	4,032	12	165	4,033	12	165
1908... ...	2	—	4,346	13	154	4,348	13	154
1909... ...	3	—	4,812	14	—	4,815	14	—
1910... ...	4	—	4,940	14	—	4,944	14	—
1911... ...	4	—	5,569	13	—	5,573	13	—
1912... ...	5	—	6,427	11	—	6,432	11	—

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE AND MATERIAL OF WHICH THEY ARE BUILT, 1912.

Steamers built of	1,000–3,000 Tons.		3,000–5,000 Tons.		5,000–7,000 Tons.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton
Steel	164	324,836	90	331,758	40	239,565
Iron	75	143,931	6	21,263	—	—
Steel & Iron	1	1,946	—	—	—	—
Wood	1	1,897	—	—	—	—
Total	241	472,610	96	353,021	40	239,565

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE AND MATERIAL OF WHICH THEY ARE BUILT, 1912.—*Continued.*

Steamers built of	7,000–10,000 Tons.		Over 10,000 Tons.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton
Steel	8	67,828	3	40,271	305	1,004,258
Iron	—	—	—	—	81	165,194
Steel & Iron	—	—	—	—	1	1,946
Wood	—	—	—	—	1	1,897
Total	8	67,828	3	40,271	388	1,173,295

10 *Koku* = 1 Ton.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

Year.	Steamers.						
	20–500 Tons.	500–1,000 Tons.	1,000–2,000 Tons.	2,000-5,000 Tons.	5,000–10,000 Tons.	Over 10,000 Tons.	Total.
1904.....	895	88	97	121	23	—	1,224
1905.....	980	118	122	146	24	—	1,390
1906.....	1,037	134	131	163	27	—	1,492
1907.....	1,095	140	131	181	27	—	1,574
1908.....	1,141	140	129	176	30	2	1,618
1909.....	1,174	140	127	175	35	2	1,653
1910.....	1,225	140	121	176	39	2	1,703
1911.....	1,333	141	132	200	45	3	1,854
1912.....	1,457	136	129	208	48	3	1,981

Year.	Sailing Vessels.				
	20–100 Tons.	100-500 Tons.	500–1,000 Tons.	Over 1,000 Tons.	Total.
1904	2,314	1,206	2	1	3,523
1905	2,480	1,216	2	1	3,699
1906	2,789	1,253	1	1	4,044
1907	2,914	1,294	1	1	4,210
1908	3,205	1,308	1	1	4,515
1909	3,510	1,317	1	1	4,829
1910	3,633	1,323	1	1	4,958
1911	4,282	1,302	—	1	5,586
1912	5,126	1,316			6,443

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, 1912.

Age.	Steel or Steel and Iron.		Iron.		Iron and Wood.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton
Under 5 years	251	219,635	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 „	117	161,459	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 „	114	187,370	1	169	—	—
15 to 20 „	81	208,387	6	1,127	—	—
20 to 25 „	91	212,579	12	6,739	1	37
25 to 30 „	23	54,686	34	47,098	2	178
Over 30 „	13	27,198	66	119,792	6	2,722
Unknown	28	61,101	11	14,976	1	998
Total	718	1,132,415	130	189,901	10	3,935

Age.	Wood.		Wood and Steel.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton
Under 5 years	247	14,997	1	94	499	234,726
5 to 10 „	311	32,983	2	500	430	194,942
10 to 15 „	196	15,617	2	666	313	203,822
15 to 20 „	208	20,678	—	—	295	230,192
20 to 25 „	91	11,822	—	—	195	231,177
25 to 30 „	28	3,012	—	—	87	104,974
Over 30 „	21	2,513	—	—	106	152,225
Unknown	16	1,196	—	—	56	78,271
Total	1,118	102,818	5	1,260	1,981	1,430,329

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SPEED. (End of 1912).

Size.	Under 8 Knots.		8 to 9 Knots.		9 to 10 Knots.		10 to 11 Knots.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton		Ton
20 to 200 Tons...	477	23,823	361	25,549	218	19,960	86	9,792
200 to 500 „ ...	16	4,958	23	7,621	54	18,225	81	21,772
500 to 1,000 „ ...	4	2,575	22	14,603	35	24,201	38	30,096
1,000 to 2,000 „ ...	—	—	11	16,021	22	34,048	37	57,475
2,000 to 3,000 „ ...	—	—	1	2,433	12	29,366	32	77,528
3,000 to 4,000 „ ...	—	—	1	3,778	6	21,734	12	57,118
4,000 to 5,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	3	12,361	7	31,312
5,000 to 6,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11,152
6,000 to 7,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,000 to 8,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,000 to 9,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,000 to 10,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 10,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	497	31,356	419	70,005	350	159,895	300	296,245

Size.	11 to 12 Knots.		12 to 13 Knots.		13 to 14 Knots.		14 to 15 Knots.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton		Ton
20 to 200 Tons...	24	3,501	—	—	—	—	—	—
200 to 500 „ ...	47	13,018	3	1,359	—	—	—	—
500 to 1,000 „ ...	28	21,509	8	6,016	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 2,000 „ ...	28	43,604	20	30,545	6	9,192	2	2,926
2,000 to 3,000 „ ...	37	90,279	13	32,082	8	19,585	4	10,536
3,000 to 4,000 „ ...	21	68,818	9	31,732	5	17,400	3	10,227
4,000 to 5,000 „ ...	5	21,730	7	31,283	1	4,404	1	4,805
5,000 to 6,000 „ ...	3	15,807	2	10,672	1	5,238	2	10,891
6,000 to 7,000 „ ...	1	6,209	—	—	1	6,279	13	80,255
7,000 to 8,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,000 to 9,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,000 to 10,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9,287
Over 10,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	194	284,475	62	143,689	22	62,098	26	128,927

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SPEED (End of 1912.)—*Continued.*

Size.	15 to 16 Knots.		16 to 17 Knots.		17 to 18 Knots.		18 to 19 Knots.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton		Ton
20 to 200 Tons...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200 to 500 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 1,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 2,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,042
2,000 to 3,000 „ ...	5	12,920	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,000 to 4,000 „ ...	5	17,674	2	7,631	—	—	—	—
4,000 to 5,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 6,000 „ ...	—	—	1	5,076	1	5,547	—	—
6,000 to 7,000 „ ...	10	63,764	—	—	2	12,363	1	6,312
7,000 to 8,000 „ ...	1	7,463	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,000 to 9,000 „ ...	—	—	6	51,078	—	—	—	—
9,000 to 10,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 10,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	101,821	9	63,785	3	17,910	3	9,354

Size.	19 to 21 Knots.		Over 21 Knots.		Unknown.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Ton		Ton		Ton		Ton
20 to 200 Tons...	—	—	—	—	45	2,134	1,211	84,759
200 to 500 „ ...	—	—	—	—	22	5,531	246	72,484
500 to 1,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	791	136	99,791
1,000 to 2,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	1,028	129	197,881
2,000 to 3,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	274,729
3,000 to 4,000 „ ...	—	—	2	6,476	—	—	71	242,588
4,000 to 5,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	4,538	25	110,433
5,000 to 6,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	64,383
6,000 to 7,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	175,182
7,000 to 8,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7,463
8,000 to 9,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	51,078
9,000 to 10,000 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9,287
Over 10,000 „ ...	3	40,271	—	—	—	—	3	40,271
Total	3	40,271	2	6,476	70	14,022	1,981	1,430,329

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Year.	No. of Companies.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Vessels.	
					No.	Gross Tonnage.
		Yen	Yen	Yen		Ton
1905	12	44,769,000	37,974,000	18,972,677	326	417,365
1906	13	50,569,000	43,167,000	19,702,760	344	491,258
1907	16	59,969,000	57,135,170	20,480,230	537	527,766
1908	18	66,669,000	59,271,500	22,019,382	543	564,179
1909	20	67,319,000	60,050,188	24,225,084	538	575,872
1910	20	67,399,000	61,442,577	26,504,488	535	600,042
1911	20	67,664,000	61,636,302	30,653,575	454	648,866
1912	18	67,064,000	60,651,016	37,771,365	419	702,738

Year.	Profit and Loss Account.				
	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	Earnings.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Shipping Subsidies and Bounties.	Expenses.	Miscellaneous Expenses.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	32,462,500	3,160,776	2,218,435	32,393,642	757,972
1906	32,699,657	3,983,941	4,927,282	36,757,820	837,889
1907	38,832,723	3,871,995	8,355,031	45,499,955	1,145,643
1908	38,773,475	2,096,959	8,623,394	44,801,285	845,404
1909	37,487,706	1,877,965	11,064,306	44,464,817	1,684,405
1910	40,891,402	2,038,099	11,610,661	45,726,668	1,103,400
1911	44,894,317	2,222,727	12,215,940	49,695,143	988,397
1912	51,900,302	2,639,780	11,851,603	55,038,906	1,013,007

Year.	Profit and Loss Account.		Distribution.			
	Net Earnings.	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year.	Reserve.	Bonuses.	Dividends.	
					Amount.	Rate.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	%
1905	4,690,097	1,744,058	542,481	261,306	4,057,702	12.3
1906	4,015,170	1,620,554	333,152	678,702	3,987,418	9.8
1907	4,414,151	854,284	417,896	219,447	4,354,563	8.7
1908	3,847,139	508,607	408,049	234,987	4,210,300	8.0
1909	4,280,754	loss 480,647	476,154	215,257	3,773,649	7.8
1910	7,710,094	loss 442,171	1,799,015	236,805	3,953,385	9.7
1911	8,649,442	1,233,906	2,868,850	291,380	4,854,445	9.3
1912	10,339,773	2,142,527	5,150,962	382,949	5,526,975	14.2

NOTE.—The figures given in this table represent those for steamship companies with an authorised capital of ¥300,000 and upwards, and do not include those for steamship companies engaging in shipping trade as secondary business.

CAPITAL, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES, &c. OF VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, (1912).

Name of Company.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Vessels.		Receipts.		
				No.	Gross Tonnage.	Earnings.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Shipping Subsidies and Bounties.
	Yen	Yen	Yen		Ton	Yen	Yen	Yen
Awa Joint Steamship Co...	500,000	404,516	43,650	7	4,529	322,838	16,666	11,995
Daiko Steamship Co. ...	300,000	300,000	58,900	11	5,511	266,666	5,204	—
Essa Steamship Co.	500,000	200,000	27,750	6	1,656	122,141	6,630	7,300
Hinode Steamship Co. ...	500,000	125,000	2,000	4	8,872	63,011	—	—
Kagoshima Steamship Co.	1,500,000	570,000	49,290	5	4,079	354,577	38,464	5,400
Kyushu Steamship Co. ...	380,000	380,000	27,700	29	2,876	324,672	14,403	7,441
Naoyetsu Mercantile Steamship Co.	300,000	262,500	20,400	5	2,810	189,424	2,039	—
Nippon Mercantile Steamship Co.	469,000	469,000	1,700	4	10,442	210,451	2,908	—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	22,000,000	22,000,000	31,415,150	79	324,573	24,051,595	1,938,071	5,087,798
Nisshin Steamship Co. ...	8,100,000	8,100,000	477,960	29	27,912	3,338,678	132,330	756,228
Okazaki Steamship Co. ...	300,000	150,000	20,000	8	16,952	652,713	3,205	—
Oriental Steamship Co. ...	13,000,000	9,100,000	798,426	11	71,952	5,010,709	43,118	3,362,981
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.	16,500,000	16,500,000	4,406,048	132	169,986	14,863,448	304,071	2,580,498
San-riku Steamship Co. ...	315,000	315,000	9,000	14	2,819	274,309	1,841	6,000
Tatsuma Steamship Co. ...	600,000	600,000	40,000	15	36,611	883,600	4,814	—
Tokyo-wan Steamship Co.	800,000	600,000	163,876	42	6,656	534,770	115,691	7,560
Tsushima Shipping Co. ...	400,000	200,000	51,897	5	1,395	121,838	1,656	18,402
Uwajima Shipping Co. ...	600,000	375,000	157,618	13	3,107	314,862	8,669	—
Total	67,064,000	60,651,016	37,771,365	419	702,738	51,900,302	2,639,780	11,851,603

CAPITAL, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES, &c. OF VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, (1912).—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Expenditure.		Net Earnings.	Amount brought over from the Preceding Year.	Distribution.				Amount Carried to Next Year.
	Expenses.	Miscellaneous Expenses.			Reserve.	Bonuses.	Amount of Dividends.	Rate of Dividends.	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	%	Yen
Awa Joint Steamship Co...	257,959	28,493	65,047	31,996	16,600	8,000	39,000	10.0	33,443
Daiko Steamship Co. ...	189,976	21,830	60,064	25,002	6,400	7,128	48,000	16.0	23,568
Essa Steamship Co.	106,893	6,100	23,078	1,315	3,000	2,630	15,000	7.5	3,733
Hinode Steamship Co. ...	55,768	—	7,243	—	2,000	700	3,750	12.0	793
Kagoshima Steamship Co.	96,738	252,647	49,056	1,865	9,800	3,100	37,050	6.5	971
Kyushu Steamship Co. ...	288,059	—	58,457	1,295	18,000	3,600	38,000	10.0	152
Naoyetsu Mercantile Steamship Co.	154,948	12,400	24,115	2,236	4,600	1,105	18,375	7.0	2,271
Nippon Mercantile Steamship Co.	207,220	—	6,140	2,966	—	—	—	—	9,106
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	26,113,460	615	4,963,389	759,644	2,565,329	143,989	2,200,000	10.0	813,724
Nisshin Steamship Co. ...	2,508,218	171,430	1,547,588	112,695	709,464	44,111	607,500	7.5	299,208
Okazaki Steamship Co. ...	386,397	115,717	153,804	5,791	14,900	8,000	120,000	80.0	16,695
Oriental Steamship Co. ...	7,483,786	28,646	904,376	16,006	45,000	30,000	832,000	10.0	13,382
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.	15,364,863	241,612	2,141,542	1,101,860	1,607,500	107,500	1,402,500	8.5	125,904
San-riku Steamship Co. ...	224,532	23,568	34,050	2,615	9,400	2,787	22,050	7.0	2,428
Tatsuma Steamship Co. ...	845,808	—	42,606	9,902	20,000	—	30,000	5.0	2,508
Tokyo-wan Steamship Co.	427,698	107,808	122,515	17,357	53,160	6,120	60,000	10.0	20,592
Tsushima Shipping Co. ...	108,285	—	33,611	1,122	12,200	1,400	20,000	10.0	1,133
Uwajima Shipping Co. ...	218,298	2,141	103,092	48,860	53,609	12,788	33,750	10.0	51,805
Total	55,038,906	1,013,007	10,339,773	2,142,527	5,150,962	382,949	5,526,975	14.2	1,421,416

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMERCE.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1912.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The total volume of the import and export trade in 1912 was ¥1,145,974,119 (£117,379,301), being an increase of ¥184,734,626 (£18,921,912), or 19.2 per cent. on the total trade of the preceding year, which amounted to ¥961,239,593 (£98,457,400). Of this volume the exports amounted to ¥526,981,842 (£53,977,450), an increase of ¥79,547,954 (£8,147,901), or 17.8 per cent. on the preceding year's ¥447,433,888 (£45,829,549), while the imports came up to ¥618,992,277 (£63,401,851), an increase of ¥105,186,572 (£10,774,001), or more than 20 per cent. on the preceding year's amount, which was ¥513,805,705 (£52,627,851). An inquiry into the classes of goods exported shows that provisions amounted to ¥55,012,520 (£5,634,797), an increase of ¥2,924,472 (£299,546) on the preceding year, raw materials to ¥44,461,129 (£4,554,044), an increase of ¥4,407,714 (£451,471), manufactures for further use in manufacturing to ¥265,042,717 (£27,147,672), an increase of ¥52,054,663 (£5,331,831), and wholly-manufactured articles to ¥155,730,919 (£15,951,134), an increase of ¥18,440,901 (£1,888,856). This remarkable, record-breaking increase of exports was due to the brisk sale of cotton fabrics, marine products, and miscellaneous articles for the China trade in consequence of the gradual restoration of order in that country since the early summer of the year and of the appreciation of silver, and also of the increased export of raw silk and straw braids through the favourable condition of our American trade. The imports of provisions amounted in the same year to ¥72,054,488 (£7,380,363), an increase of ¥20,429,940 (£2,092,588), raw materials were imported to the value of ¥299,354,212 (£30,662,113), an increase of ¥67,640,686 (£6,928,269), and manufactures for further use in manufacturing to the value of ¥122,805,368 (£12,578,651), an increase of ¥22,398,334 (£2,294,206), while the value of wholly-manufactured articles amounted, on the other hand, only to ¥121,170,302 (£12,411,175), a decrease of ¥5,180,022 (£530,577). The decrease in the imports of wholly-manufactured articles and the increase in the imports or provisions and raw materials were due to a sudden increase in the importation of animal and vegetable fibres and metal materials in consequence of the development of our textile manufactures, shipbuilding, and mechanical industries, and to an increased importation of rice and sugar as a result of the damage done by tempests to agricultural produces in Japan Proper and Formosa. Our trade with Korea has annually increased as the economic relations between the two countries have since the annexation grown closer and closer; and the exports to Korea amounted last year to ¥47,941,797 (£4,910,560), an increase of ¥6,253,376 (£640,518) on the preceding year, and imports from Korea to ¥17,375,831 (£1,779,763), an increase of ¥1,573,575 (£161,177).

TRADE WITH THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Our trade relations are most intimate with Great Britain and its possessions and colonies. Our trade with Great Britain amounted in 1912 to ¥145,938,871 (£14,948,158), or 12.7 per cent. of our total foreign trade, being an increase on the preceding year of ¥10,958,048 (£1,122,406), and that with Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, British India, British America, and

Australia to ¥228,489,961 (£23,403,663), an increase of ¥50,962,564 (£5,219,970), making a total of ¥374,428,832 (£38,351,821), or 32.7 per cent. of our total foreign trade. The advance in our trade with Great Britain was due to an increase in the exportation of waste silk, straw braids and copper to that country and in the importation thence of metal materials and machinery, while the favourable condition of the trade with the British possessions and colonies was owing to an increase in the exportation of *habutae*, cotton fabrics, knitted goods, and coal to India, matches, marine products, and cotton yarns and threads to Hongkong, and coal to the Straits Settlements, and in the importation of rice and fibres for textile manufacture from India and Australia. Our trade with the United States, including Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, amounted to ¥311,787,754 (£31,935,650), or 27.2 per cent. of our total foreign trade, showing an increase on the preceding year of ¥76,306,024 (£7,815,838), which was due to an increase in the exportation of raw silk and straw braids and importation of iron and machinery, and importation of sugar and Manila hemp from the Philippines. Our trade with France shows an increase of ¥296,019 (£30,320) in the exports, due to an increase in the exportation of copper and a slight decrease in imports due to a falling off in the importation of woollen textiles; but imports from the French Indies increased by ¥719,806 (£73,728), on account of increased importation of cotton. Our trade with Germany showed an advance of ¥6,449,830 (£660,640) on the preceding year, owing to an increase in the exportation of straw-braids and importation of iron and paper. There was also an increase in our import and export trade with Austria-Hungary and Italy. Our trade with Belgium showed a slight falling off in exports, but an increase in imports owing to an increased importation of iron, making a net increase of ¥1,350,291 (£138,307). Our trade with China suffered for a time on account of the revolutionary disturbances in that country, but began to recover from April last year; and as, moreover, the price of silver rose about the same time, our export trade with China became very prosperous, so that the total value of exports to the empire for the year exceeded the preceding year's figure by ¥26,670,935 (£2,731,838). The imports, however, owing to the decreased importation of ginned cotton, pig-iron, peas, and oil-cake, fell off by ¥7,192,594 (£736,720). Our trade with the various other countries was carried on smoothly, and its volume increased as a whole.

TRADE AT THE COMMERCIAL PORTS.

Of the thirty-seven open ports of the country the largest trade during the year was done by Yokohama, whose total volume of imports and exports amounted to ¥473,220,398 (£48,470,798), followed closely by Kobe with a total volume of ¥452,675,676 (£46,366,453), so that the aggregate trade of these two ports is equal to 81 per cent. of the total trade of the country and shows an increase on the preceding year of ¥144,654,092 (£14,816,562), or 18.5 per cent. Kobe, which had suffered from the stagnation of the China trade during the preceding year, increased its exports upon the recovery of that trade during the year under consideration, so that they exceeded the figure for 1910 by ¥28,361,102 (£2,904,958), while the port being in the neighbourhood of a large industrial district, there was a large increase in the importation of industrial raw materials. Osaka, being engaged like Kobe in the China trade, showed an increase in both imports and exports. The trade of Nagasaki, Moji, Miike, Wakamatsu, Hakata, and Karatsu on the coasts of Kyushu, showed an increase on the preceding year in both imports and exports, with the exception of a slight decrease in the imports of Miike. The trade of Niigata, Tsuruga and Fushiki, the principal trade-ports on the Japan Sea coast,

increased both their imports and exports owing to the briskness of their Russian and China trade. The trade of Hakodate, Otaru, Muroran, Kushiro, and Nemuro, the ports in Hokkaido, showed an increase in exports of Hakodate, Kushiro, and Muroran, and imports of Hakodate and Otaru, and a slight decrease in the imports of Muroran and exports of Otaru. The trade of Shimizu, Taketoyo, Nagoya, and Yokkaichi, on the Pacific coast, with the exception of a decrease in the exports of Shimizu and a slight falling off in those of Taketoyo in consequence of a decreased exportation of tea, showed an increase in imports and exports on account of the favourable condition of the trade with America and China.

ENTRY AND CLEARANCE OF VESSELS.

The number of vessels which entered or cleared from the open ports for purposes of foreign trade in 1912 was 18,853, with an aggregate tonnage of 43,492,604 tons, of which steamers numbered 17,971, with an aggregate tonnage of 43,356,347 tons, showing an increase on the preceding year of 815 vessels and 3,373,623 tons, while sailing vessels numbered 882, with a total tonnage of 136,255 tons, being an increase of 12 vessels and 15,698 tons. The numbers of these steamers classified according to nationality are as follows:— Japanese steamers numbered 10,815 with an aggregate tonnage of 20,572,690 tons, which is equivalent to 47.5 per cent. of the total tonnage of steamers which entered or cleared from Japanese ports in 1912; British steamers numbered 4,080, aggregating 13,212,690 tons, or 30 per cent. of the total tonnage of the shipping for the year; German steamers 861, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,105,228 tons, or 7.2 per cent. of the total tonnage; American steamers 366, with a total of 2,682,359 tons, or 6.2 per cent. of the total tonnage; and Russian 810, aggregating 1,422,154 tons, or 3.3 per cent. of the total tonnage. Thus, the steamers of these five countries had an aggregate tonnage equal to 95 per cent. of the total tonnage of the shipping for the year; and the remaining five per cent. was taken up by the tonnage of the steamers of French, Norwegian, Dutch, Austro-Hungarian, and other nationalities. On account of the great prosperity of our foreign trade, especially of the China trade, there was in the latter half of the year a temporary deficiency in the number of vessels; and with the exception of a slight decrease in the number and tonnage of French and Norwegian vessels, there was an increase all round, as compared with the preceding year, in the number and tonnage of the vessels of the various countries.

EXPORT TRADE.

The export trade, as stated under the General Remarks, enjoyed in 1912 great prosperity. Of the principal articles of export, raw silk was exported to the amount of 17,102,574 *kin*, valued at ¥150,321,198 (£15,397,029) or 28.5 per cent. of the total volume of the exports for the year, being an increase on the year preceding of 2,646,527 *kin* and ¥21,446,104 (£2,196,672); and 75 per cent. of the total quantity exported went to the United States, 12 per cent. to France, and 10 per cent. to Italy; and there was a marked increase in its exportation to America, though its importation to France and Italy showed a slight falling off. The exportation of waste silk also showed a great increase on the preceding year, 67 per cent. of the total quantity being exported to France and 18 per cent. to Italy. Although *habutae* and other silk and silk-and-cotton fabrics were exported to the value of ¥30,100,979 (£3,083,169), their sale was on the whole slack and the volume of export was

smaller than that of the preceding year. Cotton yarns were exported to the quantity of 106,169,458 *kin*, valued at ¥53,680,746 (£5,498,386), being an increase in quantity of 27,515,097 *kin*, while the value of cotton fabrics and towels amounted to ¥27,921,936 (£2,859,975), an increase on the preceding year of ¥6,602,809 (£676,309), and the exports of cotton knit underwear and socks and stockings were valued at ¥8,665,892 (£887,626), an increase of ¥2,051,116 (£210,091). These cotton goods being principally articles of export to the East, their exportation made a remarkable advance owing to their rapid sale in China as a result of the continued full crops in that country and appreciation of silver, and also on account of the prosperous condition of our trade with India; and to the same cause must be attributed the increase in the exportation of articles for export to China, such as matches, looking-glasses, refined sugar, and marine products. From the outbreak of the revolution in China, a change came over the national costume, and a demand arose for hats, foreign clothes, and boots, the exportation of which from this country came up to ¥7,011,846 (£718,206), being an increase on the preceding year of ¥4,438,931 (£454,669). The exportation of copper to China and Great Britain was double the amount of the preceding year. The exportation of coal increased in consequence of the prosperity of the carrying-trade in the East. Straw-braids showed a marked increase in exportation both to Europe and America. Although there was an increase in the exportation of mattings, porcelain, and earthenware, there was a slight decline in the exportation of tea to America and of camphor to America and France. Besides the articles above mentioned, oranges, canned foods, rape-oil, fish oil, whale oil, sulphur, menthol crystals, table cloths, vessels, and bamboo ware showed an increase in exportation on the preceding year, but peas and beans, hides and skins, cigarettes, cotton gins, and artificial manures showed a marked decrease.

IMPORT TRADE.

It has already been remarked that the increase in the volume of trade in 1912 was mainly due to the increased importation of raw materials and manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Among the raw materials the greatest increase on the preceding year was shown by cotton, the importation of which amounted to 6,076,730 piculs, valued at ¥200,824,204 (£20,569,928), which is equivalent to 32 per cent. of the total import trade, and showed an increase of 1,943,786 piculs and ¥54,041,592 (£5,535,347). Of the quantity imported 52 per cent. came from British India, 31 per cent. from America, and 11 per cent. from China; though the importation from British India showed a falling off in 1911, it increased markedly in the following year; and the importation from China betrays a tendency to decline year by year in consequence of the development of the cotton-spinning industry in that country. Among other vegetable fibres for textile manufacture, there was an increase in the importation of China grass from China, jute from British India, and Manila hemp from the Philippines. The importation of wool and top and also of woollen yarns increased with the development of our woollen manufactures; and although the quantity of cotton yarns imported showed an increase on the preceding year, there was a decrease in the importation of cotton and woollen fabrics. The importation of iron materials has annually increased as a result of the progress of our shipbuilding and mechanical manufacturing industries, the value of these imports in 1912 being ¥58,465,272 (£5,988,454), an increase on the preceding year of ¥16,463,261 (£1,686,291); and of these the principal articles were iron and steel pigs, ingots, slabs, blooms, bars, rods, sheets, plates, pipes, and tubes, of which 48 per cent. were imported from Great Britain, 20 per cent. from the

United States, and 19 per cent. from Germany. Metal materials other than iron and steel were imported to the value of ¥13,862,867 (£1,419,939), the articles most largely imported being lead, tin, zinc, nickel, and aluminium blocks, ingots, and slabs, and zinc sheets; and the importation of metal manufactures of all kinds amounted to ¥20,622,638 (£2,112,326), the principal articles being railway, house, and bridge building materials, insulated electric wires, and nails. The imported value of railway locomotives, cars, and wagons amounted to ¥3,933,326 (£402,881), only a slight increase on the preceding year, but the importation of various machines was valued at ¥28,465,239 (£2,915,624), an increase of ¥2,394,986 (£245,313), and of these the most largely imported were dynamos, motors, and metal-working machines. As regards dyes, the importation of artificial indigo has declined, and there was little difference in the value of other dyes imported in 1911 and the year following. The importation of leather showed a slight falling off as a result of the excessive importation in the preceding year. The increased demand for paper and pulp for paper manufacture in Japan Proper led to an increase in their importation. Of the oils and fats, although the importation of crude oil and kerosene has fallen off on account of electric and gas lighting having of late come into extensive use, the increased use of petroleum motors, on the other hand, increased the importation of naphtha. Of the beverages and comestibles, both rice and wheat showed an increase in importation, the former on account of its appreciation in home market and the latter on account of its increased demand for flour manufacture; the importation of raw sugar also increased on account of the poor crop in Formosa and increased exportation of refined sugar; but that of wines fell off as there was already a large stock in the cities. Of the other articles of import, a remarkable increase showed itself in the importation of rape seed, skins and hides, animal fats, and timber.—(Official Report).

TRADE OF THE COMMERCIAL PORTS.

According to the official returns, the trade of the commercial ports during the last fiscal year was as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.
Yokohama	¥257,850,000	¥215,368,000
Kobe	250,475,000	302,199,000
Osaka	57,312,000	26,582,000
Nagasaki	3,953,000	12,685,000
Moji	15,797,000	26,842,000
Hakodate	2,683,000	353,000
Niigata	107,000	1,795,000
Shimizu	7,786,000	2,664,000
Taketoyo	3,000	4,757,000
Nagoya	3,034,000	566,000
Yokkaichi	3,995,000	14,506,000
Shimonoseki	448,000	409,000
Wakamatsu	4,983,000	2,125,000
Hakata	74,000	584,000
Karatsu	2,645,000	560,000
Tuminoye	388,000	—
Miike	5,968,000	970,000
Kuchinotsu	52,000	52,000
Itsuhara	115,000	89,000
Nawa	9,000	51,000
Tsuruga	3,254,000	1,023,000
Nanao	7,000	131,000
Fushiki	212,000	473,000
Aomori	70,000	643,000
Muroran	678,000	—
Otaru	3,718,000	185,000
Kushiro	1,046,000	—
Nemuro	294,000	—
Otomari	8,000	—

COMMERCE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Chambers of Commerce, 1902 to 1911.

Year.	No. of Chambers of Commerce.	Ordinary members.	Special members.	No. of meetings.	No. of Topics discussed.	Within limit of jurisdiction.			Annual expenditure. Yen.
						Those possessing right of voting only	Those who possess right of voting and are eligible to election.	Total.	
1902	54	1,657	178	486	1,245	25,537	22,432	47,969	203,149
1903	53	1,659	211	425	1,337	25,614	26,536	52,150	192,488
1904	53	1,603	237	410	1,254	23,057	28,950	52,007	201,669
1905	52	1,597	250	424	1,247	28,894	29,176	58,070	207,016
1906	53	1,589	250	386	1,051	28,694	25,744	54,438	231,200
1907	55	1,636	269	377	1,148	26,467	24,662	51,129	269,450
1908	58	1,741	295	469	1,245	28,023	26,801	54,824	325,568
1909	60	1,826	325	443	1,262	31,012	31,011	62,023	359,463
1910	60	1,816	297	405	1,076	25,592	32,758	58,350	324,537
1911	60	1,806	350	397	1,164	21,064	30,824	51,888	330,825

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, WITH PROPORTION PER HEAD OF TOTAL POPULATION.

Year.	Exports.		Imports.		Total of Exports and Imports.		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Total Value.	Per Head.	Total Value.	Per Head.	Total Value.	Per Head.		
1890	¥ 56,603,506	¥ 1.40	¥ 81,728,581	¥ 2.02	¥ 138,332,087	¥ 3.42	¥	¥ 25,125,075
1891	79,527,272	1.95	62,927,268	1.55	142,454,540	3.50	16,600,004	
1892	91,102,754	2.22	71,326,080	1.74	162,428,834	3.96	19,776,674	
1893	89,712,865	2.17	88,257,172	2.13	177,970,037	4.30	1,455,693	
1894	113,246,086	2.71	117,481,955	2.81	230,728,041	5.52		4,235,869
1895	136,112,178	3.22	129,260,578	3.06	265,372,756	6.28	6,851,600	
1896	117,842,761	2.76	171,674,474	4.02	289,517,235	6.78		53,831,713
1897	163,135,077	3.77	219,300,772	5.07	382,435,849	8.84		56,165,695
1898	165,753,753	3.79	277,502,157	6.34	443,255,910	10.13		111,748,404
1899	214,929,894	4.86	220,401,926	4.98	435,331,820	9.84		5,472,032
1900	204,429,994	4.56	287,261,846	6.41	491,691,840	10.97		82,831,852
1901	252,349,543	5.55	255,816,645	5.63	508,166,188	11.18		3,467,102
1902	258,303,065	5.61	271,731,259	5.90	530,034,324	11.51		13,428,194
1903	289,502,442	6.19	317,135,518	6.79	606,637,960	12.98		27,633,076
1904	319,260,896	6.76	371,360,738	7.87	690,621,634	14.63		52,099,842
1905	321,533,610	6.74	488,538,017	10.25	810,071,627	16.99		167,004,407
1906	423,754,892	8.80	418,784,108	8.70	842,539,000	17.50	4,970,784	
1907	432,412,873	8.86	494,467,346	10.13	926,880,219	18.99		62,054,473
1908	378,245,673	7.63	436,257,462	8.80	814,503,135	16.43		58,011,789
1909	413,112,511	8.22	394,198,843	7.84	807,311,354	16.06	18,913,668	
1910	458,428,996	8.99	464,233,808	9.11	922,662,804	18.10		5,804,812
1911	447,433,888	8.66	513,805,705	9.95	961,239,593	18.61		66,371,817
1912	526,981,842	10.07	618,992,277	11.83	1,145,974,119	21.90		92,010,435

NOTE:—(1) The figures of exports for 1901 and subsequent years do not include those of articles for ships' use.
(2) The values of the exports represent prior to 1904 the price at the port of shipment and in that and subsequent years the price and packing charges. The values of the imports represent prior to 1899 the original price only and in that and subsequent years the cost, packing charges, freight, insurance and all other expenses incurred up to the time of the arrival at destination.
(3) The figures for 1910 do not include the amount of trade between Japan Proper and Korea which was carried on in September and subsequent months of the same year. This explanation is applicable to next tables.

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.

Year.	Gold Bullion and Specie.		Silver Bullion and Specie.		Total of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.		
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1890	1,687,606	360,242	12,090,926	840,365	13,778,532	1,200,607	12,577,925	
1891	230,446	283,144	1,222,518	13,605,382	1,452,964	13,888,526		12,435,562
1892	8,544,523	395,493	1,185,230	22,488,264	9,729,753	22,883,757		13,154,004
1893	2,302,678	496,730	9,986,510	10,689,757	12,289,188	11,186,487	1,102,701	
1894	3,547,138	555,966	30,831,973	26,227,687	34,379,111	26,783,653	7,595,458	
1895	2,791,952	1,029,912	24,509,747	4,844,252	27,301,699	5,874,164	21,427,535	
1896	1,996,576	10,217,458	9,602,308	28,924,750	11,598,884	39,142,208		27,543,324
1897	8,863,798	64,313,493	10,355,366	17,153,220	19,219,164	81,466,713		62,247,549
1898	46,281,343	37,027,753	40,706,138	5,536,028	86,987,481	42,563,781	44,423,700	
1899	8,768,365	20,080,696	2,409,882	82,805	11,178,247	20,163,501		8,985,254
1900	51,761,620	8,967,198	4,945,443	2,550,637	56,707,063	11,517,835	45,189,228	
1901	11,477,852	10,651,210	2,571,247	309,540	14,049,099	10,960,750	3,088,349	
1902	453,313	30,183,670	1,575,669	1,977,688	2,028,982	32,161,358		30,132,376
1903	16,698,230	25,355,369	2,302,969	2,452,100	19,001,199	27,807,469		8,806,270
1904	106,026,562	5,456,333	1,769,297	28,490,323	107,795,859	33,946,656	73,849,203	
1905	14,708,413	20,192,995	1,646,344	11,313,978	16,354,757	31,506,973		15,152,216
1906	22,983,631	37,021,827	2,800,805	10,189,370	25,784,436	47,211,197		21,426,761
1907	18,695,558	6,969,661	63,727	1,286,842	18,759,285	8,256,503	10,502,782	
1908	3,653,457	16,900,049	119,045	644,437	3,772,502	17,544,486		13,771,984
1909	6,447,008	78,750,998	137,319	836,504	6,584,327	79,587,502		73,003,175
1910	22,577,124	17,494,098	2,597,967	177,699	25,175,091	17,671,797	7,503,294	
1911	21,801,564	4,938,672	2,596,722	1,229,596	24,398,286	6,168,268	18,230,018	
1912	21,201,849	10,380,596	7,123,304	1,163,755	28,325,153	11,544,351	16,780,802	

VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries	1905	1906	1907	1908
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Asia:—				
China	98,681,998	117,779,533	85,619,233	60,506,991
Kwantung Province ...			20,400,683	17,238,801
British India	7,997,594	10,351,836	13,088,089	13,631,541
Hongkong	20,215,081	27,061,326	24,384,762	18,538,739
Korea	26,618,870	25,209,796	32,792,476	30,273,171
Straits Settlements	4,424,068	4,033,679	5,767,563	5,344,126
Asiatic Russia	1,709,787	10,494,077	5,067,723	4,710,948
French Indo-China	406,933	149,838	250,114	365,442
Dutch Indies	1,233,011	1,393,536	2,261,312	2,123,577
Philippine Islands	1,363,673	1,375,437	1,795,726	2,358,713
Siam	103,342	235,365	338,390	2,308,895
Total	162,754,357	198,084,423	191,766,071	157,400,944
Europe:—				
Great Britain	13,039,401	22,553,409	22,443,305	25,521,404
France	27,227,473	40,288,876	42,532,655	33,745,755
Germany	4,360,402	8,396,132	11,255,619	7,975,815
Italy	8,095,467	11,807,567	13,770,735	11,387,429
Belgium	665,520	1,307,605	2,054,397	2,385,953
Austria-Hungary	414,106	1,225,779	1,148,716	1,125,814
Switzerland	11,554	23,351	64,225	46,365
Netherlands	161,834	225,827	266,805	431,032
Russia	10,584	77,901	441,560	1,032,227
Norway	11,689	3,785	4,214	5,790
Sweden	193	2,336	7,549	5,794
Spain	77,742	82,430	200,853	198,084
Turkey	50,516	70,516	70,598	30,333
Denmark	70,045	148,941	97,816	92,894
Portugal	604	2,586	8,022	7,060
Total	54,197,130	86,217,041	94,367,069	83,991,749
America:—				
United States of America	94,009,072	125,964,408	131,101,015	121,996,586
Argentine	—	—	—	—
British America	3,240,036	3,953,051	3,863,657	3,130,681
Mexico	60,035	409,472	841,299	716,739
Peru	10,407	49,694	87,850	57,560
Chili	—	—	130,129	68,704
Total	97,320,450	130,376,625	136,023,950	125,970,270
All Other:—				
Australia	4,072,936	4,225,662	4,793,903	5,285,322
Cape Colony & Natal ...	—	—	—	—
Egypt	283,801	378,734	386,300	616,329
Hawaii	1,876,454	2,758,221	3,468,677	3,179,693
Total	6,233,191	7,362,617	8,648,880	9,081,344
Other Countries	1,028,482	1,714,186	1,606,903	1,597,065
Unknown	—	—	—	204,301
Total Exports	321,533,610	423,754,892	432,412,873	378,245,673

VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Asia:—				
China	73,087,891	90,037,354	88,152,792	114,823,727
Kwantung Province ...	16,196,930	19,148,456	23,063,188	27,544,858
British India	14,425,973	18,712,918	20,316,322	23,648,074
Hongkong	21,675,636	23,459,911	24,521,985	28,712,905
Korea	26,997,842	17,450,330	—	—
Straits Settlements	5,661,589	6,549,661	7,105,715	8,891,269
Asiatic Russia	3,388,312	2,503,476	3,070,559	3,542,176
French Indo-China	439,796	341,083	469,861	349,239
Dutch Indies	3,071,539	3,133,598	3,724,117	4,343,389
Philippine Islands	3,162,846	4,410,505	5,995,870	5,535,497
Siam	480,551	533,098	496,650	1,336,555
Total	168,588,905	186,280,390	176,917,059	218,727,689
Europe:—				
Great Britain	27,092,677	25,781,364	23,824,065	29,791,898
France	41,520,475	44,925,229	43,575,391	43,871,410
Germany	7,955,060	11,167,773	11,681,762	13,487,589
Italy	11,999,518	16,834,878	17,894,996	18,412,073
Belgium	1,923,968	3,464,839	3,177,900	3,080,150
Austria-Hungary	1,084,956	1,159,587	882,077	1,322,254
Switzerland	1,622,341	1,943,040	595,772	490,784
Netherlands	664,750	725,952	427,142	468,022
Russia	1,856,698	1,811,283	2,595,650	2,540,737
Norway	5,038	5,107	5,011	6,377
Sweden	93,575	256,115	15,676	40,873
Spain	173,912	269,911	296,016	433,825
Turkey	59,311	81,166	141,914	162,575
Denmark	89,917	138,021	160,139	187,507
Portugal	10,102	5,640	7,983	17,317
Total	96,152,298	108,569,905	105,281,494	114,313,391
America:—				
United States of America	131,547,139	143,702,249	142,725,642	168,708,896
Argentine	—	—	—	1,397,172
British America	3,855,470	4,261,792	4,006,046	4,808,263
Mexico	204,333	318,350	417,054	527,073
Peru	44,327	200,378	220,211	193,547
Chili	83,618	71,411	133,000	175,184
Total	135,734,887	148,554,180	147,501,953	175,810,135
All Other:—				
Australia	5,811,892	6,552,457	8,102,525	8,628,934
Cape Colony & Natal ...	—	—	—	453,666
Egypt	840,633	806,828	688,410	883,931
Hawaii	3,572,239	3,964,066	4,165,908	5,221,953
Total	10,224,764	11,323,351	12,956,843	15,188,484
Other Countries	2,037,846	2,728,837	3,107,230	1,497,126
Unknown	373,811	972,333	1,669,309	1,445,017
Total Exports	413,112,511	458,428,996	447,433,888	526,981,842

VALUE OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1905	1906	1907	1908
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Asia:—				
China	52,618,408	57,396,737	59,182,369	50,966,883
Kwantung Province ...			8,809,675	12,817,078
British India	90,226,830	60,315,034	74,593,284	49,328,437
Hongkong	1,128,597	684,743	820,610	1,115,530
Korea	6,150,541	8,205,942	16,371,512	13,718,419
Straits Settlements	3,397,886	2,467,993	3,062,258	2,702,114
Asiatic Russia	2,726,564	1,407,230	1,655,649	864,182
French Indo-China	10,147,957	7,505,252	8,662,912	8,484,222
Dutch Indies	14,830,004	23,519,820	22,039,470	23,965,360
Philippine Islands	1,367,612	1,143,116	2,159,178	1,623,147
Siam	4,586,555	3,191,281	2,738,695	2,687,796
Total	187,180,954	165,837,148	200,095,612	168,273,168
Europe:—				
Great Britain	115,380,101	101,311,362	116,245,070	107,794,569
France	5,129,208	4,997,159	7,024,957	5,246,442
Germany	42,579,960	42,500,013	47,667,742	46,278,616
Italy	502,091	636,173	942,874	663,485
Belgium	11,002,185	10,551,043	13,398,299	7,390,449
Austria-Hungary	2,256,196	2,765,237	2,551,852	2,053,342
Switzerland	2,974,305	4,480,335	3,116,866	2,688,818
Netherlands	873,528	1,233,184	1,204,396	1,019,837
Russia	29,049	40,941	174,887	133,323
Norway	1,268,615	267,587	847,790	500,950
Sweden	1,002,574	1,056,372	1,323,453	1,372,433
Spain	249,083	197,647	314,190	521,014
Turkey	36,964	117,483	138,274	12,876
Denmark	24,195	64,981	234,964	125,234
Portugal	15,720	18,127	27,630	20,693
Total	183,323,774	170,237,644	195,213,244	175,822,081
America:—				
United States of America	104,286,528	69,948,681	80,697,362	77,636,556
Argentine	—	—	—	—
British America	732,022	1,002,320	1,217,140	1,119,671
Mexico	166,873	4,414	960	324
Peru	3,608	51,676	483,525	30,765
Chili	—	—	358,617	599,749
Total	105,189,031	71,007,091	82,757,604	79,387,065
All Other:—				
Australia	6,001,197	4,128,051	7,818,753	2,993,705
Cape Colony & Natal ...	—	—	—	—
Egypt	2,999,133	1,669,589	3,457,204	5,073,380
Hawaii	13,692	14,070	19,320	12,938
Total	9,014,022	5,811,710	11,295,277	8,080,023
Other Countries	3,336,867	4,674,926	4,099,365	4,082,320
Unknown	493,369	1,215,589	1,006,244	612,805
Total Imports	488,538,017	418,784,108	494,467,346	436,257,462

VALUE OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Asia:—				
China	46,886,539	68,569,541	61,999,710	54,807,116
Kwantung Province	18,164,387	9,740,160	20,543,797	25,707,353
British India	65,157,095	106,361,497	99,695,688	134,741,613
Hongkong	628,404	674,651	701,631	881,550
Korea	14,139,067	8,591,835	—	—
Straits Settlements	2,972,195	4,615,981	4,816,626	4,720,905
Asiatic Russia	228,381	762,610	509,460	669,098
French Indo-China	6,372,448	4,438,133	9,923,886	10,643,692
Dutch Indies	18,631,783	18,879,501	15,459,302	19,063,191
Philippine Islands	1,003,700	788,206	1,329,068	5,276,234
Siam	2,595,295	2,635,575	2,321,329	3,537,173
Total	176,779,294	226,057,690	217,300,497	260,047,925
Europe:—				
Great Britain	86,227,750	94,700,911	111,156,758	116,146,973
France	5,558,694	5,404,849	5,518,104	5,421,103
Germany	40,217,536	43,946,478	56,473,921	61,075,924
Italy	518,856	591,502	665,259	803,086
Belgium	6,529,554	9,409,075	7,737,197	9,087,488
Austria-Hungary	2,874,213	2,782,032	3,082,989	3,240,674
Switzerland	2,179,222	1,694,199	2,307,223	1,534,073
Netherlands	840,006	919,207	1,182,805	1,156,732
Russia	153,880	208,015	534,116	73,619
Norway	495,020	371,350	484,528	679,478
Sweden	2,023,827	3,059,596	3,511,193	3,518,992
Spain	360,089	536,490	743,180	344,171
Turkey	14,058	20,417	20,357	82,986
Denmark	63,458	97,840	121,725	121,435
Portugal	23,282	21,371	24,536	21,879
Total	148,079,445	163,763,332	193,563,391	203,308,613
America:—				
United States of America	54,043,172	54,699,166	81,250,909	127,015,757
Argentine	—	—	—	1,113
British America	1,083,264	850,126	333,932	664,463
Mexico	5	12,775	3,438	1,195
Peru	1,006,193	456,059	1,668	—
Chili	614,727	1,469,517	2,679,493	1,861,427
Total	56,747,361	57,487,643	84,269,440	129,543,955
All Other:—				
Australia	3,365,780	7,601,681	7,926,927	12,791,985
Cape Colony & Natal	—	—	—	155
Egypt	5,463,591	4,192,196	5,501,734	6,390,414
Hawaii	14,209	11,526	14,333	29,417
Total	8,843,580	11,805,403	13,442,994	19,211,971
Other Countries	2,760,413	4,689,800	4,681,917	6,343,514
Unknown	988,750	429,940	546,966	536,299
Total Imports	394,198,843	464,233,808	513,805,705	618,902,277

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND BULLION EXPORTED TO AND IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold Coin & Bullion:—								
British India & Straits Settlements	6,753	1,537	6,325	500	625	1,058	510	101,609
China	10,565,391	11,447,130	10,653,630	1,630,722	2,056,258	4,590,480	4,778,900	12,675,240
Kwantung Province			—	15,000	—	—	—	—
Korea	—	—	—	176,533	—	500,400	—	—
Hongkong	3,370,242	10,534,929	7,635,000	1,429,000	4,365,125	11,485,000	8,890,200	7,775,000
Asiatic Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—
Great Britain	350	—	270	—	—	6,000,000	—	—
U. S. of America	765,377	1,000,000	400,333	401,702	—	—	8,128,084	500,000
Australia	300	35	—	—	—	1·6	—	150,000
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,870	—
Total	14,708,413	20,983,631	18,695,558	3,653,457	6,447,008	22,577,124	21,801,564	21,201,849
Silver Coin & Bullion:—								
British India	1,219	18	1,400	2,118	—	10,000	—	—
China	1,054,226	1,587,978	29,622	12,458	58,922	1,594,260	2,574,185	5,076,059
Kwantung Province			—	189	285	400,000	—	100,000
Korea	543,011	1,105,539	14,998	9,678	8,064	486,557	—	—
Hongkong	18,848	89,821	14,789	8,816	8,519	66,266	2,826	1,919,371
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatic Russia	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	17,449	886	5,714	1,120	1,727	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British America	—	—	1,772	4,175	5,226	4,934	1,977	4,213
U. S. of America	26,078	—	2	69,754	50,266	34,223	17,734	23,661
Australia	—	—	—	5,000	4,917	—	—	—
Hawaii	2,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	1,143	—	—	—	—
Total	1,646,344	2,800,805	63,727	119,045	137,319	2,597,967	2,596,722	7,123,304
Total Exports	16,354,757	25,784,436	18,759,285	3,772,502	6,584,327	25,175,091	24,398,286	28,325,153

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND BULLION EXPORTED TO AND IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Gold Coin & Bullion:—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
British India	—	12,203,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	2,668,403	1,755,267	1,530,985	1,873,570	4,098,844	407,083	890,004	270,431
Kwantung Province...			—	5,379	6,519	—	—	11,958
Korea	5,413,529	5,455,731	5,435,676	4,920,423	6,359,267	10,796,510	—	—
Hongkong	559,170	50,600	—	302,653	39	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	6,424	17,787	—	—	—
Asiatic Russia	11,650	—	3,000	16,216	44,953	—	7,212	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	2,939,284	—	49	10,136	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. of America	11,540,243	10,722,379	—	—	54,065,889	6,286,211	4,027,752	10,094,034
Australia	—	6,834,100	—	6,834,100	14,156,350	—	—	—
Other Countries...	—	—	—	2,000	1,350	4,245	3,568	4,173
Total	20,192,995	37,021,827	6,969,661	16,900,049	78,750,998	17,494,098	4,938,672	10,380,596
Silver Coin & Bullion:—								
China	6,162,037	1,498,314	132,908	325,170	6,494	40,439	1,126,658	986,454
Kwantung Province...			275,354	117,499	1,962	—	100,000	64,621
Korea	313,159	868,119	866,985	194,653	824,973	134,304	—	—
French Indo-China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	99,100	—	—	—	—	—	4,660
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatic Russia	2,036	461	289	80	466	—	—	—
Great Britain	344,247	2,294,147	—	85	109	—	2,938	107,657
U. S. of America	4,492,499	3,641,855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	1,566,801	8,592	2,310	2,500	2,956	—	—
Other Countries...	—	220,573	2,714	4,640	—	—	—	363
Total	11,313,978	10,189,370	1,286,842	644,437	836,504	177,699	1,229,596	1,163,755
Total Imports	31,506,973	47,211,197	8,256,503	17,544,486	79,587,502	17,671,797	6,168,268	11,544,351

VALUE OF THE CLASSES OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED.

Articles.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Exports:—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds	4,861,284	4,955,216	6,465,935	7,235,598	7,580,384	7,481,348	7,003,283
Tea	10,767,090	12,618,244	11,153,379	13,156,539	14,542,334	14,379,26	13,463,848
Marine Products	9,190,316	8,978,848	7,257,842	8,470,815	9,107,390	9,112,010	11,690,047
Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats	11,317,288	2,829,047	3,776,876	5,279,913	6,259,807	6,925,817	8,594,989
Beverages and Comestibles ...	12,808,856	12,731,682	11,898,526	12,710,104	12,488,799	11,422,742	13,367,712
Tobacco	1,977,816	2,391,477	1,912,172	1,762,402	1,256,659	924,803	524,601
Skins, Hairs, Horns, Tusks and Manufactures thereof... ...	3,406,790	3,175,827	2,172,757	2,936,198	3,811,268	3,004,455	3,124,462
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Pigments and Coatings	20,072,235	19,594,128	15,934,001	20,759,414	19,589,191	20,038,396	23,380,217
Oils, Fats, Waxes, and Manufactures thereof	3,682,898	5,855,660	6,632,473	5,714,416	6,069,375	5,211,680	6,480,239
Tissues, Yarns and Materials thereof:—	158,030,769	160,443,804	151,670,096	165,368,803	179,387,322	177,894,547	198,323,913
Of Silk	55,243,592	50,231,889	37,916,443	51,880,074	68,927,518	62,549,472	82,886,656
Of Cotton	3,691,127	7,265,940	5,364,966	5,944,954	6,652,169	8,371,037	8,669,548
All Other...	9,877,222	11,154,501	8,951,066	10,046,839	14,009,389	15,786,872	23,858,849
Clothing and Accessories	6,166,566	5,294,397	4,783,671	4,961,273	5,025,218	3,977,420	4,748,462
Paper and Manufactures thereof ...	17,887,319	20,128,518	19,471,364	18,670,579	18,004,547	18,669,225	20,906,235
Minerals and Manufactures thereof.	26,918,553	31,195,288	23,390,739	24,364,034	24,617,004	22,521,449	27,179,332
Ores and Metals	3,875,464	3,826,592	3,451,208	3,125,342	3,530,686	2,737,237	3,237,707
Metal Manufactures	11,195,121	9,375,689	6,700,624	7,216,084	7,648,737	7,816,079	8,631,067
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures	3,680,133	8,399,273	6,720,381	3,351,625	3,357,054	3,507,147	4,900,757
Machinery	49,104,453	51,966,853	42,621,154	40,157,505	46,564,145	45,102,892	56,009,918
Miscellaneous	423,754,892	432,412,873	378,245,673	413,112,511	458,428,996	447,433,888	526,981,842
Total							

VALUE OF THE CLASSES OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports:—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds.	39,933,770	47,417,528	38,525,434	28,858,087	27,172,655	38,223,697	52,494,843
Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats	24,068,040	20,076,422	19,795,038	13,550,678	13,293,191	9,301,985	16,183,823
Beverages and Comestibles	16,128,817	12,071,427	9,699,315	8,275,518	6,772,327	6,544,608	6,510,355
Animal Products (skins, bones, &c.)	6,746,978	8,660,616	6,312,262	6,925,158	7,432,712	7,530,372	8,564,797
Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines	15,457,759	18,832,514	18,577,887	17,277,786	26,012,802	30,578,870	33,789,495
Dyes, Pigments and Paints	10,622,808	11,824,224	10,873,694	10,899,057	10,082,802	11,581,940	9,999,851
Oils and Waxes	18,350,481	19,238,582	22,496,167	18,290,415	21,359,661	23,256,842	21,404,421
Tissues, Yarns and Materials thereof:—							
Of Cotton	107,058,864	135,523,002	109,975,471	123,483,949	173,474,600	161,877,518	211,368,044
Of Wool	32,779,897	31,730,956	20,386,266	23,237,210	31,969,967	29,936,349	33,454,917
Of Silk	2,909,675	2,129,575	2,455,755	2,833,019	2,202,175	2,146,766	2,595,952
Of Flax, Hemp, &c.	4,191,867	5,208,378	3,616,356	3,882,551	4,582,709	5,293,638	8,815,142
All Other	2,887,123	7,504,530	4,431,518	4,005,848	4,503,016	4,589,609	4,172,018
Clothing and Accessories	2,491,741	2,486,566	2,248,550	1,738,073	1,386,757	1,463,816	1,250,431
Paper and Stationery	8,405,046	8,502,448	6,379,530	8,714,114	12,042,291	10,611,997	12,643,974
Minerals and Manufactures thereof	5,677,306	6,178,947	6,737,377	5,670,487	8,129,243	9,293,390	11,564,544
Ores and Metals:—							
Iron	30,156,981	42,947,107	37,264,061	26,945,876	33,644,467	42,002,011	58,465,272
All Other Metals	11,115,001	10,752,983	7,865,663	6,763,821	9,609,041	11,146,488	13,862,867
Metal Manufactures	9,292,543	13,110,900	12,420,507	7,578,813	11,102,417	18,020,678	20,622,638
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures	3,749,527	3,028,075	2,411,212	3,221,412	3,173,941	3,053,251	3,817,700
Machines and Machinery	30,730,646	40,950,340	46,928,283	28,239,600	23,611,774	43,135,060	44,995,950
Miscellaneous	36,029,438	46,292,226	46,857,116	43,807,371	32,675,260	44,216,820	42,415,243
Total	418,784,108	494,467,346	436,257,462	394,198,843	464,233,808	513,805,705	618,992,277
Total of Exports & Imports	842,539,000	926,880,219	814,503,135	807,311,354	922,662,804	961,239,593	1,145,974,119

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED.

Articles.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice	3,687,083	3,664,344	3,910,243	5,867,290	5,900,477	3,940,541	4,367,824
Green Tea (pan-fired)	5,090,282	7,236,223	7,010,476	8,250,168	9,042,718	10,065,584	9,440,298
Green Tea (basket-fired)	5,005,048	4,519,663	3,533,456	4,100,570	4,367,413	3,666,985	3,409,573
Tea, Others	671,760	862,358	609,447	805,801	1,132,203	646,691	613,977
Sea-weeds & Cut Sea-weeds	1,834,484	1,709,338	1,356,933	1,093,627	1,696,891	1,291,487	1,886,471
Cuttle-fish, dried	2,219,150	2,401,403	1,788,301	2,264,026	1,984,232	2,019,664	3,096,335
Awabi or Abalones, dried	573,037	566,616	328,161	595,165	565,525	468,513	477,858
Beches de Mer, dried	593,235	540,422	438,864	447,846	448,346	416,751	398,986
Colle or Vegetable Isinglass	895,693	991,584	1,320,348	1,341,137	1,612,679	1,642,855	1,617,132
Mushrooms, dried	1,302,896	1,067,527	921,203	1,094,527	1,131,674	974,923	1,236,237
Mandarins	820,642	1,006,236	704,515	803,958	746,184	563,706	1,161,348
Soy	952,340	1,082,851	1,054,433	1,088,010	1,007,222	888,079	889,003
Sugar, refined	10,984,204	2,591,667	3,454,150	5,082,617	6,097,770	6,789,274	8,477,253
Sake	3,122,897	3,388,586	3,329,262	3,434,970	2,763,296	2,134,658	2,223,448
Beer	1,563,658	1,329,866	1,207,727	972,182	978,959	655,827	723,035
Cigarettes	1,773,419	2,055,225	1,640,354	1,475,858	847,059	702,738	399,596
Furs	1,033,116	1,282,977	971,559	1,049,658	1,347,666	1,191,157	550,748
Sulphur	1,291,911	1,091,389	1,037,496	1,313,414	1,396,412	1,250,312	1,745,276
Camphor	3,632,785	5,026,858	2,063,410	3,469,398	2,964,369	3,143,084	2,826,754
Menthol Crystal	517,215	337,865	263,937	490,525	648,857	963,220	1,589,729
Fish Oil and Whale Oil	1,222,984	2,975,235	2,428,765	1,954,824	2,634,387	1,835,336	2,175,751
Vegetable Wax	1,092,447	1,070,505	945,359	1,267,342	1,032,417	1,025,014	1,142,623
Waste Silk, *Kibiso*	3,848,402	3,983,852	4,376,106	4,467,347	5,371,340	5,090,632	7,085,104
Waste Silk, *Noshi*	1,966,747	2,259,453	3,496,359	2,461,260	3,046,004	2,695,014	3,458,160
Raw Silk	110,499,375	116,888,627	108,609,052	124,243,239	130,832,940	128,875,094	150,321,198
Cotton Yarn	35,303,526	30,342,914	20,723,904	31,656,770	45,346,964	40,213,289	53,680,746
Silk Tissue, *Habutae*	32,768,525	29,149,478	28,067,928	25,797,184	28,985,237	30,395,209	26,882,129
Silk Tissue, *Kaiki*	507,380	201,499	227,536	372,111	290,671	291,218	240,449
Nankeens, imitation, undyed	1,438,692	2,038,842	1,739,995	1,897,748	2,502,937	2,675,227	4,096,987
Cotton Crêpe	675,334	1,108,210	1,138,143	1,224,567	1,067,966	1,212,535	1,441,796
Cotton Flannel	1,202,891	771,252	512,440	661,209	958,631	698,365	999,226
Shirtings, grey, and Sheetings	7,004,568	6,941,531	5,877,593	7,353,713	6,541,873	7,382,182	10,469,675

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Tea-Cloths	939,075	791,262	779,592	561,°69	504,201	422,235	827,107
Twilled Tissues	1,055,326	1,696,213	2,530,095	3,470,023	5,795,437	4,834,370	5,370,619
Silk Handkerchiefs	5,622,038	5,295,780	3,905,593	3,816,104	4,861,779	4,363,017	4,711,966
Towels, cotton	2,174,962	2,100,669	1,313,234	1,319,364	1,838,117	1,639,590	2,160,541
Carpets, hemp, cotton or woolen	640,458	522,121	333,751	327,251	352,661	375,666	514,631
Table-Cloths	473,580	2,683,964	1,173,289	1,082,480	1,173,151	1,597,372	2,037,400
Cotton Undershirts & Drawers, knitted	2,563,972	3,709,928	3,105,796	3,733,900	6,011,532	5,586,736	7,359,960
European Clothing	867,010	909,703	570,209	439,449	376,252	482,565	1,831,585
Paper, European	556,913	500,124	504,610	477,511	729,601	495,370	510,869
Paper, Japanese	3,027,926	2,772,192	2,343,655	2,250,725	2,143,646	1,822,834	2,274,841
Coal	16,280,072	19,052,886	18,233,980	17,297,139	16,300,568	17,989,613	20,284,751
Copper, ingot & slab	25,104,955	29,262,693	21,255,013	21,071,383	20,805,718	20,002,580	24,920,637
Iron & Steel Manufactures	1,465,870	1,524,768	1,609,609	1,062,274	1,283,536	572,237	635,697
Porcelain & Earthenware	7,942,927	7,216,034	5,078,222	5,257,832	5,513,923	5,377,705	5,451,713
Looking Glasses or Mirrors	1,321,352	606,630	413,508	418,312	437,107	436,832	575,231
Clocks, hanging & standing	843,575	626,145	410,260	554,263	625,697	621,438	613,864
Sleepers, railway	2,025,889	3,581,143	2,244,513	2,206,994	2,631,745	1,948,720	1,753,193
Boards, for tea boxes	632,665	531,160	693,097	532,082	694,709	918,472	1,173,598
Cement, Portland	1,414,024	939,082	957,043	1,126,711	1,343,725	328,709	237,688
Ropes, Bags & Mats, straw	919,734	1,514,697	1,116,982	1,320,666	577,256	66,266	65,582
Straw-plaits	3,572,679	4,117,625	3,492,292	4,764,851	6,261,980	4,717,224	6,633,736
Wood Chip-braids	1,143,859	884,205	455,925	1,609,315	2,833,532	1,677,844	3,444,041
Mats & Matting for Floors	5,829,643	5,743,279	5,765,053	4,602,024	3,937,276	3,746,434	3,780,673
Screens	664,555	537,354	281,237	273,313	387,744	379,402	320,940
Lamps & Parts thereof	788,186	749,613	571,420	579,601	875,668	816,612	910,072
Lacquer-ware	1,721,531	1,643,154	957,674	925,670	1,109,838	1,184,252	1,136,392
Umbrellas & Parasols, European	1,792,412	1,613,252	1,517,649	1,662,217	1,849,733	1,657,433	1,556,302
Coral, worked or otherwise	679,183	475,314	520,120	445,253	578,827	378,638	545,875
Fans	1,221,082	1,248,453	833,442	837,591	922,547	1,009,683	1,022,213
Tooth-brushes	646,770	726,812	697,563	727,964	1,089,993	916,942	938,827
Matches	10,915,905	9,446,532	9,468,602	11,625,185	10,389,666	10,072,886	12,043,784

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED.

Articles.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Rice	¥26,172,079	¥30,931,058	¥22,688,539	¥13,585,817	¥ 8,644,439	¥17,721,085	¥30,193,481
Wheat	1,371,748	3,669,277	2,509,745	1,375,782	3,338,243	3,728,829	4,409,938
Soja-beans	9,018,173	9,584,322	10,930,671	10,546,428	8,977,772	10,305,636	8,270,711
Sesame Seeds	905,279	509,976	894,872	522,147	546,533	515,431	664,163
Cotton-seeds	1,018,321	741,929	337,972	207,111	394,290	396,795	585,779
Wheat Flour	8,190,982	6,212,238	2,829,178	1,431,137	1,739,238	1,702,961	1,722,140
Salted Salmon & Trout	1,893,052	540,510	384,642	324,882	431,594	75,689	245,531
Condensed Milk	1,522,389	2,077,768	2,401,007	2,348,904	2,431,648	2,046,074	2,089,731
Fresh Eggs	1,176,932	958,521	1,291,970	1,601,193	1,541,991	1,135,001	1,214,841
Brown Sugar (A. & B.)	21,041,115	17,331,839	16,531,902	11,798,495	11,961,785	7,818,000	15,951,023
Refined Sugar (A. & B.)	2,684,859	2,533,117	3,072,136	1,568,792	1,177,793	1,338,747	69,682
Hides or Skins of Bull, Ox, Cow and Buffalo	1,360,884	2,287,767	1,444,051	1,818,351	1,378,767	637,076	1,591,984
Leather, sole	1,198,109	2,186,624	1,266,099	1,250,916	1,064,650	1,501,994	1,241,790
Caustic Soda	976,375	1,171,180	1,121,150	1,309,131	1,376,658	1,260,982	1,168,420
Chlorate of Potash	1,098,620	1,187,076	860,169	1,437,335	1,189,205	1,240,200	1,300,159
Sulphate of Ammonia	5,296,689	8,227,472	8,796,790	5,923,509	9,065,787	10,587,649	12,164,092
Oil, kerosene or petroleum	12,326,893	14,324,800	15,105,200	11,657,299	14,303,290	13,065,380	12,433,180
Paraffin Wax	1,635,736	1,494,321	2,064,927	1,410,737	1,727,081	3,441,467	1,921,791
Dry Indigo, natural and artificial	4,446,872	5,876,705	5,420,604	4,646,303	3,392,400	3,754,321	1,961,212
Aniline Dyes	2,496,582	2,471,856	2,030,784	3,202,767	2,885,136	3,478,551	3,927,067
Raw Cotton, in seeds	1,367,999	1,606,874	1,542,809	1,524,054	1,398,205	1,327,488	1,889,461
Raw Cotton, ginned	81,293,860	114,034,725	88,713,480	106,783,734	157,823,603	145,455,124	198,934,743
Cotton Yarn	4,656,342	2,020,304	1,395,760	868,739	344,187	684,463	630,732
Flax, Hemp, Jute and China Grass	3,374,099	3,508,104	2,506,159	2,478,652	3,060,711	3,506,968	7,112,269
Wool	9,174,328	14,353,457	6,850,177	9,092,008	13,520,312	11,262,992	16,333,968
Woolen Yarn	2,439,588	5,053,229	4,822,810	5,041,110	5,951,137	4,782,545	8,329,905
Cocoons	799,140	1,090,272	474,417	859,255	1,299,776	919,383	1,152,551
Wild silk	1,605,696	1,638,533	1,444,927	1,456,626	476,613	932,898	1,126,064
Grey Shirtings and Sheetings	7,502,392	6,946,655	7,521,714	5,555,889	5,469,926	5,336,303	1,629,379
White Shirtings and Sheetings	1,334,243	1,334,996	1,747,980	1,432,405	1,087,101	1,703,610	1,238,408
Cotton Italians and Satins	3,782,140	3,778,967	4,768,818	2,681,267	2,886,068	3,363,436	3,119,197
Cotton Prints	2,572,330	2,494,944	1,338,611	1,708,569	1,720,390	1,271,837	425,516
Cotton Velvets and Plushes	713,145	893,171	1,404,576	1,301,794	862,939	795,993	1,113,159
Woolen Cloths and Serges	11,799,589	6,207,943	2,705,403	2,736,685	4,473,067	5,242,891	3,128,803

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Cuttle-fish, dried:							
China	398,587	285,521	662,896	544,728	412,569	354,946	399,091
Kwantung Province		5,828	10,573	8,136	6,105	7,371	6,498
Hongkong	1,757,552	1,980,649	927,450	1,482,513	1,302,757	1,383,449	2,353,949
Other Countries	63,011	129,405	187,382	228,649	262,801	273,898	336,797
Total	2,219,150	2,401,403	1,788,301	2,264,026	1,984,232	2,019,664	3,096,335
Sugar, refined:							
China	9,915,017	1,533,423	2,417,577	3,959,459	4,969,170	6,275,426	7,678,739
Kwantung Province		156,905	178,329	333,972	469,184	495,342	778,011
Hongkong	48,208	—	—	—	4,095	13,870	8,515
Korea	1,012,452	900,118	857,123	782,738	651,190	—	—
Other Countries	8,527	1,221	1,121	6,448	4,131	4,636	11,988
Total	10,984,204	2,591,667	3,454,150	5,082,617	6,097,770	6,789,274	8,477,253
Cigarettes:							
China	850,418	641,439	321,634	198,089	273,545	295,362	216,459
Kwantung Province		586,864	538,641	516,395	298,407	407,376	181,191
Korea	791,159	770,730	764,730	761,363	275,101	—	—
Hongkong	86,477	35,214	7,343	—	—	—	1,946
Other Countries	45,365	20,978	8,006	11	6	—	—
Total	1,773,419	2,055,225	1,640,354	1,475,858	847,059	702,738	399,596
Camphor:							
British India	656,835	1,069,354	355,903	498,321	477,649	612,832	677,624
France	1,069,641	604,733	301,621	518,516	748,626	668,517	430,650
Germany	509,521	1,301,544	375,642	545,583	322,430	475,337	435,949
Great Britain	104,298	158,651	147,331	890,413	580,023	592,685	651,086
United States of America	1,217,682	1,689,577	731,004	824,646	691,029	596,955	389,986
Other Countries	74,808	202,999	151,909	191,919	144,612	196,758	241,459
Total	3,632,785	5,026,858	2,063,410	3,469,398	2,964,369	3,143,084	2,826,754

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fish-oil and Whale-oil:							
Australia	78,040	206,287	130,992	112,730	196,052	188,109	245,111
Belgium	170,160	713,291	409,828	530,744	807,385	522,025	559,793
Germany	585,371	1,154,808	907,251	674,783	821,874	539,307	875,237
Great Britain	147,901	417,682	623,322	441,749	580,432	420,632	358,969
Hongkong	107,738	168,292	130,486	106,372	65,462	3,264	22,585
Other Countries	133,774	314,875	226,886	88,446	163,182	161,999	114,056
Total	1,222,984	2,975,235	2,428,765	1,954,824	2,634,487	1,835,336	2,175,751
Vegetable Wax:							
France	91,782	128,946	148,401	179,154	197,192	158,366	146,056
Germany	223,913	167,024	191,072	168,728	197,720	240,702	212,323
Great Britain	143,998	91,339	106,272	208,187	126,289	107,365	220,211
Hongkong	245,546	257,773	214,657	242,455	134,784	65,871	70,208
United States of America	230,469	264,028	160,826	310,550	241,341	274,600	338,389
Other Countries	156,739	161,395	124,131	158,268	134,891	178,110	155,436
Total	1,092,447	1,070,505	945,359	1,267,342	1,032,417	1,025,014	1,142,623
Silk, *noshi and kibiso*:							
Austria-Hungary	183,656	290,339	363,396	268,268	194,734	395,071	271,130
France	3,869,051	4,623,956	5,381,434	5,247,126	6,159,233	5,236,924	6,785,321
Great Britain	458,340	137,966	209,627	64,189	14,125	380,592	850,250
Hongkong	153,321	—	—	—	1,268	—	15,554
Italy	841,423	877,178	1,526,093	1,059,170	1,662,491	1,269,085	1,812,004
Switzerland	3,307	43,699	536	6,417	315	455	4,296
United States of America	177,289	209,627	256,264	218,890	307,706	394,964	653,010
Other Countries	128,762	60,540	135,115	64,547	77,472	108,555	151,699
Total	5,815,149	6,243,305	7,872,465	6,928,607	8,417,344	7,785,646	10,543,264
Silk, raw:							
British America	813,031	30,756	58,099	318,600	250,951	378,683	181,440
France	22,101,196	25,243,007	17,258,142	24,206,444	21,527,817	20,668,004	18,016,877
Great Britain	34,032	5,650	7,156	151,393	279,926	345,774	116,482
Italy	9,094,696	11,378,827	8,713,787	9,652,297	12,752,549	14,530,255	14,193,715

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Silk, raw:							
Russia	17,545	345,098	949,297	1,759,780	1,688,345	2,454,578	2,390,403
United States of America	78,433,333	79,759,893	81,541,551	86,537,822	92,376,037	89,888,757	114,947,673
Other Countries	5,542	125,396	81,020	1,616,903	1,957,315	609,043	474,608
Total	110,499,375	116,888,627	108,609,052	124,243,239	130,832,940	128,875,094	150,321,198
Cotton Yarn:							
China	32,047,107	25,182,806	16,360,708	28,898,310	40,224,249	35,422,564	45,757,948
Kwantung Province		240,624	299,935	359,392	523,413	1,430,324	2,329,142
Korea	2,052,520	3,413,464	2,696,323	1,674,937	1,170,551	—	—
Hongkong	833,767	1,084,251	955,190	509,364	2,648,659	2,148,590	4,547,936
Philippine Islands	349,262	356,445	379,319	212,082	560,928	614,727	700,660
Other Countries	20,870	65,324	32,429	2,685	219,164	597,084	345,060
Total	35,303,526	30,342,914	20,723,904	31,656,770	45,346,964	40,213,289	53,680,746
Silk Tissues, *habutae*:							
Australia	1,528,012	1,842,163	2,149,893	2,348,803	2,261,782	2,494,133	2,142,756
British America	607,974	391,800	317,417	358,389	242,552	223,233	248,652
British India	3,369,419	4,140,133	4,412,743	3,719,358	4,108,102	5,080,877	5,961,203
France	8,569,543	6,684,899	5,725,297	6,094,671	9,026,291	9,291,295	278,467
Germany	1,128,039	1,412,876	1,626,986	1,230,645	1,762,855	1,789,395	7,698,065
Great Britain	7,291,709	6,298,697	7,465,322	7,134,758	6,067,734	6,267,262	1,526,469
Hongkong	19,354	21,306	30,513	41,918	142,869	70,631	4,599,804
Italy	43,159	82,292	95,074	142,253	540,983	406,356	406,704
Straits Settlements	77,716	80,131	38,273	67,514	189,198	291,814	64,435
United States of America	9,836,197	7,945,333	5,803,263	4,258,234	3,917,693	3,794,428	3,224,102
Other Countries	297,403	249,848	403,147	400,441	725,178	685,785	731,472
Total	32,768,525	29,149,478	28,067,928	25,797,184	28,985,237	30,395,209	26,882,129
Silk Tissues, *kaiki*:							
British India	78,959	35,615	130,727	247,336	183,538	164,864	117,095
United States of America	288,570	55,864	5,248	9,137	16,355	18,162	17,774
Other Countries	139,851	110,020	91,561	115,638	90,778	108,192	105,580
Total	507,380	201,499	227,536	372,111	290,671	291,218	240,449

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Silk Handkerchiefs:							
Australia	207,404	185,496	169,416	174,459	195,149	220,874	167,335
British America	280,788	183,761	85,359	131,609	197,738	122,741	124,247
British India	65,219	114,395	65,030	49,992	95,764	106,960	124,682
France	340,280	364,442	224,767	249,166	430,104	395,387	242,723
Germany	183,159	195,200	145,456	147,205	205,239	199,335	230,822
Great Britain	1,297,512	1,253,669	1,297,337	821,122	1,075,090	851,734	874,124
Hongkong	9,720	26,424	7,666	7,020	18,974	26,647	16,385
Italy	16,670	26,468	33,148	66,336	129,692	182,327	242,108
Mexico	25,336	64,214	10,028	40,725	169,146	152,463	198,144
Philippine Islands	18,475	27,344	42,363	37,776	73,167	95,111	96,969
United States of America	2,190,025	2,008,915	805,505	932,004	762,885	745,007	696,342
Other Countries	986,550	845,452	1,019,518	1,158,690	1,508,831	1,264,431	1,698,085
Total	5,622,038	5,295,780	3,905,593	3,816,104	4,861,779	4,363,017	4,711,966
Towels, Cotton:							
Australia	99,450	108,222	59,643	72,581	128,637	128,443	148,428
British India	115,621	296,893	238,230	211,210	349,345	298,954	409,955
Dutch India	30,932	58,389	55,921	109,966	93,020	99,546	104,158
Straits Settlements	101,828	112,849	72,522	103,344	114,956	112,645	160,556
China	1,101,314	930,286	497,979	415,743	540,592	463,438	585,491
Kwantung Province		29,162	19,967	27,884	75,403	88,428	142,219
Korea	64,175	91,921	69,716	66,031	21,141	—	—
Hongkong	323,982	355,942	198,031	250,171	410,054	294,710	443,626
Asiatic Russia	302,710	66,713	52,728	11,507	3,927	5,771	5,209
Other Countries	34,950	50,292	48,497	50,927	101,042	147,655	160,899
Total	2,174,962	2,100,669	1,313,234	1,319,364	1,838,117	1,639,590	2,160,541
Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, knitted:							
British India	1,782,585	2,712,523	2,213,139	2,664,334	4,390,491	3,414,999	3,983,616
China	187,947	120,588	83,148	94,123	158,054	286,317	662,811
Kwantung Province		69,418	66,311	78,795	105,069	157,800	259,691

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, knitted:	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Korea	53,163	103,527	95,447	94,626	23,898	—	—
Dutch Indies	140,078	152,150	153,426	175,702	158,639	268,591	290,319
Hongkong	131,905	268,856	125,821	168,920	448,734	551,246	984,193
Philippine Islands	3,304	15,525	19,465	58,978	227,791	321,816	509,807
Straits Settlements	70,951	126,661	131,689	139,952	113,042	88,000	127,349
Other Countries	194,039	140,680	217,350	258,470	385,814	497,967	542,174
Total	2,563,972	3,709,928	3,105,796	3,733,900	6,011,532	5,586,736	7,359,960
Coal:							
British India	100,430	368,262	249,720	391,772	158,335	180,879	992,588
Straits Settlements	688,272	2,131,390	2,420,875	1,794,278	1,994,098	2,540,161	3,415,016
China	9,555,798	7,533,323	7,546,488	7,182,842	5,987,963	6,317,935	6,715,335
Kwantung Province		156,215	202,246	126,820	149,638	448,403	84,745
Korea	662,532	940,192	1,109,777	535,509	244,428	—	—
Dutch Indies	56,217	430,189	283,746	322,610	464,059	459,540	560,846
Hongkong	4,787,667	5,449,794	5,532,419	5,631,479	4,998,736	5,194,095	5,321,232
Philippine Islands	32,800	19,602	71,578	480,573	1,067,742	1,530,478	1,789,749
Asiatic Russia	162,824	271,178	178,498	171,566	218,464	488,182	422,205
United States of America	49,190	1,163,845	342,922	151,833	485,580	357,257	371,802
Other Countries	184,342	588,896	295,711	507,857	531,525	472,683	611,233
Total	16,280,072	19,052,886	18,233,980	17,297,139	16,300,568	17,989,613	20,284,751
Copper, ingots and slabs:							
China	4,448,473	9,726,761	1,563,513	278,703	379,720	1,848,862	4,674,302
Kwantung Province		584,140	44,772	127,475	67,405	53,886	179,418
France	2,144,606	2,364,278	2,273,510	1,414,691	1,609,781	2,114,443	4,094,640
Germany	2,391,772	2,309,925	1,156,604	954,498	1,749,703	2,002,811	1,696,900
Great Britain	4,896,308	4,514,728	6,163,880	5,763,030	4,444,571	2,275,852	5,124,974
Hongkong	6,578,837	4,782,893	4,109,477	3,954,829	3,791,476	4,441,082	3,620,857
United States of America	2,579,668	3,096,687	3,308,493	6,087,097	5,877,576	5,729,890	3,823,190
Other Countries	2,065,291	1,883,281	2,634,764	2,491,060	2,885,486	1,535,754	1,706,356
Total	25,104,955	29,262,693	21,255,013	21,071,383	20,805,718	20,002,580	24,920,637

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Porcelain and Earthenware:	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	129,037	135,943	118,764	107,882	163,410	203,557	185,066
British America	195,676	207,914	183,508	149,881	195,597	188,500	199,688
British India	96,195	98,054	109,557	137,151	146,126	216,039	242,873
China	906,752	443,370	215,593	180,008	236,847	253,430	294,566
Kwantung Province		306,287	181,945	122,424	165,248	165,778	179,143
Korea	464,530	521,919	452,007	368,930	259,217	—	—
France	116,689	106,602	81,755	78,379	117,872	127,622	148,603
Germany	162,193	270,849	147,287	169,259	195,601	247,639	271,283
Great Britain	442,921	475,204	276,868	314,111	318,629	334,083	376,182
Hongkong	286,456	263,114	191,639	240,459	260,525	245,386	244,880
United States of America	4,332,584	3,816,389	2,655,405	2,897,272	2,782,073	2,736,767	2,586,340
Other Countries	809,894	570,389	463,894	492,076	672,778	658,904	723,089
Total	7,942,927	7,216,034	5,078,222	5,257,832	5,513,923	5,377,705	5,451,713
Straw-plaits & Wood Chip-braids:							
Australia	143,938	82,337	107,863	162,639	219,066	205,832	241,126
France	422,958	782,946	544,013	679,164	1,686,388	1,072,672	2,514,961
Germany	750,094	1,346,184	822,725	1,392,681	1,639,226	1,137,395	2,593,757
Great Britain	1,999,715	1,965,202	1,160,237	2,121,025	2,417,577	1,947,785	5,425,306
Hongkong	327,343	62,411	6,542	9,820	11,265	11,658	16,759
Italy	90,699	38,720	77,775	127,987	123,949	115,820	321,295
United States of America	811,867	651,066	1,120,010	1,677,650	2,788,537	1,727,970	5,839,675
Other Countries	169,924	72,964	109,052	203,200	209,504	175,936	385,162
Total	4,716,538	5,001,830	3,948,217	6,374,166	9,095,512	6,395,068	17,338,041
Mats and Matting for Floors (*Hanagoza*):							
Australia	67,182	81,013	63,949	80,493	74,944	87,991	111,707
British America	82,986	115,994	135,945	125,730	126,435	119,670	106,913
Great Britain	75,518	67,233	74,886	77,710	132,942	185,209	272,510
United States of America	5,365,208	5,255,755	5,265,304	4,058,087	3,272,179	2,964,556	2,787,440
Other Countries	238,749	223,284	224,969	260,004	330,776	389,008	474,303
Total	5,829,643	5,743,279	5,765,053	4,602,024	3,937,276	3,746,434	3,752,873

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Lacquer Ware:							
Australia	49,243	56,349	38,742	32,441	38,673	39,504	35,547
China	184,642	64,866	33,577	33,080	30,250	27,178	36,891
Kwantung Province		25,842	12,476	13,582	16,680	16,946	23,676
Korea	43,574	40,292	37,837	41,868	28,290	—	—
France	242,571	259,879	145,354	130,800	157,058	187,140	192,892
Germany	155,267	241,399	139,314	102,964	135,679	130,144	157,436
Great Britain	263,531	313,726	169,583	153,836	178,211	154,775	143,607
Hongkong	40,435	42,376	30,187	32,801	44,529	82,689	35,592
Netherlands	31,214	32,603	16,625	16,326	32,906	46,522	43,751
Asiatic Russia	138,192	12,041	7,438	1,921	2,583	3,481	6,223
United States of America	292,832	273,767	116,279	124,300	156,590	149,339	119,821
Other Countries	280,030	280,014	210,262	241,751	288,389	346,534	340,956
Total	1,721,531	1,643,154	957,674	925,670	1,109,838	1,184,252	1,136,392
Umbrellas & Parasols, European:							
China	1,126,698	815,318	831,443	860,139	949,968	993,692	862,145
Kwantung Province		20,896	12,134	12,095	19,279	26,890	37,531
Korea	134,837	152,306	143,253	154,121	153,168	—	—
Dutch Indies	139,004	260,551	223,164	262,164	316,590	348,441	334,502
Hongkong	173,611	155,227	140,648	143,657	134,713	89,658	74,634
Straits Settlements	112,068	141,880	127,123	169,063	211,094	131,960	140,809
Other Countries	106,194	67,074	39,884	60,978	64,921	66,792	106,681
Total	1,792,412	1,613,252	1,517,649	1,662,217	1,849,733	1,657,433	1,556,302
Matches:							
British India	833,042	849,417	621,878	991,168	1,111,132	1,361,895	1,783,872
China	4,984,684	4,136,296	4,621,799	5,183,045	4,422,657	4,298,945	5,596,569
Kwantung Province		113,969	74,317	102,417	55,052	211,855	192,887
Dutch India	230,139	253,950	284,833	553,921	411,858	542,571	591,920
Korea	368,342	424,447	445,218	402,522	395,660	—	—
Hongkong	3,143,261	2,469,733	2,503,111	2,929,490	2,801,370	2,607,106	2,959,972
Straits Settlements	1,288,491	1,142,139	853,196	1,424,259	1,252,699	970,414	837,917
Other Countries	67,946	56,581	64,250	38,363	39,238	80,100	80,647
Total	10,915,905	9,446,532	9,468,602	11,625,185	10,389,666	10,072,886	12,043,784

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice:							
British India	15,131,388	13,204,284	7,341,191	1,790,982	1,707,998	6,765,456	18,486,930
China	270,749	403,759	285,438	86,833	55,768	174,390	433,472
Kwantung Province		17,519	6,058	33	—	3,706	54
Korea	1,579,001	7,994,784	6,035,869	4,441,715	1,385,858	—	—
French Indo-China	6,482,297	7,493,478	6,885,281	5,245,379	3,532,634	8,812,477	8,345,791
Siam	2,708,544	1,816,031	2,134,464	2,018,892	1,950,653	1,950,749	2,874,083
Other Countries	100	1,203	238	1,983	11,528	14,307	53,151
Total	26,172,079	30,931,058	22,688,539	13,585,817	8,644,439	17,721,085	30,193,481
Soja Beans:							
China	4,748,901	1,805,885	3,248,938	762,737	2,381,322	3,548,534	2,738,106
Kwantung Province		3,043,478	3,410,713	5,497,295	3,379,295	6,757,092	5,145,415
Korea	4,267,618	4,384,991	4,226,026	4,284,766	3,183,054	—	—
Asiatic Russia	1,088	347,256	44,991	1,630	34,101	—	387,190
Other Countries	566	2,712	3	—	—	10	—
Total	9,018,173	9,584,322	10,930,671	10,546,428	8,977,772	10,305,636	8,270,711
Flour, wheat:							
British America	163,642	253,889	172,680	114,504	74,756	41,163	107,857
United States of America	7,924,271	5,857,091	2,638,344	1,276,140	1,614,307	1,625,823	1,566,419
Other Countries	103,069	101,258	18,154	40,493	50,175	35,975	47,864
Total	8,190,982	6,212,238	2,829,178	1,431,137	1,739,238	1,702,961	1,722,140

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Sugar, brown and white:							
Austria-Hungary	426,094	243,488	50,318	7	—	—	—
China	468,911	318,055	517,839	527,667	42,354	8,492	452,358
Dutch Indies	19,990,179	16,691,204	17,156,408	12,015,086	12,758,453	8,769,414	14,001,088
Germany	1,904,419	478,963	231,477	3,892	344	238	45
Hongkong	293,915	358,526	482,566	309,350	234,099	282,288	383,087
Philippine Islands	424,003	1,218,197	998,872	450,986	29,144	15,675	1,165,160
United States of America	62,595	65,203	136,498	57,172	73,008	78,065	9,713
Other Countries	155,858	491,320	30,060	3,127	2,176	2,575	9,254
Total	23,725,974	19,864,956	19,604,038	13,367,287	13,139,578	9,156,747	16,020,705
Sole Leather:							
Australia	14,947	5,351	440	15,384	1,528	1,136	4,258
Germany	6,942	14,852	139	2,671	6,929	—	2,708
Great Britain	96,527	164,612	7,536	19,923	7,933	950	35
United States of America	1,079,610	2,001,777	1,256,859	1,212,934	1,047,494	1,499,908	1,234,789
Other Countries	83	32	1,125	4	766	—	—
Total	1,198,109	2,186,624	1,266,099	1,250,916	1,064,650	1,501,994	1,241,790
Oil, kerosene or petroleum:							
Dutch Indies	2,284,194	4,519,833	5,538,069	4,616,152	4,348,685	4,054,567	3,361,445
Asiatic Russia	189,500	297,681	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	9,556,203	9,507,282	9,567,128	7,041,079	9,954,605	9,010,813	9,071,735
Other Countries	296,996	4	3	68	—	—	—
Total	12,326,893	14,324,800	15,105,200	11,657,299	14,303,290	13,065,380	12,433,180

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Indigo, dry (including artificial):							
British India	183,255	268,757	92,623	182,041	112,618	29,044	81,473
Dutch Indies	383,490	7,557	39,176	39,550	—	—	—
Germany	3,880,077	5,562,067	5,280,106	4,388,568	3,235,660	3,725,277	1,825,383
Other Countries	50	38,324	8,699	36,144	44,122	—	54,356
Total	4,446,872	5,876,705	5,420,604	4,646,303	3,392,400	3,754,321	1,961,212
Cotton, raw:							
British India	41,383,863	57,574,244	39,649,890	61,076,162	101,218,305	88,069,790	108,673,239
China	18,286,184	23,465,284	16,330,634	16,121,082	34,133,021	22,514,498	18,888,760
Korea	116,141	105,206	247,993	342,126	468,982	—	—
Dutch Indies	632,091	471,574	471,325	505,500	243,124	308,847	232,534
Egypt	1,645,098	3,396,978	5,004,459	5,432,654	4,143,388	5,437,500	5,935,823
French Indo-China	604,439	875,830	1,425,463	906,278	534,836	622,559	1,770,916
United States of America	19,604,190	28,723,469	26,462,635	23,318,450	17,193,128	29,258,958	64,601,154
Other Countries	389,853	1,029,014	663,890	605,536	1,287,024	570,460	721,778
Total	82,661,850	115,641,599	90,256,289	108,307,788	159,221,808	146,782,612	200,824,204
Cotton Yarns:							
Germany	46,023	66,060	63,346	46,743	80,814	103,698	80,031
Great Britain	4,588,797	1,893,907	1,331,609	818,444	251,236	555,133	534,069
Other Countries	21,522	60,337	805	3,552	12,137	25,632	16,632
Total	4,656,342	2,020,304	1,395,760	868,739	344,187	684,463	630,732
Flax, Hemp, Jute & China Grass:							
Australia	67,534	35,174	5,506	—	1,470	12,810	113
British India	477,406	603,523	203,665	378,079	497,774	755,169	1,160,582
China	2,144,899	2,059,269	1,688,728	1,620,288	1,865,194	1,550,934	1,971,256
Kwantung Province		2,028	2,698	50	106	1,139	7,956
Philippine Islands	613,888	778,024	563,228	477,517	690,089	1,167,247	3,804,042
Other Countries	70,372	30,086	42,334	2,718	6,078	19,669	168,320
Total	3,374,099	3,508,104	2,506,159	2,478,652	3,060,711	3,506,968	7,112,269

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Wool:							
Australia	2,005,057	5,716,458	969,665	1,996,488	5,127,413	4,023,567	7,908,973
Belgium	171,751	217,924	99,512	41,428	288,502	11,557	99,008
British India	208,843	229,200	67,081	—	—	14,172	4,296
China	1,245,230	1,736,135	734,441	462,431	217,546	657,629	479,546
Kwantung Province		33,396	959	2,416	250	28	—
France	668,403	1,600,844	526,890	534,886	359,676	212,776	117,562
Germany	855,020	303,584	390,911	457,038	701,365	213,821	260,272
Great Britain	3,928,477	4,354,898	4,060,579	5,108,294	6,825,430	6,090,923	7,200,863
Other Countries	91,547	161,018	139	489,027	130	38,519	263,448
Total	9,174,328	14,353,457	6,850,177	9,092,008	13,520,312	11,262,992	16,333,968
Shirtings & Sheetings (grey & white):							
Great Britain	8,757,665	8,243,430	9,233,362	6,936,744	6,524,496	7,022,227	2,847,334
Germany	10,187	11,677	14,544	4,614	17,622	4,708	10,469
Netherlands	56,035	18,937	13,982	43,914	12,253	12,059	1,478
United States of America	3,399	1,952	260	2,910	2,656	616	8,289
Other Countries	9,349	5,655	7,546	112	—	303	217
Total	8,836,635	8,281,651	9,269,694	6,988,294	6,557,027	7,039,913	2,867,787
Cotton Italians and Satins:							
Great Britain	2,169,084	2,797,729	3,488,856	2,273,537	1,476,237	2,702,333	2,957,654
Italy	101,639	103,831	102,040	102,100	88,747	69,170	144,393
Other Countries	1,004,151	157,564	111,527	93,065	856,837	271,549	17,150
Total	3,274,874	3,059,124	3,702,423	2,468,702	2,421,821	3,043,052	3,119,197
Woolen Cloths and Serges with Cotton Mixture:							
Austria-Hungary	99,836	53,729	25,975	38,551	39,949	69,356	48,846
France	28,256	35,188	22,143	32,850	126,913	139,763	138,974
Germany	1,673,329	1,163,020	629,749	1,188,058	2,328,788	2,072,179	1,281,327
Great Britain	13,257,483	7,067,949	3,578,240	4,127,270	6,846,077	7,737,789	5,035,954
Netherlands	281,331	230,472	95,418	314,523	432,985	442,884	245,443
Other Countries	165,902	123,872	44,730	164,913	282,491	194,196	153,312
Total	15,506,137	8,674,230	4,396,255	5,866,165	10,057,203	10,656,167	6,903,856

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Mousseline de Laine:							
France	610,976	478,914	732,136	585,041	127,997	62,197	1,006
Germany	557,066	191,814	548,103	600,540	218,074	433,812	14,792
Switzerland	1,498,571	1,117,297	776,775	802,705	543,562	466,555	81,270
Other Countries	4,955	83,333	131,860	55	821	4	2,375
Total	2,671,568	1,871,358	2,188,874	1,988,341	890,454	962,568	99,443
Printing Paper:							
Austria-Hungary	153,444	305,256	45,259	38,892	112,208	116,999	39,709
Belgium	528,105	899,842	744,553	823,154	949,088	816,515	361,470
Germany	231,084	751,898	343,140	630,337	456,219	164,053	959,588
Great Britain	466,555	778,890	686,724	734,634	1,191,673	865,300	1,360,652
Sweden	36,168	197,504	146,662	368,179	210,658	103,365	71,185
United States of America	805,241	296,209	503,291	263,010	317,109	231,542	120,574
Other Countries	50,956	177,512	80,046	111,776	209,860	99,981	45,445
Total	2,271,553	3,407,111	2,549,675	2,969,982	3,446,815	2,397,755	2,958,623
Iron, bar, rod, T, angle & the like:							
Belgium	3,088,725	5,642,890	2,236,721	1,278,768	1,869,808	1,308,549	2,649,928
Germany	2,519,237	2,409,812	3,455,386	2,633,178	3,637,975	4,099,456	6,175,618
Great Britain	2,977,951	4,351,980	3,062,975	1,035,887	1,453,154	2,653,056	4,120,561
United States of America	468,063	420,544	436,285	135,150	91,127	196,541	1,725,853
Other Countries	130,574	230,686	298,271	207,835	674,690	1,025,210	720,310
Total	9,184,550	13,055,912	9,489,638	5,290,818	7,726,754	9,282,812	15,392,270
Rail:							
Belgium	281,232	379,134	85,637	121,102	160,819	216,338	575,214
Germany	1,035,924	1,579,110	2,193,132	409,237	781,778	1,837,259	671,477
Great Britain	62,110	483,688	384,793	447,045	52,508	228,967	136,635
United States of America	829,820	1,371,016	2,407,884	560,466	598,651	3,219,708	2,475,486
Other Countries	7,106	15,554	—	4,432	—	1,336	80,525
Total	2,216,192	3,828,502	5,071,446	1,542,282	1,593,756	5,503,608	3,939,337

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Steel / Iron pipes and tubes:							
Belgium	80,067	27,251	3,212	7,802	12,604	2,717	33,235
Germany	57,273	288,382	199,689	147,966	441,961	1,036,912	1,237,462
Great Britain	1,154,016	1,764,658	1,178,188	1,295,678	1,191,624	1,594,526	1,337,408
United States of America	817,414	1,327,549	1,879,276	1,312,547	1,557,618	1,581,804	2,352,266
Other Countries	41,542	49,859	6,113	29,401	36,997	52,417	2,351
Total	2,150,312	3,457,699	3,266,478	2,793,394	3,240,804	4,268,376	4,962,722
Iron Nails:							
Belgium	27,526	53,902	13,668	45,017	214,678	195,645	161,269
Germany	1,235,555	2,426,884	2,297,545	1,578,924	969,121	422,141	487,465
United States of America	1,329,841	975,008	765,882	1,025,926	1,559,089	1,680,714	2,714,962
Other Countries	27,992	92,563	45,118	36,836	37,558	65,951	85,806
Total	2,620,914	3,548,357	3,122,213	2,686,703	2,780,446	2,364,451	3,449,502
Iron / Steel plates and sheets:							
Belgium	843,048	1,278,723	569,183	338,040	825,563	644,982	321,813
France	196	30,705	11,944	458	14,420	21,610	496
Germany	649,245	691,871	889,719	418,971	1,148,984	1,159,654	1,669,085
Great Britain	3,472,205	5,387,564	3,256,960	1,242,661	2,172,687	3,048,836	4,447,516
United States of America	510,088	206,734	158,119	113,664	86,740	730,425	3,107,506
Other Countries	15,076	1,336	1,839	10,349	15,327	58,420	12,705
Total	5,489,858	7,596,933	4,887,764	2,124,143	4,263,721	5,663,927	9,559,121

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Locomotive Engines, Railway Passenger & Railway Freight Cars:							
Belgium	109,222	18,130	44,830	13,068	113,953	27,684	172,766
Germany	101,305	123,318	217,305	1,081,977	283,512	1,855,645	1,661,881
Great Britain	1,373,704	884,071	1,027,814	234,886	220,097	731,959	776,522
United States of America	1,321,943	1,905,368	2,324,933	45,700	209,251	1,151,159	1,273,570
Other Countries	7,034	2,844	69,041	3,256	154	—	48,587
Total	2,913,208	2,933,731	3,683,923	1,378,887	826,967	3,766,447	3,933,326
Steam Boilers and Engines:							
Belgium	9,725	5	16,062	1,207	—	—	—
France	642	82,927	690	—	—	228	—
Germany	41,250	35,966	154,871	57,309	17,813	86,606	134,494
Great Britain	1,422,425	1,940,092	2,214,409	1,421,328	858,575	1,829,184	1,218,025
United States of America	645,952	750,449	712,184	139,018	212,168	308,418	183,182
Other Countries	1,765	4,958	167	—	1,635	500	300
Total	2,121,759	2,814,397	3,098,383	1,618,862	1,090,191	2,224,936	1,536,001
Oil-cake:							
British India	366,922	532,374	208,679	1,108	329,975	1,113,714	1,343,810
China / Kwantung Province	14,881,606	15,043,762 / 4,579,142	15,713,762 / 7,903,774	13,873,887 / 10,314,743	15,655,865 / 3,805,054	17,245,197 / 10,884,370	10,872,653 / 15,082,400
Korea	11,543	28,370	21,538	146,736	44,562	—	—
Asiatic Russia	2,445	472,763	473,577	21,443	10,621	19,167	82,810
United States of America	7,692	31,265	926	—	34,479	58,845	9,744
Other Countries	212,489	354,446	157,939	69,028	7,372	40,755	254,581
Total	15,482,697	21,042,122	24,480,195	24,426,945	19,887,928	29,362,048	27,645,998

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	Japanese.		Chinese.		British.		French.		German.		Austro-Hungarian.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1903 ...	3,827	5,130,809	14	12,284	1,762	4,734,487	101	213,180	423	1,268,466	61	190,648
1904 ...	1,539	1,173,448	57	28,545	2,281	5,980,226	98	217,917	667	1,567,292	53	164,966
1905 ...	2,400	1,771,765	31	22,671	2,518	6,754,378	104	239,885	801	1,918,720	34	118,613
1906 ...	6,210	7,257,088	20	17,724	2,086	5,766,670	135	397,637	696	1,910,704	44	163,243
1907 ...	6,734	8,770,491	52	57,659	2,269	6,267,638	133	398,837	673	1,840,090	40	154,425
1908 ...	6,309	8,629,759	84	83,080	2,264	6,400,830	138	430,083	660	1,847,957	42	160,086
1909 ...	6,559	9,497,611	64	60,631	1,906	5,809,235	112	310,813	573	1,629,284	36	139,258
1910 ...	5,932	9,261,035	56	56,910	1,970	6,152,365	114	337,891	412	1,385,840	41	151,792
1911 ...	5,172	9,338,669	48	45,831	1,934	6,152,446	112	338,328	384	1,337,871	38	147,706
1912 ...	5,358	10,220,202	65	57,968	2,058	6,626,854	101	320,278	430	1,548,845	44	164,024

Year.	Russian.		Danish.		Swedish.		Norwegian.		United States of America.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1903 ...	252	353,365	52	71,225	16	17,133	407	392,343	271	961,225	61	74,253	7,247	13,419,418
1904 ...	20	20,253	17	34,681	23	22,557	748	728,657	289	1,172,847	201	265,593	5,993	11,376,982
1905 ...	12	30,613	15	33,846	26	26,182	1,200	1,211,829	423	1,842,822	269	288,213	7,833	14,259,537
1906 ...	141	310,836	45	115,656	10	8,757	625	602,028	494	2,093,786	147	312,467	10,653	18,956,596
1907 ...	172	324,051	24	64,753	3	6,540	348	385,611	377	1,618,462	140	311,096	10,965	20,199,653
1908 ...	171	342,203	26	66,028	10	20,719	274	314,305	258	1,603,202	94	206,005	10,330	20,104,257
1909 ...	146	281,574	15	36,717	25	58,717	235	314,300	184	1,349,044	105	183,606	9,960	19,670,790
1910 ...	356	644,872	18	49,752	25	58,913	227	372,677	190	1,397,629	101	204,004	9,442	20,073,680
1911 ...	388	666,090	35	96,740	31	72,093	181	273,037	179	1,309,917	74	214,669	8,576	19,993,397
1912 ...	405	712,958	32	83,516	41	108,068	152	188,604	183	1,340,064	88	262,437	8,957	21,633,818

SAILING VESSELS ENTERED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	Japanese.				Korean.		British.		French.		German.	
	Sailing Vessels of European Type.		Junks.									
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1903 ...	782	69,948	935	9,720	24	1,257	15	24,047	12	21,228	4	8,812
1904 ...	537	43,859	848	8,060	2	32	8	13,617	10	16,889	9	17,340
1905 ...	663	51,586	1,490	15,757	32	1,001	8	12,761	—	—	11	17,590
1906 ...	835	64,140	1,478	14,934	61	1,437	5	14,181	4	7,206	8	11,451
1907 ...	1,111	80,621	1,651	16,324	80	1,430	4	11,719	1	1,779	7	11,378
1908 ...	1,099	76,017	1,521	15,067	66	1,204	3	8,292	3	5,794	—	—
1909 ...	1,025	76,695	1,265	12,916	60	959	6	14,141	5	9,246	2	3,656
1910 ...	945	79,649	752	7,975	22	426	5	8,283	—	—	2	3,774
1911 ...	424	54,479	3	203	—	—	5	5,484	—	—	—	—
1912 ...	421	56,159	1	77	—	—	5	5,400	—	—	2	4,814

Year.	Russian.		Danish.		Swedish.		Norwegian.		United States of America.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1903 ...	5	302	1	2,048	—	—	—	—	13	14,609	—	—	1,791	151,971
1904 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17,430	2	4,595	1,435	121,822
1905 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14,851	—	—	2,217	113,546
1906 ...	2	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9,506	2	3,815	2,407	126,858
1907 ...	2	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13,633	—	—	2,866	137,042
1908 ...	1	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4,867	—	—	2,699	111,320
1909 ...	2	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5,957	—	—	2,370	123,661
1910 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,726	100,107
1911 ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	60,172
1912 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	429	66,450

VALUE OF GOODS SHIPPED IN MERCHANT VESSELS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Steamers:							
Japan	184,911,365	181,182,751	159,164,853	185,311,454	214,262,970	218,488,751	276,665,978
China	116,136	397,653	825,888	582,482	404,040	316,616	500,931
Great Britain	112,753,695	120,359,650	104,702,659	109,769,437	115,840,887	111,791,385	125,016,810
France	25,613,790	32,008,957	27,993,143	32,014,820	33,234,762	28,602,404	25,215,188
Germany	44,487,711	46,745,563	34,825,963	34,236,377	39,734,393	39,887,063	45,649,299
Austria-Hungary	2,887,852	1,187,606	1,467,142	1,546,172	3,188,127	2,548,435	2,610,437
Netherlands	1,910,704	1,592,886	1,286,594	1,619,510	1,789,020	2,120,530	2,223,387
Sweden	54,000	57,612	113,940	177,651	441,214	112,704	150,935
Norway	8,455,230	2,601,489	2,648,260	2,631,312	3,690,439	1,572,298	1,236,573
Russia	650,234	596,990	669,386	374,901	1,601,653	1,858,208	1,562,569
Denmark	393,160	175,606	451,822	176,112	93,786	45,113	87,156
United States of America	38,146,239	38,248,613	36,972,494	40,249,396	38,569,234	35,157,034	39,172,302
Other Countries	572,314	273,209	120,250	498,320	89,214	3,112	358,034
Total	420,952,430	425,428,585	371,242,394	409,187,944	452,939,739	442,503,653	520,449,599
Sailing Vessels:							
Japan	1,531,141	1,464,621	1,301,679	1,197,733	710,065	312,767	422,818
Great Britain	198,416	191,186	240,480	109,533	107,192	133,745	—
France	—	—	—	55,839	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	21,035	—	—	—
Russia	4,410	—	1,025	—	—	—	—
United States of America	24,720	2,828	42,571	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	30,007	36,708	31,061	25,626	15,727	—	—
Total	1,788,694	1,695,343	1,616,816	1,409,766	832,984	446,512	422,818
Unknown	959,668	900,815	2,128,513	2,319,062	4,265,983	4,187,723	5,401,675
Grand Total	423,700,792	428,024,743	374,987,723	412,916,772	458,038,706	447,137,888	526,274,092

VALUE OF GOODS SHIPPED IN MERCHANT VESSELS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Steamers:							
Japan	85,968,021	179,916,251	166,100,506	176,290,218	201,208,440	222,348,839	244,408,198
China	182,774	688,684	423,012	58,294	168,197	168,396	875,702
Great Britain	212,820,695	189,249,739	157,233,084	135,716,168	175,098,518	174,154,871	237,305,139
France	10,882,946	11,004,627	11,359,969	7,710,295	7,635,941	11,117,125	8,817,667
Germany	55,436,739	55,782,667	55,145,344	44,588,824	47,882,749	58,025,088	62,355,507
Austria-Hungary	2,863,797	7,574,411	5,082,583	5,327,778	8,613,684	10,743,560	12,528,463
Netherlands	7,818,747	8,794,764	8,498,915	5,757,183	2,558,911	4,939,203	7,817,866
Sweden	495,202	216,199	349,443	1,563,564	2,612,498	3,587,984	4,071,337
Norway	10,443,320	5,332,634	4,219,334	1,666,748	2,005,256	1,217,415	855,366
Russia	139,253	731,742	1,062,928	29,463	201,156	1,063,643	1,595,710
Denmark	999,190	1,793,512	2,060,680	1,641,217	2,477,622	3,503,503	4,409,135
United States of America	23,724,972	24,514,609	17,972,548	10,380,755	10,077,149	16,940,395	20,251,705
Other Countries	396,599	120,570	583,827	434,504	292,702	3,102	4,920,777
Total	412,172,255	485,720,409	430,092,173	391,165,011	460,832,823	507,813,124	610,212,572
Sailing Vessels:							
Japan	2,221,097	1,901,455	1,514,017	1,047,749	422,757	143,873	582,312
Great Britain	640,991	391,331	693,961	26,627	405,804	19,514	214,447
France	373,240	256,041	234,322	442,964	—	—	—
Germany	224,545	710,431	233,749	—	189,480	—	—
Russia	165	1,447	294	1,385	—	—	20
United States of America	161,200	940,214	45,557	34,095	—	—	—
Other Countries	328,811	65,796	64,229	64,029	30,648	—	—
Total	3,950,049	4,266,715	2,786,129	1,616,849	1,048,689	163,387	796,779
Unknown	910,702	1,420,484	1,030,216	1,145,962	1,562,243	2,242,448	4,034,318
Grand Total	417,033,006	491,407,608	433,908,518	393,927,822	463,443,755	510,218,959	615,043,669

NOTE:—The figures given in this table do not include the value of vessels sold or purchased.

TOTAL VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PORT (1912).

EXPORTS.

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Moji.	Hakodate.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Asia:								
China	11,095,101	44,070,406	40,033,288	1,564,688	6,874,233	1,211,222	9,974,789	114,823,727
Kwantung Province	1,961,797	5,426,963	13,572,519	130,199	3,414,885	14,344	3,024,151	27,544,858
Hongkong	3,134,986	17,385,935	1,534,215	1,266,011	2,185,400	4,248	3,202,110	28,712,905
British India	9,988,933	10,704,728	1,351,376	85,916	644,792	—	872,329	23,648,074
Straits Settlements	1,955,384	3,225,651	224,658	88,910	695,891	—	2,700,775	8,891,269
Dutch Indies	1,043,177	2,731,082	990	1,082	288,583	—	278,475	4,343,389
French Indo-China	48,080	114,051	46,977	5,426	63,617	—	71,088	349,239
Asiatic Russia	42,529	103,982	4,239	182,876	135,060	165,100	2,908,390	3,542,176
Philippine Islands	611,625	3,005,802	21,644	87,494	482,966	—	1,325,966	5,535,497
Siam	340,318	987,391	6,637	403	471	—	1,335	1,336,555
Total	30,221,930	87,755,991	56,796,543	3,413,005	14,785,898	1,394,914	24,359,408	218,727,689
Europe:								
Great Britain	14,155,433	14,626,215	189,059	104,177	268,481	370,266	78,267	29,791,898
France	39,137,895	4,470,028	16,249	2,569	9,539	—	235,130	43,871,410
Germany	5,052,846	7,941,883	5,067	60,205	44,178	—	383,410	13,487,589
Belgium	820,771	1,648,437	484	14,033	22,208	—	574,217	3,080,150
Italy	16,968,175	1,430,246	2,130	8,620	2,902	—	—	18,412,073
Switzerland	482,782	7,915	—	75	12	—	—	490,784
Austria-Hungary	534,383	755,341	30,766	1,156	608	—	—	1,322,254
Netherlands	233,664	232,833	—	1,515	10	—	—	468,022
Sweden	10,616	19,109	401	3	10,744	—	—	40,873
Norway	166	4,698	—	1,213	300	—	—	6,377
Russia	2,429,888	77,984	—	32,750	115	—	—	2,540,737

TOTAL VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PORT (1912).

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Moji.	Hakodate.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Europe:								
Spain	169,656	264,169	—	—	—	—	—	433,825
Denmark	68,382	119,041	—	84	—	—	—	187,507
Turkey	56,439	101,692	4,443	—	1	—	—	162,575
Portugal	8,216	9,101	—	—	—	—	—	17,317
Total	80,129,312	31,708,692	248,599	226,400	359,098	370,266	1,271,024	114,313,391
America:								
United States of America	137,162,376	20,014,762	26,452	293,698	157,621	470,883	10,583,104	168,708,896
British America	2,205,538	1,760,434	—	316	6,914	147,352	687,709	4,808,263
Mexico	405,925	53,928	—	20	67,200	—	—	527,073
Peru	131,019	46,524	—	—	16,004	—	—	193,547
Chili	76,102	46,946	—	2	1,488	—	50,646	175,184
Argentine	1,150,344	246,825	—	3	—	—	—	1,397,172
Total	141,131,304	22,169,419	26,452	294,039	249,227	618,235	11,321,459	175,810,135
All Other:								
Australia	3,575,957	3,790,661	236,060	4,830	310,510	300,442	410,474	8,628,934
Hawaii	1,116,411	3,934,491	3,457	14,831	85,013	—	67,750	5,221,953
Egypt	365,843	475,083	—	114	7	—	42,884	883,931
Cape Colony and Natal	180,634	272,783	—	92	157	—	—	453,666
Total	5,238,845	8,473,018	239,517	19,867	395,687	300,442	521,108	15,188,484
Other Countries	1,108,380	368,751	1,785	193	7,942	—	10,075	1,497,126
Unknown	20,741	—	—	—	—	—	1,424,276	1,445,017
Total Exports	257,850,512	150,475,871	57,312,896	3,953,504	15,797,852	2,683,857	38,907,350	526,981,842

TOTAL VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PORT (1912).

IMPORTS.

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Moji.	Hakodate.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Asia:								
China	12,856,149	25,089,804	4,552,898	2,173,134	2,441,044	5,760	7,688,327	54,807,116
Kwantung Province ...	9,160,495	7,643,053	648,613	771,257	1,455,453	271	6,028,211	25,707,353
Hongkong	472,026	252,999	46,897	19,580	43,836	16	46,196	881,550
British India	16,506,912	89,575,300	9,014,888	151,029	7,666,423	110	11,826,951	134,741,613
Straits Settlements... ...	1,456,281	3,209,847	4,588	48,211	1,578	300	100	4,720,905
Dutch Indies	5,734,948	2,857,037	3,985,912	7,730	4,836,766	3	1,640,795	19,063,191
French Indo-China ...	3,456,546	4,307,225	1,098,752	1,062,492	27,876	20	690,781	10,643,692
Asiatic Russia...	395,203	138,895	8,637	19,162	8,985	14,459	83,757	669,098
Philippine Islands... ...	3,726,358	1,452,375	13,689	14,754	28,996	247	39,815	5,276,234
Siam...	289,204	3,007,545	1	239,211	—	—	1,212	3,537,173
Total...	54,054,122	137,534,080	19,374,875	4,506,560	16,510,957	21,186	28,046,145	260,047,925
Europe:								
Great Britain	52,883,687	52,422,197	3,150,836	4,088,448	2,580,396	48,114	973,295	116,146,973
France	2,347,798	2,920,731	46,947	13,454	46,334	191	45,948	5,421,103
Germany	27,675,746	29,398,495	1,648,582	454,933	1,525,230	2,581	370,357	61,075,924
Belgium	5,166,622	2,964,347	40,490	426,590	451,486	1,053	36,900	9,087,488
Italy...	277,550	500,374	20,465	4,657	2	6	32	803,086
Switzerland	1,019,109	513,289	1,048	79	74	—	474	1,534,073
Austria-Hungary	2,082,494	1,041,113	9,518	628	44,023	107	62,791	3,240,674
Netherlands	422,463	696,444	15,670	2,480	19,456	97	122	1,156,732
Sweden	1,419,232	1,628,954	59,752	16,943	394,103	—	8	3,518,992
Norway	386,410	197,977	—	2,854	92,224	13	—	679,478
Russia	48,196	15,989	791	5,223	433	334	2,653	73,619

TOTAL VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PORT (1912).

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Moji.	Hakodate.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Europe:								
Spain	202,065	141,863	—	243	—	—	—	344,171
Denmark...	62,487	34,389	1,124	2,849	20,586	—	—	121,435
Turkey	76,092	5,733	1,142	4	10	—	5	82,986
Portugal	9,938	11,582	—	359	—	—	—	21,879
Total...	94,079,589	92,493,477	4,996,365	5,019,744	5,174,357	52,496	1,492,585	203,308,613
America:								
United States of America.	51,234,677	61,646,723	1,254,253	3,126,198	4,549,898	279,754	4,924,254	127,015,757
British America	535,534	126,063	—	159	2,636	71	—	664,463
Mexico	1,060	133	—	—	2	—	—	1,195
Chili...	1,046,644	776,942	1,012	—	36,829	—	—	1,861,427
Argentine...	1,105	8	—	—	—	—	—	1,113
Total...	52,819,020	62,549,869	1,255,265	3,126,357	4,589,365	279,825	4,924,254	129,543,955
All Other:								
Australia...	6,579,287	6,176,930	2,591	9,491	23,569	5	112	12,791,985
Hawaii	9,929	12,601	—	3,009	3,094	—	784	29,417
Egypt	3,887,229	2,340,473	1,250	21	5	—	161,436	6,390,414
Cape Colony and Natal...	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	155
Total...	10,476,445	8,530,159	3,841	12,521	26,668	5	162,332	19,211,971
Other Countries	3,844,879	920,938	766,784	66	534,996	—	275,851	6,343,514
Unknown...	95,831	171,280	185,494	20,465	5,690	133	57,406	536,299
Total Imports... ...	215,369,886	302,199,803	26,582,624	12,685,713	26,842,033	353,645	34,958,573	618,992,277

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The customs revenue in late years has greatly increased owing to the increase of imports. From the 1st of April to the 30th of September, the receipts reached Yen 38,696,000. The following are the figures in thousands for the respective months of 1913 and 1912:—

	1913	1912
April	6,968	4,665
May...	6,423	5,430
June	5,903	4,340
July...	6,426	5,477
August	6,459	5,536
September	6,516	5,636
Total	38,696	31,084

The estimate of the customs of revenue for the current fiscal year was about Yen 55,900,000, but the figures recorded indicate a total of Yen 77,000,000 by the end of the year.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The report of revenue for the 1st half of 1913, made public by the Government, shows an increase over the revenue of the same period, last year, of Yen 13,972,000. The most remarkable feature is the increase of Yen 11,000,000 or more in the revenue from taxes, followed by the increase in the revenue from customs of over Yen 6,000,000.

There were increases all along with the exception of taxes on sake, forestry industry and miscellaneous. The following is a table in detail.

Unit ¥1,000.

	1913.	1912.	
Total Taxes	115,223	103,534	11,688[1]
Land Taxes	20,169	19,946	222[1]
Revenue Tax	3,766	2,755	1,011[1]
Business Tax	13,621	12,939	680[1]
Sake Tax	23,428	23,547	118[2]
Sugar	7,471	3,615	3,856[1]
Textile	7,873	7,722	151[1]
Customs	31,208	24,788	6,420[1]
Miscellaneous	7,684	8,219	535[2]
Stamp Sale	10,432	9,800	631[1]
Government Industry	24,985	24,738	220[1]
„ Property			
Post Service	20,897	20,698	299[1]
Telegraph Service			
Revenue from Forests	2,150	3,265	1,114[2]
Miscellaneous	1,810	774	1,035[1]
„	1,118	1,113	5[1]
Transferred from Korean Account...	3,337	842	2,493[1]
„ „ Formosan „ ...	2,044	3,112	1,067[2]
Total	157,114	143,142	13,972[1]

[1] Increase. [2] Decrease.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

EXPORTS.

	Nine months ended Sept. 30th. 1913 Yen	1912 Yen
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		
a. In a Natural State.		
Rice	2,877,066	3,067,154
Sea-weeds	914,576	988,967
Cuttle-fish	3,138,297	2,002,806
Others	9,181,968	8,098,518
Total	16,111,907	14,157,445
b. Partly or Wholly Prepared.		
Tea	8,928,676	11,987,485
Colle or Isinglass, Vegetable ...	1,670,964	1,435,481
Sugar, refined	11,702,780	4,745,111
Sake	1,280,910	1,268,086
Crabs, in tins and bottles	1,190,175	1,119,263
Others	4,055,686	3,834,545
Total	28,829,191	24,389,971
Total Class I.	44,941,098	38,547,416
II.—Raw Materials.		
Waste Silk	6,198,625	6,654,453
Coal	17,445,095	14,731,632
Wood	7,108,620	5,242,524
Others	5,067,711	4,458,741
Total Class II.	35,820,051	31,087,350
III.—Manufactures for Further use in Manufacturing.		
Fish Oil	2,619,686	1,337,837
Sulphur	1,373,545	1,303,509
Camphor	1,638,591	2,016,205
Menthol Crystal	2,135,446	931,080
Raw Silk	126,306,527	104,476,284
Cotton Yarns	51,732,647	35,721,680
Copper, Ingots and Slab	20,744,928	16,968,068
Plaits for Hats	11,507,023	11,030,650
Others	10,022,935	7,463,757
Total Class III.	228,081,328	181,249,070

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.—EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Nine months ended Sept. 30th. 1913 Yen	1912 Yen
IV.—Articles Wholly Manufactured.		
Matches	8,850,115	8,935,241
Silk, Habutae	24,158,495	19,844,959
Cotton Tissues	24,875,792	17,618,094
Silk Handkerchiefs	4,101,008	3,428,092
Cotton Towels	2,019,689	1,595,392
Table Cloths	892,897	1,697,547
Cotton Undershirts and Drawers	6,568,412	5,277,740
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	3,902,607	3,312,355
Buttons	2,433,052	1,651,729
Potteries	5,317,125	4,188,316
Mats and Mattings	2,731,086	2,535,390
Umbrellas	1,537,191	1,175,290
Lacquered Ware	847,913	840,328
Toys	1,791,541	1,335,807
Others	47,552,245	40,131,590
Total Class IV.	137,580,168	113,567,780
V.—Miscellaneous	4,440,319	5,038,335
Total Exports	450,862,964	369,490,041

IMPORTS.

	Nine months ended Sept. 30th. 1913 Yen	1912 Yen
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		
a. In a Natural State.		
Rice	35,528,095	18,839,874
Wheat	8,380,335	1,635,408
Beans and Peas	7,275,651	8,263,350
Others	4,631,408	2,981,965
Total	55,815,489	31,720,597
b. Partly or Wholly Prepared.		
Flour, Wheat	1,348,794	1,254,654
Sugar	26,870,073	7,524,387
Others	3,425,625	3,530,647
Total	31,644,492	12,309,688
Total Class I.	87,459,981	44,030,285

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.—IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Nine months ended Sept. 30th. 1913 Yen	1912 Yen
II.—Raw Materials.		
Crude India Rubber and Guttapercha	2,757,597	2,194,341
Sulphate of Ammonium, Crude	10,948,717	8,858,474
Cotton, Raw	190,947,853	177,333,756
Flax, Hemp, Jute, &c.	4,706,668	2,568,145
Wool	11,687,897	11,623,331
Phosphorites	6,603,110	5,804,850
Oil-cake	31,686,645	22,620,300
Others	22,988,959	20,739,365
Total Class II.	282,327,442	251,751,562
III.—Manufactures for Further use in Manufacturing.		
Leathers	1,891,626	2,470,531
Aniline Dyes	3,169,852	2,969,629
Woollen or Worsted Yarns	7,173,201	5,319,617
Pulp for Paper Making	3,081,420	2,955,393
Iron, Pig Ingot and Slab	8,865,132	6,982,488
Iron, Bar, Rod, Plate and Sheet	25,050,488	27,471,247
Iron Pipes and Tubes	5,266,546	3,712,038
Lead, Ingot and Slab	2,236,272	2,423,382
Iron Rail	3,570,716	3,273,344
Others	35,008,773	33,915,741
Total Class III.	95,314,026	91,493,410
IV.—Articles Wholly Manufactured.		
Oil, Petroleum	8,189,793	10,001,034
Shirtings and Cotton Prints	2,173,555	2,340,393
Cotton Satins and Cotton Italians	2,816,615	2,196,781
Woollen Cloths and Serges	9,133,574	5,189,595
Papers	5,236,492	5,504,779
Iron Nails	1,032,109	2,932,651
Locomotive Engines and Rolling Stock	3,268,883	2,030,428
Steam Vessels	2,080,029	2,058,465
Machinery	25,598,992	29,967,250
Others	36,709,266	36,402,354
Total Class IV.	96,239,308	98,173,730
V.—Miscellaneous	2,765,672	2,438,390
Total Imports	564,106,429	478,887,377
Total Exports and Imports	1,041,969,393	838,377,418
Excess of Exports	.....	.....
„ „ Imports	113,243,465	109,397,336

CHAPTER IX.

INSURANCE.

(British Commercial Attaché's Report.)

According to Japanese law, insurance business is divided into two classes: (*a*) life and (*b*) against loss. The latter is supposed to include everything except life, but there is no insurance on a large scale in Japan for anything save life, fire and marine. Accident, boiler, conscription, fidelity, and sickness are represented by only one company in each class, while insurance against such risks as earthquakes, burglary, employers' liability, &c., cannot be placed in Japan. An insurance company is not permitted to carry on any business other than that of insurance, nor is a company doing life insurance allowed to conduct insurance business against loss (*i.e.*, marine, fire, &c.).

Life Insurance.

According to the latest returns, there are 30 Japanese companies which received £2,570,000 in premiums in 1911, and made 287,305 new contracts, amounting to £18,900,000, their liability reserves at the close of 1911 being £7,200,000, and five foreign companies (of which two are Canadian, two United States, and one Hongkong registration) who received £346,000 in premiums in 1911 and made 3,679 new contracts, amounting to £1,000,000, their liability reserves at the end of the year being £1,225,000. Prior to February, 1913, foreign life insurance companies were allowed to do business in Japan on making a deposit of ¥150,000 (about £15,300) in Japanese Government bonds with the Japanese authorities. This deposit was not required of the Japanese companies because it was maintained that the authorities had greater control over them and their funds than they could have over branches of foreign companies. Under the new law, which came into force in February of this year, in addition to the above sum foreign companies have to deposit with the authorities equivalent to 60 per cent. of their reserves against their Japanese business; but besides Government bonds, which are taken at their face value, they are allowed to choose from certain selected prefectural, municipal, and other securities, so that about 5½ per cent. interest can be obtained. The change will, of course, necessitate much alteration of investments, and one of the United States companies has decided to issue no new policies in Japan. Another important change, which also affects fire insurance, is that policies have to be issued in the Japanese language, unless a wish to the contrary is expressed, and there is no doubt that in any case which went to arbitration in the law courts the Japanese text would be taken as the basis of the contract.

Marine Insurance.

From the latest returns it would appear that there are eleven Japanese companies doing marine insurance business in Japan, which in 1911 received premiums amounting to £676,000, and paid claims amounting to £362,800, the business expenses being £92,500, and eleven foreign companies, nearly all of which are British.

Fire Insurance.

This is reserved for the last, because, from a commercial point of view, it is the most important. It has been said by those who are competent to judge that, comparatively speaking, Japan enjoys cheaper fire insurance than any other country. There is constant competition going on between the foreign and Japanese companies for the large industrial risks, with the result that rates have been quoted as low as 10 sen per ¥100, or 2s. per £100, while 12½ sen net has been accepted for a sprinklered cotton mill.

The new regulations also call for several changes in the conduct of fire insurance business. The regulations for the language of the policy are the same as for life companies. The deposit for fire (as well as marine) insurance companies used to be ¥100,000 (about £10,200). Under the new regulations the minimum deposit remains the same, but if the premium income exceeds ¥200,000 half of the excess income has also to be deposited.

There are several other changes, but they are too technical to be dealt with in a brief review like this. There are 18 Japanese fire insurance companies, which in 1911 received premiums amounting to £896,000 and paid claims totalling £289,000, their business expenses being £264,000. There are 25 foreign fire insurance companies doing business in Japan, most of which are British.

NUMBER OF NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1911.

		Capital.	Reserve.
Fire	21 3	41,500,000	10,835,000
Marine	5 6	16,000,000	4,150,000
Transportation	7	—	—
Fidelity	1	—	—
Engine and Steam Boiler	1	500,000	125,000
Total		58,000,000	15,110,000

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS OR SURPLUS, 1911.

(HOME COMPANIES.)

The Life Assurance Companies.

Name of Company.	Profit or Surplus.	Legal Reserves.	Free Reserves.	Dismissing Reserves of Capital.	Interests of Capital.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Meiji	183,611	0	161,411	0	0
Teikoku	204,461	10,300	140,000	0	0
Nippon	2,597,689	0	2,530,000	0	0
Naikoku	—	—	—	—	—
Taiyo	401	100	0	0	0
Kokumin	3,045	200	150	0	0
Yurin	9,694	0	0	0	0
Kyosai	56,698	5,000	0	0	0
Nippon Kyoritsu	0	0	0	0	0
Jinju	32,921	0	9,000	0	0
Hakuai	0	0	0	0	0
Shinshu Shinto	19,271	1,000	2,000	0	0
Nippon Kyoiku	61,093	1,500	50,000	0	0
Aikoku	18,162	1,500	3,000	0	0
Toyo	13,354	668	0	0	0
Daido	48,006	2,500	30,000	0	0
Daiichi	84,635	4,231	5,900	7,617	2,775
Chiyoda	287,074	14,353	0	30,420	4,860
Banzai	18,018	1,000	0	0	0
Nisshin	21,054	1,200	0	0	0
Yokohama	25,835	1,500	500	0	0
Hinode	13,462	673	4,038	0	0
Kokko	688	34	0	34	0
Shinkoku	0	0	0	0	0
Fukuju	3,190	160	320	0	0
Fuji	0	0	0	0	0
Taihei	0	0	0	0	0
Tokai	15,607	781	0	219	12,644
Horai	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,717,969	46,700	2,936,319	38,290	2,0297

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS OR SURPLUS, 1911.

(HOME COMPANIES.)—*Continued.*

The Life Assurance Companies.

Name of Company.	Dividends to Capital.	Dividends to Policy-holders.	Bonus.	Others.	Outstanding Accounts.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Meiji	16,000	0	6,200	0	0
Teikoku	40,000	0	0	12,370	1,790
Nippon	45,000	0	0	0	22,689
Naikoku	—	—	—	—	—
Taiyo	0	0	0	0	301
Kokumin	2,025	0	200	0	470
Yurin	0	0	0	0	9,694
Kyosai	4,500	44,876	0	0	2,322
Nippon Kyoritsu	0	0	0	0	0
Jinju	7,500	7,500	0	0	8,921
Hakuai	0	0	0	0	0
Shinshu Shinto	10,000	0	1,300	4,774	197
Nippon Kyoiku	7,500	0	0	0	2,093
Aikoku	7,500	1,500	1,500	0	3,162
Toyo	8,750	0	1,335	0	2,601
Daido	10,800	0	2,000	0	2,706
Daiichi	6,577	53,301	4,231	0	0
Chiyoda	20,077	203,008	14,353	0	0
Banzai	12,500	2,000	0	0	2,518
Nisshin	15,000	2,700	1,600	0	554
Yokohama	17,500	4,500	1,500	0	335
Hinode	5,500	2,019	710	0	521
Kokko	0	0	0	0	619
Shinkoku	0	0	0	0	0
Fukuju	0	500	0	0	2,210
Fuji	0	0	0	0	0
Taihei	0	0	0	0	0
Tokai	0	0	0	0	1,962
Horai	0	0	0	0	0
Total	236,729	321,904	34,929	17,144	65,665

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN ASSURANCE COMPANIES, 1912.

Life Assurance.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Government Deposit.	Term of Business Year.	Licensed.
	$	Yen	Month	Year
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States*	100,000	150,000	1—12	1901
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	1,000,000	150,000	1—12	1901
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.	2,000,000	150,000	1—12	1901
The New York Life Insurance Co.	0	150,000	1—12	1902
The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Taels 500,000	150,000	4— 3	1911

* Has retired from writing new business in Japan.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN JAPAN OF THE FOREIGN COMPANIES (1911).

Name of Company.	Contracts in force at the beginning of the year.		New Contracts.		Contracts terminated.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Yen		Yen		Yen
L'Union	3,956	70,160,158	1,184	13,707,615	424	5,920,678
Royal Exchange	264	2,477,578	174	1,697,775	192	1,764,010
Liverpool and London ...	21,908	59,142,672	28,931	111,027,119	34,485	109,402,510
Norwich Union	911	8,434,730	554	5,200,105	666	5,317,809
Guardian	408	5,559,316	221	4,688,011	318	5,133,637
Alliance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phœnix	2,039	29,894,814	1,691	26,899,817	1,610	27,698,505
North British	620	10,112,745	407	9,256,143	472	9,246,685
Aachener und Munchener...	231	1,841,525	151	1,857,795	166	1,639,875
Yorkshire	2,752	22,314,420	4,303	34,179,373	2,902	28,427,148
Royal...	1,247	13,386,332	802	9,134,263	837	8,800,942
Northern	483	5,587,958	458	7,194,355	363	4,837,384
Sun	3,187	33,260,913	4,762	46,346,830	2,679	28,117,990
Commercial Union... ...	6,930	70,833,840	4,594	57,406,720	3,655	47,414,436
South British	2,980	9,661,553	3,586	12,503,594	2,983	11,102,673

Name of Company.	Contracts in force at the beginning of the year.		Pre-miums received	Claims paid.	Amount paid by contract other than claims.	Business ex-penses.
	No.	Amount.				
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
L'Union	4,716	77,947,095	75,947	8,359	5,562	—
Royal Exchange	246	2,411,343	14,416	—	1,494	—
Liverpool and London ...	16,354	60,767,361	462,276	166,414	23,182	—
Norwich Union	799	8,317,026	38,765	10,156	2,758	—
Guardian	311	5,113,690	35,216	2,286	1,946	—
Alliance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phœnix	2,120	29,096,126	203,791	20,478	11,158	—
North British	555	10,122,203	84,426	14,080	9,165	12,978
Aachener und Munchener...	216	2,059,445	14,270	13	2,455	2,235
Yorkshire	4,140	28,146,703	215,991	41,141	19,031	53,620
Royal...	1,201	13,588,653	64,444	11,529	9,647	9,500
Northern	578	7,944,929	63,944	7,467	3,797	9,591
Sun	5,270	51,489,753	214,210	27,873	18,127	21,431
Commercial Union... ...	7,798	80,601,124	334,573	47,052	35,340	22,926
South British	3,581	11,062,474	94,018	29,287	11,723	—

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN JAPAN OF THE FOREIGN COMPANIES (1911).—(*Continued.*)

Name of Company.	Contracts in force at the beginning of the year.		New Contracts.		Contracts terminated.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Yen		Yen		Yen
New Zealand	4,616	38,915,372	10,130	81,278,111	9,410	59,646,461
Netherland	228	1,867,780	197	1,887,155	208	1,966,980
London and Lancashire..	608	10,034,288	406	7,471,014	451	8,881,731
Hongkong	409	3,673,962	57	416,950	45	440,250
London	326	4,111,208	393	5,243,480	328	4,177,971
Law Union	254	1,760,995	134	1,415,445	117	1,025,135
Palatine	888	9,831,496	221	4,464,385	234	3,701,873
Scottish Union	388	4,888,428	590	6,352,940	342	4,985,128
Union	297	3,888,925	573	8,263,822	390	6,113,827
Total	55,930	421,641,008	64,519	457,892,817	63,277	385,763,638
1910	55,927	379,169,469	61,851	380,116,336	61,816	341,944,793
1909	32,586	319,414,580	49,501	276,205,875	29,138	222,507,069
1908	23,928	247,476,821	27,976	247,163,680	19,318	175,225,921
1907	17,062	185,745,417	17,700	176,776,819	10,834	115,045,415

Name of Company.	Contracts in force at the beginning of the year.		Pre-miums received	Claims paid.	Amount paid by contract other than claims.	Business ex-penses.
	No.	Amount.				
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
New Zealand	5,312	60,306,563	331,228	67,489	38,794	66,246
Netherland	217	1,787,955	12,700	516	1,343	—
London and Lancashire..	563	8,623,570	49,702	536	3,516	7,455
Hongkong	421	3,650,662	1,752	25	383	—
London	391	5,176,717	44,677	2,177	3,971	2,039
Law Union	271	2,151,305	10,682	7,312	911	—
Palatine	875	10,594,008	46,871	2,457	3,777	8,509
Scottish Union	636	6,256,240	47,880	27,507	3,643	—
Union	480	6,138,920	54,649	13,094	6,015	—
Total	57,051	493,353,865	2,516,528	507,248	217,738	216,530
1910	55,930	421,641,008	2,394,915	1,017,168	175,885	187,254
1909	52,949	373,113,386	1,945,705	683,859	147,505	—
1908	32,586	319,414,580	1,795,478	783,354	199,537	—
1907	23,928	247,476,821	1,174,028	957,524	137,660	—

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN JAPAN OF THE FOREIGN COMPANIES (1911).

Name of Company.	Contracts in force at the beginning of the year.		New contracts.		Contracts terminated.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Yen.		Yen.		Yen.
Yang-tsze	—	—	11,626	42,885,282	—	—
North China	1,293	4,035,445	13,794	34,908,727	14,042	35,802,732
Commercial Union... ...	58	228,594	588	3,346,430	614	3,360,954
South British	—	—	458	725,555	—	—
New Zealand	518	1,376,018	11,567	33,996,035	11,260	33,509,242
London and Provincial...	108	4,317,080	3,665	9,288,850	3,690	10,402,955
Canton	140	1,092,364	219	1,677,262	209	1,678,948
Union (Canton)	—	—	17,483	45,112,477	—	—
London	—	—	5,363	10,605,783	—	—
British Dominions... ...	—	—	2,123	7,141,988	—	—
Royal Exchange	—	—	288	1,453,703	288	1,453,703
Alliance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,117	11,049,501	67,174	191,142,092	30,103	68,457,271
1910	1,608	9,916,857	64,256	203,341,783	25,581	91,603,612
1909	1,668	8,929,717	38,560	128,454,259	—	—
1908	354	1,843,334	32,364	140,808,673	—	—
1907	2,538	14,489,148	31,339	189,155,389	—	—

Name of Company.	Contracts in force at the end of the year.		Premiums received	Claims paid.	Amount paid by contract other than claims.	Business expenses.
	No.	Amount.				
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Yang-tsze	—	—	118,621	97,750	—	—
North China	1,045	3,141,440	108,255	47,704	25,219	—
Commercial Union... ...	24	191,420	7,897	7,385	—	8,500
South British	—	—	3,308	—	—	—
New Zealand	791	1,521,848	100,510	89,531	14,751	10,051
London and Provincial...	75	3,133,900	220,799	159,325	1,950	5,952
Canton	139	1,090,678	4,916	4,287	450	—
Union (Canton)	—	—	135,924	73,883	3,390	—
London	—	—	44,583	1,214	—	1,725
British Dominions... ..	—	—	21,362	5,132	—	—
Royal Exchange	—	—	4,918	6,402	51	—
Alliance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,074	9,079,286	771,093	492,613	45,811	26,228
1910	2,117	11,049,500	795,722	351,313	61,763	73,487
1909	1,553	5,587,689	401,334	174,577	24,063	—
1908	1,668	8,929,717	470,273	234,042	41,118	—
1907	354	1,843,334	603,729	377,197	58,813	—

CHAPTER X.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE.

The porcelain and earthenware industry is one of very early development in this country, and ranks very high in its importance. The articles produced are very extensive in variety; but table utensils cover the largest number of them, followed by other household articles, ornamental and decorative articles, etc. There is no locality throughout the country where the present industry is not pursued to some extent; but by far the most important pottery centre in Japan is Aichi prefecture, followed by Gifu, Saga, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Miye, Ehime, Hyogo, and Yamaguchi. Their export does not, of course, compare in value with raw silk and habutae, but is nevertheless considerable. The annual exports to the West amount from ¥5,000,000 to ¥6,000,000 (¥5,377,705 in 1911). More than half of these exports go to the United States, N.A., the rest being divided among China, Korea, Great Britain, Asiatic Russia, Hongkong and other countries. Among the ports of exportation for this line of goods Kobe stands first, and then come Osaka and Yokohama.

EARTHENWARES & PORCELAINS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Ceramics.			
		Furnaces.		Furnaces for baking figures.	Others.
		Lines.	Rooms.		
1902	5,346	2,370	13,537	1,311	1,566
1903	4,964	2,114	12,735	1,213	1,553
1904	4,764	1,822	11,819	1,055	1,488
1905	4,834	1,826	12,141	1,193	1,444
1906	5,294	1,956	12,578	1,339	1,686
1907	5,375	2,050	12,460	1,329	1,686
1908	5,497	2,155	13,194	1,262	1,465
1909	5,429	2,133	12,741	1,335	1,713
1910	5,401	1,990	12,638	1,405	1,824
1911	5,469	2,039	12,755	1,568	2,231

EARTHENWARES & PORCELAINS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Employes.			Value of Production.	Value of Exports.	Balance.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
				Yen	Yen	Yen
1902 ...	19,641	5,457	25,098	6,911,301	2,461,544	4,449,757
1903 ...	18,758	4,841	23,599	6,975,542	3,169,009	3,806,533
1904 ...	17,348	4,166	21,514	6,733,568	3,873,021	2,860,547
1905 ...	17,658	4,368	22,026	8,821,544	5,324,344	3,497,200
1906 ...	21,673	6,584	28,257	13,385,982	7,942,927	5,443,055
1907 ...	22,113	6,562	28,675	12,940,658	7,216,034	5,724,624
1908 ...	19,927	5,779	25,706	10,733,983	5,078,222	5,655,761
1909 ...	21,493	5,715	27,208	12,357,677	5,257,832	7,099,845
1910 ...	23,858	6,981	30,839	13,269,995	5,513,923	7,756,072
1911 ...	26,265	7,773	34,038	14,895,603	5,377,705	9,517,898

CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL.

Japan practically monopolises the production of camphor, and it is said there is no other country in the world where camphor trees grow, except the southern portion of China, where they are found growing, though only to a very small extent. In the Empire, Formosa stands foremost as the home of the camphor tree, followed in Japan Proper by Hyogo, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Kochi, Shizuoka, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, and Miyazaki prefectures. With a tendency to increase, the present average annual output and other figures of camphor are as follows:

CRUDE-CAMPHOR AND OIL OF, 1905 TO 1912.

Year.	Manufactories.	Furnaces.	Manufacturers privileged.	Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1905...	1,717	2,777	1,309	3,458	296	3,754
1906...	1,559	2,779	1,211	3,891	576	4,467
1907...	1,617	2,674	1,210	3,449	848	4,297
1908...	1,605	2,608	1,236	2,679	217	2,896
1909...	1,793	2,977	1,574	3,322	431	3,753
1910...	1,931	2,816	1,650	11,057	2,357	13,414
1911...	2,615	3,733	1,896	6,305	823	7,128
1912...	2,934	4,034	2,076	6,110	1,780	7,890

CRUDE-CAMPHOR AND OIL OF, 1905 TO 1912.—*Continued.*

Year.	Crude-Camphor.		Camphor Oil.		Total of Remuneration.
	Production.	Remuneration.	Production.	Remuneration.	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Yen
1905...	638,796	330,043	714,370	202,191	532,234
1906...	567,070	329,788	652,549	189,729	519,517
1907...	723,700	436,272	843,895	264,836	701,108
1908...	743,509	474,068	958,106	315,885	789,953
1909...	836,370	524,167	1,031,125	336,060	860,227
1910...	726,483	401,812	1,007,380	288,670	690,482
1911...	1,054,341	587,037	1,663,319	477,348	1,064,385
1912...	1,103,058	615,757	1,845,403	529,552	1,145,309

REFINED-CAMPHOR, 1905 TO 1912.

Year.	Manufactories.	Furnaces.	Manufacturers Privileged.	Employees.			Production.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
							Kin	Yen
1905	8	119	7	76	129	205	604,006	847,422
1906	6	101	6	83	123	206	584,000	954,984
1907	6	103	6	79	130	209	584,808	1,244,145
1908	7	109	7	101	168	269	699,948	1,754,253
1909	8	119	8	107	180	287	832,603	887,758
1910	6	133	6	109	230	339	1,673,186	1,741,568
1011	6	114	5	482	582	1,064	1,482,583	1,455,057
1912	6	178	5	107	259	366	1,673,557	1,742,192

INDIGO (JAPANESE), 1902 TO 1912.

Year.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Employees.			Quantity.	Value.	Value per kwan.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
					Kwan	Yen	Sen
1902...	9,909	22,574	5,686	28,260	5,670,955	4,343,919	77
1903...	7,105	14,620	1,702	16,322	4,748,382	3,539,967	75
1904...	9,125	11,875	3,507	15,382	3,108,668	2,179,312	70
1906...	12,426	10,6 29	6,444	17,073	1,447,990	1,054,007	73
					*1,823,858	1,231,227	68
1907...	12,972	10,307	6,956	17,263	1,482,276	1,103,325	74
					*1,811,728	1,505,895	83
1908...	11,228	8,083	7,160	15,243	1,236,193	882,625	71
					*1,541,845	1,173,166	76
1909...	10,757	7,485	6,592	14,077	1,208,689	749,013	62
					*1,390,399	1,032,573	74
1910...	11,376	7,476	6,984	14,460	847,044	637,933	75
					*1,231,273	898,804	73
1911...	9,923	5,922	6,167	12,089	697,559	469,146	67
					*1,047,169	723,167	69
1912...	9,086	5,505	5,966	11,471	589,916	442,659	75
					* 856,491	637,377	74

* Sukumo (Unfinished Indigo).

SOAPS, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employees.			Toilet.	Industrial.	Laundry and Other.	Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.				
					Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	183	850	417	1,267	1,845,278	322,637	348,382	2,516,297
1906	175	807	366	1,173	1,934,115	85,147	744,819	2,764,081
1907	187	845	449	1,294	2,139,933	135,838	904,374	3,180,145
1908	191	832	413	1,245	2,193,266	129,956	1,078,648	3,401,870
1909	185	904	467	1,371	2,607,182	230,373	989,185	3,826,740
1910	193	942	450	1,392	2,760,709	405,726	1,015,382	4,181,817
1911	203	914	582	1,496	3,240,377	571,907	1,055,095	4,867,379

PEPPERMINT, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories or Work-shops.	Employes.			Crude Peppermint.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
					Kin	Yen
1902	1,175	718	97	815	—	—
1903	1,392	1,520	160	1,680	—	—
1904	2,794	2,942	300	3,242	408,547	1,324,281
1905	3,317	4,014	1,021	5,035	384,004	1,165,159
1906	4,053	3,470	913	4,383	322,936	1,071,050
1907	3,155	4,379	1,610	5,989	258,601	711,514
1908	1,336	1,758	917	2,675	105,825	230,063
1909	2,258	2,684	1,908	4,592	171,533	498,410
1910	2,553	3,565	2,379	5,944	186,559	767,932
1911	2,983	4,061	2,844	6,905	264,720	1,463,468

Year.	Menthol Crystal.		Peppermint Oil.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	To	Yen	Yen
1902	40,306	263,255	216,999	433,451	1,212	75,398	508,849
1903	61,630	361,420	153,484	733,760	441	24,223	757,983
1904	118,198	544,537	94,974	265,159	2,802	174,292	439,451
1905	143,347	648,106	115,793	369,966	—	—	369,966
1906	163,153	766,320	132,466	467,706	—	—	467,706
1907	79,427	296,248	88,361	315,010	—	—	315,010
1908	59,451	216,823	67,023	187,112	—	—	187,112
1909	111,827	528,305	107,488	313,765	—	—	313,765
1910	112,810	555,973	118,682	355,946	—	—	355,946
1911	124,621	959,849	124,017	447,565	—	—	447,565

PEPPERMINT IN 1911.

Districts.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Employes.			Crude Peppermint.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity.
					Kin
Kyoto	3	3	5	3	—
Kanagawa	2	8	8	13	—
Hyogo	2	13	—	21	—
Niigata	1	1	—	1	—
Saitama	1	2	—	2	600
Tochigi	3	3	—	3	100
Nagano	3	3	—	3	100
Fukushima	2	2	—	2	9
Yamagata	46	186	83	269	2,002
Okayama	375	439	11	450	62,549
Hiroshima	47	62	—	62	16,095
Hokkaido	2,498	3,339	2,737	6,076	183,265
Total	2,983	4,061	2,844	6,905	264,720

Districts.	Crude Peppermint.	Menthol Crystal.		Peppermint Oil.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
Kyoto	—	45	405	45	180
Kanagawa	—	29,000	159,000	38,000	122,500
Hyogo	—	93,713	787,536	84,627	319,460
Niigata	—	1	10	1	8
Saitama	500	—	—	—	—
Tochigi	248	53	157	70	188
Nagano	248	53	157	70	188
Fukushima	23	6	24	4	10
Yamagata	12,370	1,750	12,560	1,200	5,031
Okayama	384,084	—	—	—	—
Hiroshima	75,415	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido	990,580	—	—	—	—
Total	1,463,468	124,621	959,849	124,017	447,565

RAW SILK.

Great strides have in recent times been made in Japan in its silk industry, and its filature work is developing steadily. Karafuto and Formosa excepted, the industry in this particular line is in a high state of prosperity all over the Empire, the export of raw silk increasing year by year.

Japan's raw silk goes almost to every part of the world. In order to put a check to and stamp out various evil practices, the Imperial Government, in 1895, established the present Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, which examines silk for exportation and issues certificates of quality.

SILK MANUFACTURES.

Of articles made of silk for export purposes, there are shawls, night-gowns, sashes, etc. The shawls are made of either habutae or silk crêpes, embroidered, and are of various sizes. They go to Egypt, British India and other countries.

SILK TISSUES NOT ALREADY MENTIONED.

The tissues of silk, not referred to above, totalled in aggregate output 123,784 pcs., valued at ¥1,084,230 in 1909. The principal articles of export in the present group are chiffons and ribbons, the manufacture of which is of very recent growth, though with very encouraging prospects. Chiffons go principally to British India, and other silk tissues to the Straits Settlements, the United States, Great Britain, Dutch India, Asiatic Russia, the Philippines, Siam, France, Germany, Egypt and Australia.

The high-class colour tissues of proper old-national process are too numerous to be itemised here. The more famous of them are Tsuzure-no-Nishiki, Kinkwazan-Ori, and Karaori, these representing the highest attainment in the weaving industry of Japan. Excepting the Tsuzure-no-Nishiki, the country possesses at present only a few workers of sufficient skill and training for the production of the other two kinds of goods just mentioned, which therefore command very high prices. The Tsuzure-no-Nishiki is a fabric which closely resembles the French Goblin tapestry, the late Mr. Jinbei Kawashima being its inventor. Mr. Kawashima was a member of the Imperial Board of Artists.

Mention may also be made of a peculiar process of dyeing called Yuzen-zome, which is generally applied to silk crêpes with the most elegant effect. It consists in printing on silk crêpes and other fabrics flowers and birds or other figures by a special method of dyeing, and the tissues so treated are now in growing demand in Europe and America. There is also the velvet Yuzen, by which process beautiful figures are reproduced on velvets. The velvet yuzen is put into frames and also made into wall draperies, and in these forms they are exported to Europe and America to a considerable value. All these high-class tissues are produced at Nishijin, Kyoto and neighbourhood, the oldest weaving centre of Japan.

SILK-FACED COTTON SATINS.

These goods are produced in Kyoto, Gumma and Tochigi prefectures, and have a promising future. Formerly the country did not possess well-equipped machines for the production of this line of tissues; but now the factories concerned are provided with full plants of the latest improvements, and turn out articles of a superior quality.

RAW SILK, FLOSS SILK AND EGGS.

PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Raw Silk, &c.		
	No. of Raw Silk Manufacturers or Families Engaged, according to reelers.	Raw Silk.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Kwan	Yen
1902	414,340	1,934,240	99,892,239
1903	402,475	1,990,080	106,811,227
1904	408,055	1,996,720	103,555,551
1905	409,884	1,949,120	106,644,186
1906	401,728	2,190,332	136,828,077
1907	397,339	2,452,974	154,915,266
1908	391,114	2,711,471	144,427,032
1909	382,936	2,902,256	143,703,342
1910	375,587	3,174,475	163,540,126
1911	370,332	3,414,640	172,426,771

Year.	Raw Silk, &c.			
	Waste Silk and Others.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1902	623,938	4,944,631	2,558,178	104,836,870
1903	601,692	4,480,117	2,591,772	111,291,344
1904	660,252	3,918,499	2,656,972	107,474,050
1905	657,004	3,825,089	2,606,124	110,469,275
1906	727,177	4,636,223	2,917,509	141,464,300
1907	774,980	4,925,510	3,227,954	159,840,776
1908	801,494	4,235,638	3,512,965	148,662,670
1909	873,456	4,233,017	3,775,712	147,936,359
1910	973,335	5,275,923	4,147,810	168,816,049
1911	1,040,285	5,577,126	4,454,925	178,003,897

PRODUCTION OF FLOSS SILK AND EGGS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Floss Silk.			Eggs.		
	No. of Manufacturers or Families Engaged.	Quantity.	Value.	No. of Manufacturers or Families Engaged.	Industrial Reproduction.	Cellular Reproduction.
		Kwan	Yen		Sheets	No. of Moths
1902	—	66,775	1,155,423	17,260	5,107,080	41,300,419
1903	—	62,858	1,146,111	17,404	5,164,546	50,785,306
1904	—	66,890	1,123,733	18,031	6,019,200	58,975,340
1905	156,563	65,679	1,136,648	14,238	5,039,944	56,572,349
1906	161,705	77,311	1,507,080	13,511	5,078,437	96,781,913
1907	170,165	66,909	1,496,486	15,101	5,935,267	187,944,809
1908	177,521	69,747	1,323,245	14,482	4,876,677	225,592,690
1909	177,535	78,238	1,490,236	14,297	4,395,698	282,864,360
1910	184,536	77,606	1,483,985	15,006	4,595,801	373,882,196
1911	182,967	87,017	1,663,887	15,312	3,855,302	433,273,914

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW SILK, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Production.	Exports.	Balance of Production and Exports.
	Kin	Kin	Kin
1902	12,089,000	8,078,166	4,010,834
1903	12,438,000	7,315,531	5,122,469
1904	12,479,500	9,658,582	2,820,918
1905	12,182,000	7,279,465	4,902,535
1906	13,689,575	10,394,693	3,294,882
1907	15,331,088	9,354,361	5,976,727
1908	16,946,694	11,521,795	5,424,899
1909	18,139,100	13,469,406	4,669,694
1910	19,840,469	14,846,175	4,994,294
1911	21,341,500	14,456,047	6,885,453

PRODUCTON AND EXPORTS OF RAW SILK, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Percentage.		Exports.	
	Consumed at Home.	Exported.	Value.	Value per 100 *kin.*
			Yen	Yen
1902...	33	67	76,859,478	951
1903...	41	59	74,428,907	1,017
1904...	23	77	88,740,702	919
1905...	40	60	71,998,928	989
1906...	24	76	110,499,375	1,063
1907...	39	61	116,888,627	1,250
1908...	32	68	108,609,052	943
1909...	26	74	124,243,239	922
1910...	25	75	130,832,940	881
1911...	32	68	128,875,094	892

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WASTE SILK (NOSHI, KIBISO AND OTHERS), 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Production.	Exports.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Value per 100 Kin.
	Kin	Kin	Yen	Yen
1902...	3,899,613	5,193,178	5,713,796	110
1903...	3,760,575	5,399,435	6,957,320	129
1904...	4,126,575	5,287,737	5,590,730	106
1905...	4,106,275	6,504,536	6,233,164	96
1906...	4,544,856	5,627,450	5,815,149	103
1907...	4,843,625	5,650,123	6,243,305	111
1908...	5,009,338	7,891,257	7,872,465	100
1909...	5,459,100	6,733,023	6,928,607	103
1910...	6,083,344	7,506,054	8,417,344	112
1911...	6,501,781	6,975,191	7,785,646	111

IMPORTS OF COCOONS AND RAW SILK, TUSSAH SILK, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Cocoons.			Raw Silk.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per 100 Kin.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902...	649,013	546,365	84	240	1,383
1903...	1,008,916	927,019	92	883	6,778
1904...	540,178	401,317	74	—	—
1905...	627,749	531,263	85	—	—
1906...	1,018,838	799,140	78	—	—
1907...	1,031,278	1,090,272	106	—	—
1908...	581,678	474,417	82	—	—
1909...	1,112,886	859,255	77	—	—
1910...	1,791,309	1,299,776	73	—	—
1911...	1,353,436	919,383	68	—	—

Year.	Raw Silk.	Tussah Silk.		
	Value per 100 Kin.	Quantity.	Value	Value per 100 Kin.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Yen
1902...	576	418,463	955,276	228
1903...	768	250,575	596,725	238
1904...	—	176,633	437,083	247
1905...	—	468,758	1,223,170	261
1906...	—	539,178	1,605,696	298
1907...	—	479,292	1,638,533	342
1908...	—	387,009	1,444,927	373
1909...	—	474,856	1,456,626	307
1910...	—	137,292	476,613	347
1911...	—	283,487	932.898	329

COCOONS.

PRODUCTION OF COCOONS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Egg-cards Hatched.	Production.			
		Cocoons.	Cocoons Double.	Cocoons Pierced.	Cocoons Waste.
		Koku	Koku	Koku	Koku
1902	3,885,651	2,032,842	266,628	51,587	198,167
1903	3,937,824	2,074,263	267,452	50,602	194,765
1904	4,106,654	2,274,571	289,211	52,042	209,852
1905	4,118,417	2,148,162	282,041	50,359	242,771
1906	4,048,088	2,365,667	306,816	49,176	249,068
1907	4,433,157	2,789,815	359,659	58,646	248,847
1908	4,554,922	2,860,031	364,968	56,221	248,948
1909	4,598,331	2,928,437	383,973	57,416	260,041
1910	4,839,128	3,137,104	414,325	69,563	279,970
1911	5,058,810	3,431,060	446,708	65,059	292,463

Year.	Production.		Percentage.			
	Total.	Production per Card.	Cocoons.	Cocoons Double.	Cocoons Pierced.	Cocoons Waste.
	Koku	Koku				
1902	2,549,224	0.656	80	10	2	8
1903	2,587,082	0.682	80	10	2	8
1904	2,825,676	0.689	81	10	1	8
1905	2,723,333	0.661	79	10	2	9
1906	2,970,727	0.733	80	10	2	8
1907	3,456,967	0.780	81	10	2	7
1908	3,530,168	0.775	81	10	2	7
1909	3,629,867	0.789	81	10	2	7
1910	3,900,962	0.806	80	11	2	7
1911	4,235,290	0.837	81	10	2	7

PRODUCTION OF COCOONS, SPRING, SUMMER AND AUTUMN, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Spring Cocoons.	Summer Cocoons.	Autumn Cocoons.	Total.	Percentage.		
					Spring Cocoons.	Summer Cocoons.	Autumn Cocoons.
	Koku	Koku	Koku	Koku			
1902	1,774,936	359,772	414,516	2,549,224	70	14	16
1903	1,652,385	378,897	555,800	2,587,082	64	15	21
1904	1,850,903	390,958	583,815	2,825,676	65	14	21
1905	1,771,754	367,673	583,906	2,723,333	65	14	21
1906	1,865,001	413,589	692,137	2,970,727	63	14	23
1907	2,241,548	469,360	746,059	3,456,967	65	14	21
1908	2,205,491	476,352	848,325	3,530,168	62	14	24
1909	2,301,305	464,621	863,941	3,629,867	63	13	24
1910	2,424,069	502,867	974,026	3,900,962	62	13	25
1911	2,562,121	527,417	1,145,752	4,235,290	61	12	27

SILK SPINNING, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Paid up Capital.	Silk.			Tsumugi.	
			Daily Average of Working Spindles.	Silk Consumed.	Production.	Daily Average of Working Spindles.	Silk Consumed.
		Yen	Piece	Kwan	Kwan	Piece	Kwan
1905	8	3,400,000	31,811	457,866	130,130	6,660	?
1906	8	3,400,000	34,533	536,688	153,184	7,421	?
1907	8	6,875,000	54,412	711,654	234,160	13,459	133,552
1908	9	6,875,000	75,178	761,430	264,157	24,249	160,588
1909	9	5,762,500	71,571	712,002	236,468	24,245	197,030
1910	9	6,162,500	63,170	793,062	253,466	23,575	237,949
1911	8	300,000	64,426	637,415	244,441	22,398	214,970

SILK SPINNING, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Tsumugi.	Daily Average Operators.		Working Days in a Year.	Average Working Hours in a Day.	Daily Average Wages.		Coal Consumed.
	Production.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
	Kwan					Sen	Sen	Metric-ton
1905	56,333	659	1,995	314	14	37	18	14,053
1906	54,183	925	3,175	315	15	36	19	22,189
1907	104,979	1,655	5,445	321	13	38	21	43,366
1908	116,758	2,001	5,316	307	13	39	21	41,007
1909	148,747	2,305	6,698	317	14	39	21	48,083
1910	163,913	1,557	5,549	320	15	45	23	39,456
1911	155,603	1,820	6,678	321	17	45	24	43,380

EXPORTS OF SILK FABRICS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Habutae.		Silk Handkerchiefs.		Value of Others.	Total Value.
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Kin	Yen	Doz.	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902	1,855,149	24,685,408	1,010,620	3,154,237	3,192,734	31,032,379
1903	1,985,250	27,510,478	847,470	2,938,421	1,424,130	31,873,029
1904	2,699,471	37,546,099	1,344,504	4,699,593	1,477,253	43,722,945
1905	2,038,970	28,057,980	1,359,664	4,892,611	2,433,395	35,383,986
1906	2,199,752	32,768,525	1,565,887	5,622,038	3,306,779	41,697,342
1907	1,753,526	29,149,478	1,450,788	5,295,780	2,706,287	37,151,545
1908	1,999,682	28,067,928	1,016,601	3,905,593	2,455,318	34,428,839
1909	1,996,640	25,797,184	1,139,240	3,816,104	3,285,932	32,899,220
1910	2,266,978	28,985,237	1,441,103	4,861,779	3,979,641	37,826,657
1911	2,381,293	30,395,209	1,434,627	4,363,017	4,135,111	38,893,337

DYEING GOODS, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	Factories or Workshops.	Domestic.	Total.	Employes in Factories or Workshops.		Persons engaged in Domestic Industry.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1905	146	1,775	1,921	2,811	636	3,824	707
1906	137	1,730	1,867	2,663	348	3,876	707
1907	153	1,677	1,830	3,253	461	4,274	784
1908	176	1,860	2,036	3,293	486	4,222	807
1909	186	1,887	2,073	3,583	540	4,320	872
1910	204	2,118	2,322	3,531	662	3,782	856
1911	195	2,541	2,736	3,835	492	5,579	955

Year.	Employes.			Cost.		
	Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Factories or Workshops.	Domestic.	Total.
				Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	6,635	1,343	7,978	1,754,302	1,048,433	2,802,735
1906	6,539	1,055	7,594	2,053,665	1,268,245	3,321,910
1907	7,527	1,245	8,772	1,919,056	1,288,185	3,207,241
1908	7,515	1,293	8,808	2,394,589	1,062,902	3,457,491
1909	7,903	1,412	9,315	3,091,608	2,596,554	5,688,162
1910	7,313	1,518	8,831	2,567,830	1,704,024	4,271,854
1911	9,414	1,447	10,861	2,138,517	1,728,400	3,866,917

RAW SILK.

From the Raw and Waste Silk Report published by the Association of Raw and Waste Silk Merchants of Yokohama.

(The statistics given date from the beginning of the Season commencing 1st July, 1912.

Total Settlements from 1st July, 1912, to 30th June, 1913 (including 94,042 bales shipments by Japanese firms, compared with last season 75,678 bales)	181,970	piculs.
Against corresponding period—Season, 1911-1912	152,710	„
Against corresponding period—Season, 1910-1911	148,930	„
Against corresponding period—Season, 1909-1910	136,950	„

Stock on the 30th June, as under :—

Filatures	2,200	„
Re-reels	—	„
Kakedas	—	„
Total	2,200	„
Against last year's	4,080	„

Total Settlements from 1st July, 1912, to 30th June, 1913 ...	181,970	piculs.
Stock in Yokohama on the 30th June	2,200	„
Total visible supply for season 1912-1913 to 30th June... ...	184,170	„
Total visible supply during same period of Seaaon, 1911-1912...	156,790	„
Total visible supply during same period of Season, 1910-1911...	152,980	„
Total visible supply during snme period of Season, 1909-1910...	140,325	„

Description. (Grades).	Closing Prices per 100 Kin in Yokohama.	Cost per lb. C.I.F. New York. No Allowance for Loss in Weight @ Exchange 51.	Cost per Kilo C.I.F. Lyons. 2 p.c. Allowance for Loss in Weight @ Exchange 2.62
Filatures:	Yen	G. Dollar	Franc
Extra A (Ogawa, Saigi class).....13/15 den	1,010	4.11	47¾
Koshiu (Yajima 8 Arrows).....13/15 den	960	3.91	45½
Extra B (Rokumonsen Class).....13/15 den	950 *	3.87	45
No. 1 Best Kanzai 13/15 den	945	3.85	44¾
No. 1 (Kanzai).....13/15 den...	930	3.79	44
No. 1½ 9/11 den	1,005	4.09	47½
No. 1½ 10/12 den	975	3.97	46
No. 1½ 11/13 den	945	3.85	44¾
No. 1-1½ 13/15 den	900	3.67	42½
No. 1½ 13/16 den	—	—	—

* Nominal.

WASTE SILK.

Total Settlements from 1st July to 30th June (excluding Peignés, etc.)...	79,800	piculs.

Stock on the 30th June estimated at 2,000 piculs, as under :—

Noshi	400	piculs.
Kibizzo	1,100	„
Pierced Cocoons } Sundries }	500	„
Total	2,000	„
Against last year...	2,500	„

EXPORT OF SILK FROM JULY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH.

	Silk.				Waste Silk. and Cocoons.
	Europe. Bales.	America. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Total. Piculs.	Piculs.
Total Current Season to date	50,756	129,571	180,327	181,114	89,818
For Corresponding Period 1911-1912.....	45,002	110,360	155,362	156,165	88,727
„ 1910-1911.....	43,051	104,954	148,005	148,917	89,053
„ 1909-1910.....	45,702	92,691	138,393	139,531	72,498
„ 1908-1909.....	32,800	92,299	125,099	126,169	81,490
„ 1907-1908.....	33,382	71,626	105,008	106,146	41,842
„ 1906-1907.....	27,146	71,305	98,451	99,864	57,987

TOTAL EXPORT OF RAW SILK AND WASTE SILK FOR THE PAST SIX SEASONS.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.
Raw Silk.						
To Europe	50,756	45,002	43,051	45,702	32,800	33,382
To America	129,571	110,360	104,954	92,691	92,299	71,626
Bales	180,327	155,362	148,005	138,393	125,099	105,008
Piculs...	181,114	156,165	148,917	139,531	126,169	106,146
Waste Silk & Cocoons Piculs...	89,818	88,727	89,053	72,498	81,490	41,842

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE-GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

	Piece Goods. From 1st Jan. to 27th June.	Handkerchiefs. From 1st Jan. to 27th June.
	Pieces.	Dozen.
To America...	113,448	310,888
To England...	143,326	92,596
To Continent	256,807	94,722
To Hongkong and India...	299,031	26,806
To Australia	30,130	6,212
To Other countries	3,789	13,822
Total	846,531	545,046

FLOUR.

The number of flour mills has decreased since 1905, when the number was highest, as the result of the requirements of the military authorities during the Russo-Japanese War. On the other hand, though the number of mills has decreased, a large number have extended their operations and their establishments, so that the actual milling capacity of the country has considerably developed. This may be attributed to the increasing use of bread, owing to the increase in the standard of luxury, and also to the insufficiency of the rice crop to feed the people.

Imported wheat is mostly Wallawalla, and comes almost exclusively from the Pacific ports of North America.

FLOUR BY MACHINE, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employes.			Raw Stuff.	
					Home.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
					Koku	Yen
1905	14,788	12,089	4,857	16,946	809,320	6,681,641
1906	13,922	12,706	7,004	19,710	960,637	8,160,937
1907	14,448	12,537	7,610	20,147	1,078,289	9,679,584
1908	12,721	12,006	7,137	19,143	1,565,247	14,546,145
1909	14,317	12,686	9,174	21,860	1,898,264	19,064,066
1910	11,564	11,963	7,436	19,399	1,945,845	19,479,506
1911	12,820	12,190	8,236	20,426	2,233,625	22,770,347

FLOUR BY MACHINE, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Raw Stuff.				Proudction.	
	Foreign.		Total.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Koku	Yen	Koku	Yen	Kin	Yen
1905	195,333	2,041,150	1,004,653	8,722,791	175,225,186	10,286,977
1906	195,539	1,934,211	1,156,176	10,095,148	193,696,284	11,435,278
1907	410,073	3,935,218	1,488,362	13,614,802	254,695,376	15,194,113
1908	121,271	1,431,187	1,686,518	15,977,332	277,697,951	17,583,167
1909	250,090	2,892,064	2,148,354	21,956,130	366,194,788	23,940,741
1910	356,618	3,884,926	2,302,463	23,364,432	393,256,985	25,396,205
1911	383,055	4,295,459	2,616,680	27,065,806	440,656,615	28,827,512

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Exports						
	Wheat.			Flour.			Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per Koku	Quantity.	Value.	Value per Koku	
	Koku	Yen	Yen	Koku	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902...	—	—	—	2,905	16,558	5.70	16,558
1903...	—	—	—	1,011	6,366	6.30	6,366
1904...	—	—	—	851	6,630	6.62	6,630
1905...	11,980	136,206	11.37	474	2,846	6.00	139,052
1906...	748	7,086	9.47	775	5,429	7.01	12,515
1907...	386	3,975	10.30	176	1,362	7.74	5,337
1908...	121	1,428	11.80	1,059	7,333	6.93	8,761
1909...	148	1,485	10.03	3,442	19,237	5.59	20,722
1910...	118	1,020	8.64	13,021	42,839	3.29	43,859
1911...	224	2,666	11.90	13,722	89,113	6.49	91,779

Year.	Imports.						
	Wheat.			Flour.			Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per Koku	Quantity.	Value.	Value per Koku	
	Koku	Yen	Yen	Koku	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902...	38,460	240,050	6.24	659,240	3,278,324	4.97	3,518,374
1903...	562,502	4,767,839	8.48	1,912,313	10,324,420	5.35	15,092,259
1904...	177,712	1,536,773	8.65	1,750,121	9,625,398	5.50	11,162,171
1905...	456,204	4,012,092	8.79	1,683,732	9,951,367	5.91	13,963,459
1906...	157,908	1,371,748	8.69	1,455,109	8,190,982	5.63	9,562,730
1907...	401,800	3,669,277	9.13	1,127,134	6,212,238	5.51	9,881,515
1908...	263,905	2,509,745	9.51	473,809	2,829,178	5.97	5,338,923
1909...	155,705	1,375,782	8.84	232,821	1,431,137	6.15	2,806,919
1910...	363,646	3,338,243	9.18	273,285	1,739,238	6.36	5,077,481
1911...	403,833	3,728,829	9.23	269,205	1,702,961	6.33	5,431,790

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF TEA, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Production.	Exports.	Balance of Production Exports.	Percentage.		Exports.	
				Consumed at Home.	Exported.	Value.	Value per 100 Kin.
	Kin	Kin	Kin			Yen	Yen
1902	42,396,425	32,759,580	9,636,845	23	77	10,484,017	32
1903	41,944,446	36,179,614	5,764,832	14	86	13,935,253	39
1904	43,989,088	35,612,944	8,376,144	19	81	12,833,836	36
1905	42,488,206	29,155,221	13,332,985	31	69	10,584,323	36
1906	44,125,494	30,021,278	14,104,216	32	68	10,767,090	36
1907	45,703,900	30,684,472	15,019,428	33	67	12,618,244	41
1908	46,298,588	26,662,971	19,635,617	42	58	11,153,379	42
1909	48,963,625	30,741,570	18,222,055	37	63	13,156,539	43
1910	50,946,331	32,946,417	17,999,914	35	65	14,542,334	44
1911	52,967,463	32,187,594	20,779,869	39	61	14,379,260	45

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY.

A new scheme for encouraging home industry and checking imports is disclosed in Imperial Ordinance No. 69, which exempts the revenue from certain manufacturing industries from income-tax. The Ordinance is published in the *Official Gazette* of Friday, May 2nd, and reads as follows:—

Art. 1.—Persons carrying on the manufacture of the undermentioned articles shall be exempted with clause 2 of Article 5 of the Income-Tax Law:—

1.—Ingots (jigane) of gold, silver, lead, zinc, or aluminium.

2.—Bar, rod, T and angle iron and iron rod, wire and sheet, and pipes (cast-iron pipes excepted).

3.—Bars, rods, sheets, and pipes of copper alloys.

4.—Steam boilers, prime movers (locomotive engines excepted), and machines made of iron, which are operated by motive power.

5.—Phosphorus, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of ammonium, carbonic acid, chlorate of potash, and glycerine.

6.—Pulp.

7.—Sheet glass.

8.—Condensed milk.

9.—Silk, linen and woollen fabrics.

No. 9 of the foregoing shall be applied only to manufacturers who use machines driven by motive power, and produce textiles 1.8 shaku or over (cloth measure) in width and 30 shaku or over in length.

Art. 2.—In the case of persons who succeed or are considered in fact to have succeeded to the business of others specified in the foregoing article, such successor shall enjoy the privilege for the remainder of the term of exemption granted to their predecessors, if the term has not expired at the time of the transfer of business. In case the term of the privilege has expired, no immunity shall be given to successors.

Art. 3.—Manufacturers desiring to obtain immunity from income-tax as provided for in Article 1 of this Ordinance, shall apply for exemption to the proper tax office when reporting their income in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 of the Income-Tax Law. In this case those having an increase from the business provided for in Article 1 of this Ordinance and an income from other sources also, shall annex to the report separate accounts for the two sources of income.

Art. 4.—When the reports specified in the foregoing article have been made, the Revenue authorities shall investigate the amount of income which shall be exempted from tax, and deduct such amount from the total amount of income declared. The amount so deducted shall be mentioned in a notice which shall be given by the authorities in accordance with Article 35 of the Income-Tax Law. When the applicant for the remission of tax is freed from the obligation to pay income-tax as the result of the deduction made from his declared income, the fact shall simply be notified.

Art. 5.—Persons who have made an application for the remission of tax as specified in Article 3 of this Ordinance, shall show their books and articles for the inspection of Revenue officers when it is deemed necessary to inspect them.

This Ordinance comes into operation from the date of promulgation.

This Ordinance shall not be applied to manufacturing business specified in Article 1 of this Ordinance, established before this Ordinance came into force.

Clause 2 of Article 5 of the Income-Tax Law, which is referred to in Article 2 of this Ordinance, reads:—

Persons carrying on the business of manufacturing important products (to be defined by Imperial Ordinance), shall be exempted from the imposition of income-tax for the year in which the business is opened and for the three following years on the income accruing from their business, as shall be determined by order of the authorities.

FACTORIES, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Number of Factories.			Employes.
	Worked by Motive Power.	Not worked Motive Power.	Total.	Male.
1904	4,000	5,234	9,234	207,951
1905	4,335	5,441	9,776	240,288
1906	4,656	5,705	10,361	242,944
1907	5,207	5,731	10,938	257,356
1908	5,617	5,773	11,390	248,751
1909	6,723	8,703	15,426	240,864
1910	6,731	6,792	13,523	274,587
1911	7,756	6,472	14,228	317,388

Year.	Employes.		Labourers.		
	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1904...	318,264	526,215	—	—	—
1905...	347,563	587,851	77,187	24,712	101,899
1906...	369,233	612,177	99,578	30,372	129,950
1907...	385,936	643,292	147,045	35,901	182,946
1908...	400,925	649,676	109,794	37,051	146,845
1909...	451,357	692,221	25,912	7,488	33,400
1910...	442,574	717,161	111,124	36,862	147,986
1911...	476,497	793,885	122,359	40,412	162,771

WAGES, 1900 TO 1911.

Year.	Agriculture, &c.					
	1st.					
	Farm Labourer. Male. Yearly Contract.	Farm Labourer. Female. Yearly Contract.	Farm Labourer. Male.	Farm Labourer. Female.	Sericultural Labourer. Male.	Sericultural Labourer. Female.
	Yen	Yen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1900	32.12	17.06	30	19	31	19
1901	31.82	17.00	32	20	33	20
1902	31.75	15.98	32	19	32	20
1903	37.98	20.13	31	19	32	19
1904	37.65	20.51	33	20	30	18
1905	37.54	20.13	32	20	29	23
1906	37.33	18.67	34	21	34	22
1907	39.31	20.71	36	22	42	27
1908	46.22	25.75	39	23	42	27
1909	43.31	21.93	38	23	43	27
1910	44.91	25.97	39	24	43	27
1911	49.81	29.94	42	25	45	28

Year.	Agriculture, &c.			Clothing, &c.			
	1st.	2nd.		1st.			
	Silk-Spinner. Female.	Gardener.	Fisherman.	Weaver. Male.	Weaver. Female.	Dyer.	Cotton-Whipper
	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1900 ...	20	51	39	33	20	29	37
1901 ...	20	57	34	29	19	31	36
1902 ...	20	57	34	33	20	30	38
1903 ...	20	55	37	34	19	33	40
1904 ...	21	53	33	35	17	31	39
1905 ...	22	55	42	34	18	32	41
1906 ...	23	59	40	42	21	37	44
1907 ...	27	62	47	42	24	42	50
1908 ...	25	69	51	44	24	46	49
1909 ...	27	73	48	44	26	46	52
1910 ...	31	77	54	49	27	49	54
1911 ...	30	83	59	43	25	54	54

WAGES, 1900 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Clothing, &c.					Food and Drinking, &c.
	2nd.			3rd.		
	Tailor. For Japanese Dress.	Tailor. For European Dress.	Pouch-Maker.	Clog-maker. Wooden Shoes.	Shoe-maker.	Soy-maker. (Monthly Wage.
	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Yen
1900	39	59	44	40	47	6.22
1901	45	62	49	42	50	6.24
1902	45	60	55	43	54	6.27
1903	47	57	53	42	54	7.10
1904	45	59	53	41	56	6.70
1905	47	64	57	42	57	7.16
1906	50	68	60	45	58	7.25
1907	52	74	64	52	58	8.34
1908	54	77	65	55	63	8.92
1909	53	79	61	57	66	9.68
1910	57	81	65	55	67	9.28
1911	58	85	68	58	65	9.94

Year.	Food and Drinking, &c.				House Building, &c.		
					1st.		
	Sake-brewer. Monthly Wage.	Confectioner.	Tobacco Cutter.	Rice-Pounder.	Carpenter.	Plasterer.	Stone-cutter.
	Yen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1900 ...	10.91	30	43	30	54	54	61
1901 ...	9.62	31	47	31	59	59	67
1902 ...	9.96	34	52	32	58	59	70
1903 ...	9.30	36	52	34	59	61	68
1904 ...	10.13	33	54	32	59	60	65
1905 ...	10.37	34	54	32	60	60	66
1906 ...	11.83	33	54	32	65	65	73
1907 ...	13.83	36	58	34	75	76	87
1908 ...	14.90	39	58	36	81	84	96
1909 ...	15.92	40	57	35	80	82	93
1910 ...	16.19	43	61	38	80	83	93
1911 ...	17.01	45	62	39	83	86	94

WAGES, 1900 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	House Building, &c.					
	1st.					
	Sawyer.	Shingle-roofer	Tile-roofer.	Brick-layer.	Brick-maker.	Ship-builder.
	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1900	53	51	59	63	45	56
1901	58	54	64	68	44	62
1902	58	55	64	73	48	65
1903	58	57	65	74	52	61
1904	58	56	64	71	57	62
1905	59	77	65	71	55	64
1906	64	63	73	82	53	70
1907	73	72	87	96	69	81
1908	78	79	97	1.06	74	83
1909	78	79	94	1.01	76	81
1910	80	81	95	1.04	73	83
1911	78	86	1.00	1.06	73	86

Year.	House Building, &c			Instruments, &c.			
	1st.			1st.			
	Floor-mat Maker.	Screen & Door Maker	Paper-hanger	Cabinet-maker.	Cooper.	Cart-maker.	Harness-maker.
	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1900 ...	47	51	50	50	43	47	47
1901 ...	51	57	54	55	46	50	51
1902 ...	50	56	54	54	47	49	55
1903 ...	51	56	56	54	47	49	60
1904 ...	48	53	54	52	45	47	58
1905 ...	51	55	56	55	46	51	62
1906 ...	56	61	68	59	50	52	63
1907 ...	68	71	66	68	54	63	65
1908 ...	74	78	74	71	57	67	68
1909 ...	74	76	73	75	60	65	70
1910 ...	74	76	73	76	62	68	70
1911 ...	77	78	75	79	65	69	70

WAGES, 1900 TO 1911.

Year.	Instruments, etc.					Miscellaneous.	
	1st.	2nd.					
	Lacquerer.	Jeweller.	Founder.	Blacksmith.	Potter.	Lacquer-juice Extractor.	Oil-presser.
	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
1900	47	42	47	48	38	36	36
1901	50	45	50	49	43	31	36
1902	52	48	54	52	45	38	39
1903	48	50	53	52	42	38	41
1904	46	48	51	55	45	37	41
1905	49	52	53	55	46	38	42
1906	55	53	55	57	54	37	42
1907	59	57	62	65	55	49	48
1908	64	62	66	68	56	—	52
1909	59	62	67	67	64	55	55
1910	63	63	69	69	62	58	56
1911	68	66	71	70	63	53	58

Year.	Miscellaneous.					
	Paper-maker.	Type-setter.	Printer.	Daily-labourer.	Male-servant. Monthly Wage.	Maid-servant. Monthly Wage.
	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Yen	Yen
1900	32	35	34	37	2.70	1.56
1901	31	40	38	39	2.72	1.67
1902	32	42	37	39	2.81	1.79
1903	34	41	36	40	2.97	1.70
1904	32	41	36	40	3.02	1.64
1905	32	42	38	41	3.22	1.79
1906	35	44	39	42	3.30	2.02
1907	43	49	44	49	3.85	2.43
1908	44	51	47	53	4.04	2.83
1909	42	51	49	52	4.36	2.95
1910	41	51	50	53	4.56	2.96
1911	44	54	50	56	4.65	3.12

INDEX NUMBER OF WAGES, 1900 TO 1911.

Year.	Agriculture, etc.					
	1st.					
	Farm Labourer. Male. Yearly Contract.	Farm Labourer. Female. Yearly Contract.	Farm Labourer. Male.	Farm Labourer. Female.	Sericultural Labourer. Male.	Sericultural Labourer. Female.
1900...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901...	99.1	99.6	106.7	105.3	106.5	105.3
1902...	98.8	93.7	106.7	100.0	103.2	105.3
1903...	118.2	118.0	103.3	100.0	103.2	100.0
1904...	117.2	120.2	110.0	105.3	96.8	94.7
1905...	116.9	118.0	106.7	105.3	93.5	121.1
1906...	116.2	109.4	113.3	110.5	109.6	115.7
1907...	122.4	121.4	120.0	115.8	135.5	142.1
1908...	143.9	150.9	130.0	121.1	135.5	142.1
1909...	134.8	128.5	126.7	121.1	138.7	142.1
1910...	139.8	152.2	130.0	126.3	138.7	142.1
1911...	156.1	175.5	140.0	131.6	145.2	147.4

Year.	Agriculture, etc.					
	1st.		2nd.			Average.
	Silk-spinner. Female.	Average.	Gardener.	Fisherman.	Average.	
1900...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901...	100.0	103.2	111.8	87.2	99.5	102.4
1902...	100.0	101.1	111.8	87.2	99.5	100.7
1903...	100.0	106.1	107.8	94.9	101.4	105.0
1904...	105.0	107.0	103.9	84.6	94.3	104.2
1905...	110.0	110.2	107.8	107.7	107.8	109.7
1906...	115.0	112.8	115.6	102.5	109.0	111.9
1907...	135.0	127.5	121.6	120.5	121.1	126.0
1908...	125.0	135.5	135.5	130.8	133.2	135.0
1909...	135.0	132.4	143.1	123.1	133.1	132.6
1910...	155.0	144.5	151.0	138.5	144.7	141.5
1911...	150.0	149.3	162.7	151.3	157.0	151.0

INDEX NUMBER OF WAGES, 1900 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Clothing, etc.				
	1st.				
	Weaver. Male.	Weaver. Female.	Dyer.	Cotton-whipper.	Average.
1900...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901...	87.9	95.0	106.9	97.3	96.8
1902...	100.0	100.0	103.4	102.7	101.5
1903...	103.0	95.0	113.8	108.1	105.0
1904...	106.1	85.0	106.9	105.4	100.9
1905...	103.0	90.0	110.3	110.8	100.6
1906...	127.2	105.0	127.5	118.9	119.6
1907...	127.3	120.0	144.8	135.1	131.8
1908...	133.3	120.0	158.6	132.4	136.1
1909...	133.3	130.0	158.6	140.5	140.6
1910...	148.5	145.0	169.0	145.9	152.1
1911...	139.3	125.0	175.9	145.9	144.3

Year.	Clothing, etc.				
	2nd.				3rd.
	Tailor For Japanese Dress.	Tailor For European Dress.	Pouch-maker.	Average.	Clog-maker. (Wooden Shoes.)
1900...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901...	115.4	105.1	111.4	110.6	105.0
1902...	115.4	101.7	125.0	114.0	107.5
1903...	120.5	96.6	120.5	112.5	105.0
1904...	115.4	100.0	120.5	112.0	102.5
1905...	123.7	108.5	129.5	120.6	105.0
1906...	128.2	115.2	136.3	126.5	112.5
1907...	133.3	125.4	145.5	134.7	130.0
1908...	138.5	130.5	144.7	137.9	137.5
1909...	135.9	133.9	138.6	136.1	142.5
1910...	146.2	137.3	147.7	143.7	137.5
1911...	148.7	144.1	154.5	149.1	145.0

INDEX NUMBER OF WAGES, 1900 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Clothing, etc.			Food and Drinking, etc.		
	3rd.		Average.			
	Shoe-maker.	Average.		Soy-maker.	Saké-brewer.	Confec-tioner.
1900...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901...	106.4	105.7	103.4	100.3	88.1	103.3
1902...	114.9	111.2	107.8	100.8	91.3	113.3
1903...	114.9	110.0	108.6	114.1	85.2	120.0
1904...	119.1	110.8	106.8	107.7	92.9	110.0
1905...	121.3	113.2	112.5	115.1	95.1	113.3
1906...	123.4	117.9	121.5	116.5	108.4	110.0
1907...	123.4	126.7	131.5	134.1	126.8	120.0
1908...	134.0	135.8	136.6	143.4	136.6	130.0
1909...	140.4	141.5	139.3	155.6	145.9	133.3
1910...	142.6	140.0	146.6	149.2	148.4	143.3
1911...	138.3	141.7	145.3	155.8	155.9	150.0

Year.	Food and Drinking, etc.			House Building, etc.		
	Tobacco-cutter.	Rice-pounder.	Average.	Carpenter.	Plasterer.	Stone-cutter.
1900...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.0	100.0
1901...	109.3	103.3	100.9	109.3	109.3	109.8
1902...	120.9	106.7	106.6	107.4	109.3	114.8
1903...	123.2	113.3	111.2	109.3	113.0	111.5
1904...	125.6	106.7	103.6	109.3	111.1	106.6
1905...	125.6	106.7	111.2	111.1	111.1	108.2
1906...	125.6	109.7	113.4	120.3	120.3	119.6
1907...	134.9	113.3	125.8	138.9	140.7	142.6
1908...	134.9	120.0	133.0	150.0	155.6	157.4
1909...	132.6	116.7	136.8	148.1	151.9	152.5
1910...	141.9	126.7	141.9	148.1	153.7	152.5
1911...	144.2	130.0	148.0	153.7	159.3	154.1

AVERAGE QUOTATION OF RICE AT THE BOURSES, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902	10.360	10.577	10.454	10.579	11.274	12.247
1903	13.609	14.282	14.440	14.381	14.718	14.666
1904	12.385	12.940	12.407	12.320	12.422	12.554
1905	12.285	11.920	11.715	11.675	11.849	12.110
1906	13.346	13.564	13.677	13.712	13.957	14.154
1907	14.663	15.103	15.165	14.931	15.251	15.562
1908	14.904	15.098	15.157	15.251	15.468	15.881
1909	13.426	13.302	13.011	12.885	13.540	13.954
1910	10.821	11.348	11.838	12.203	12.344	12.131
1911	14.598	14.978	15.545	16.338	16.631	17.088

Year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Average.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902... ...	12.872	13.278	13.082	13.213	13.180	13.218	11.889
1903... ...	14.318	14.020	12.217	11.520	11.257	11.734	13.466
1904... ...	12.658	13.209	13.348	12.487	12.255	12.643	12.627
1905... ...	12.013	12.802	13.256	13.569	14.022	13.524	12.571
1906... ...	14.124	13.923	14.318	14.680	14.786	14.857	14.090
1907... ...	16.320	16.496	16.801	15.833	15.531	15.112	15.552
1908... ...	16.498	16.410	15.973	14.935	14.134	13.414	15.250
1909... ..	13.142	13.311	12.629	11.510	11.174	11.151	12.753
1910... ..	11.630	12.710	13.706	14.789	14.371	14.523	12.678
1911... ...	18.042	19.007	19.311	17.404	15.617	16.886	16.787

COTTON YARN.

The first machine spinning of cotton in Japan dates back to fifty years ago, when the feudal lord of Satsuma introduced from England a spinning plant, the present spinning mill at Isohama, Kagoshima marking the place where it was established then. From that time onward, spinning mills have sprung up at Hyogo, Tokyo and other places. These mills can now turn out from the finest to the coarsest kinds of cotton yarns and threads.

Record in Spinning Business in 1912.

Investigations made by the Japan Spinners' Union show that the spinning mills throughout Japan, numbering twenty-six, made a record business during the first half of this year, and the average dividend for the paid-up capital was 14.4 per cent. per annum. The financial capacities of the 26 spinning companies were as follows:—Capital ¥1,000,758,900; paid-up capital ¥75,722,484; reserve funds ¥30,092,279; net profits gained ¥9,633,832, and dividend paid ¥3,439,877.

COTTON SPINNING, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Paid-up Capital.	Daily average per working spindle.	Cotton consumed.	Production of Yarn.	Waste Cotton.	Waste Yarn.
		Yen		Kwan	Kwan	Kwan	Kwan
1902...	80	34,459,082	1,301,118	44,286,547	38,458,947	4,552,329	472,703
1903...	76	34,405,329	1,290,347	45,521,389	39,120,772	4,953,244	439,447
1904...	74	34,699,554	1,306,198	40,157,040	34,569,430	4,186,317	326,552
1905...	78	36,991,079	1,402,931	50,516,514	44,137,858	4,063,052	462,369
1906...	83	40,112,566	1,441,934	53,079,596	46,187,845	5,387,450	501,750
1907...	83	55,284,410	1,500,579	54,707,033	47,322,788	5,699,652	486,197
1908...	86	52,417,903	1,403,034	49,496,645	42,864,262	5,277,337	487,778
1909...	88	57,977,926	1,785,665	58,726,909	50,034,590	6,565,726	614,240
1910...	92	59,315,626	1,896,601	66,825,340	56,396,939	7,920,741	561,200
1911...	90	61,696,079	1,901,290	65,565,730	55,974,015	8,084,915	507,308

Year.	Daily average operators.		Working days in a year.	Average working hours in a day.	Daily average wages.		Coal consumed.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
					Sen	Sen	Metric-ton
1902.....	14,375	57,513	315	21	32	21	437,145
1903.....	13,160	57 166	308	20	33	21	406,598
1904.....	10,967	52,115	309	20	34	21	404,291
1905.....	12,183	53,728	325	20	36	22	450,834
1906.....	13,032	59,281	327	22	38	24	484,348
1907.....	14,879	62,001	330	21	41	25	497,174
1908.....	15,265	58,960	331	21	44	27	515,141
1909.....	18,431	70,894	323	21	42	26	612,956
1910.....	17,698	73,821	313	19	42	27	720,533
1911.....	16,921	71,628	311	19	44	28	614,725

COTTON YARNS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1907	67,941,393	30,342,914	1,785,536	2,020,304
1908	51,770,161	20,993,818	1,365,332	1,395,760
1909	81,290,651	32,106,406	961,478	868,739
1910	106,779,165	46,094,433	304,876	344,187
1911	78,654,361	40,213,289	552,924	684,463

EXPORTS OF COTTON FABRICS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Cotton Crêpes.		Cotton Flannel.		Value of Others.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Yd.	Yen	Yd.	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902...	316,011	351,806	343,317	548,787	5,398,508	6,299,101
1903...	407,391	471,454	450,568	877,478	5,767,570	7,116,502
1904...	7,084,137	668,768	6,731,006	715,457	6,359,205	7,743,430
1905...	6,441,675	669,784	7,655,424	878,689	11,627,773	13,176,246
1906...	5,913,628	675,334	10,043,720	1,202,891	16,162,302	18,040,527
1907...	8,925,089	1,108,210	6,782,046	771,252	19,068,636	20,948,098
1908...	9,103,661	1,138,143	4,509,432	512,440	16,296,197	17,946,780
1909...	9,991,301	1,224,567	6,478,901	661,209	19,770,180	21,655,956
1910...	8,107,370	1,067,966	9,778,139	958,631	22,987,490	25,014,087
1911...	9,495,863	1,212,535	6,875,584	698,365	21,730,830	23,641,730

Year.	Shirtings.		Value of Others.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.		
	Sq. Yd.	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902	80,868,439	6,698,043	8,359,180	15,057,223
1903	52,824,809	4,782,096	2,559,539	7,341,635
1904	27,873,742	3,021,839	6,156,393	9,178,232
1905	92,414,531	8,238,636	10,194,520	18,433,156
1906	94,777,855	8,871,168	10,553,916	19,425,084
1907	77,273,851	8,364,670	9,134,479	17,499,149
1908	88,896,618	9,204,164	8,695,346	17,899,510
1909	80,300,519	6,923,647	7,004,684	13,928,331
1910	64,728,090	6,539,028	6,952,208	13,491,236
1911	62,189,649	6,822,712	7,161,429	13,984,141

SHIRTS (STARCHED), COLLARS AND CUFFS.

These articles are mainly manufactured in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and Yokohama. For the present it is difficult to obtain figures for their annual production. They not only find demands at home, but are exported to Korea, Dutch India, Asiatic Russia, and the United States N. A., their figures for 1909 being: shirts, 1,486 dozens valued at ¥27,354; collars and cuffs, 27,102 dozens valued at ¥28,659. These figures show that the annual output of these articles is not small. Being made in Japan, they are generally more moderate in price than those of European or American make, and are largely bought by the crews of foreign vessels, which figures are over and above those already given.

PAPER.

Paper in use in the country is of two kinds, namely, Japanese paper and foreign paper. The manufacturing of Japanese paper has come down from ancient times, but that of foreign paper is of modern origin—that is, since the Restoration. Both kinds are very extensive in production. The returns for 1911 show that 55,000 families and factories, employing 160,000 hands, were engaged in the manufacture of Japanese paper, turning out ¥20,000,000 worth per annum. Kochi, Ehime, Fukuoka and Gifu are the principal prefectures for the manufacture of Japanese paper, followed by Tokyo, Shidzuoka, Yamaguchi, Nagano, and Fukui. As for foreign paper, its manufacture was first started by the introduction from England of a paper manufacturing machine in 1872. At present the country possesses 34 factories for making foreign paper. They employ about 8,000 hands daily, men and women, and turn out ¥19,000,000 worth of foreign paper a year. It may be added that the country's trade in paper is quite large on the import as well as on the export side.

EUROPEAN PAPER, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Paid-up Capital.	Daily Average Employees.			Working Days in a Year.	Working Hours in a Day.
			Male.	Female.	Total.		
		Yen					
1902	12	8,471,775	2,419	1,202	3,621	324	24
1903	11	7,117,456	2,229	1,160	3,389	319	24
1904	19	8,127,678	2,682	1,696	4,378	316	20
1905	21	9,483,785	3,220	1,674	4,894	319	22
1906	22	11,645,781	3,774	1,778	5,552	327	20
1907	21	16,583,682	3,934	1,645	5,579	330	21
1908	26	21,666,049	4,378	1,631	6,009	326	21
1909	27	20,811,345	4,863	1,623	6,486	332	22
1910	29	21,091,229	4,963	1,528	6,491	332	21
1911	34	21,117,317	6,289	1,552	7,841	326	21

Year.	Production.		Coal Consumed.
	Quantity.	Value.	
	lbs.	Yen	Metric-ton
1902	102,143,195	7,150,024	243,032
1903	112,059,624	7,171,835	95,335
1904	150,830,176	10,434,904	170,336
1905	170,438,691	11,059,089	159,796
1906	214,432,179	13,645,380	194,763
1907	197,506,826	12,477,230	218,013
1908	227,874,786	13,690,983	231,450
1909	247,894,628	14,159,329	226,517
1910	272,102,215	16,405,637	258,791
1911	306,108,257	18,985,650	295,785

EUROPEAN PAPER, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Materials.			
	Rags.	Timber.	Straw.	Others.
	Kwan	Shakujime	Kwan	Kwan
1902	6,006,114	—	8,012,983	—
1903	12,027,265	—	6,596,705	—
1904	5,438,274	—	9,681,538	—
1905	6,046,655	432,399	16,627,963	5,755,328
1906	6,529,222	443,621	15,152,137	6,219,234
1907	6,964,979	299,972	18,010,134	11,778,533
1908	11,370,393	lbs. 86,995,933	22,020,293	9,018,947
1909	9,097,720	,, 118,344,448	33,831,576	7,536,219
1910	9,433,702	,, 115,332,308	21,159,855	7,562,400
1911	10,681,427	,, 193,506,942	20,692,409	3,244,322

JAPANESE PAPER, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Families engaged.	Employees.			Mino.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per 4,800 sheets.
					Shime	Yen	Yen
1902... ...	63,914	80,363	99,296	179,659	388,102	1,813,170	4.97
1903... ...	63,526	76,027	96,287	172,314	375,915	1,818,869	4.84
1904... ...	59,518	72,099	95,143	167,242	450,918	1,637,922	3.63
1905... ...	61,641	71,811	98,010	169,821	268,291	1,541,296	5.74
1906... ...	61,262	74,543	99,825	174,368	256,381	1,676,623	6.54
1907... ...	59,300	75,292	98,822	174,114	322,240	2,119,551	6.58
1908... ...	58,515	70,556	92,432	162,988	313,008	2,182,568	6.97
1909... ...	55,617	70,196	90,939	161,135	346,915	2,179,072	6.28
1910... ...	54,917	69,398	93,145	162,543	400,405	2,308,046	5.76
1911... ...	55,412	70,042	97,855	167,897	375,391	2,123,871	5.66

Year.	Hanshi.			Value of Usuyo and Gampi.	Value of Others.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per 2,000 sheets.			
	Shime	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902	2,731,050	5,465,451	2.00	—	6,881,049	14,159,670
1903	2,666,808	4,859,934	1.81	—	5,734,428	12,413,231
1904	3,890,741	4,338,306	1.12	—	7,567,609	13,543,837
1905	2,654,455	4,789,380	1.80	158,057	7,233,495	13,722,228
1906	2,765,149	5,380,461	1.95	377,321	8,046,275	15,480,680
1907	2,893,738	5,831,422	2.02	889,800	10,665,240	19,506,013
1908	2,884,554	5,697,041	1.98	577,077	10,340,380	18,797,066
1909	3,031,752	5,806,208	1.92	346,774	9,886,494	18,218,548
1910	3,326,358	6,359,422	1.91	591,127	10,523,325	19,781,920
1911	3,474,746	6,916,969	1.99	481,991	10,807,475	20,330,306

REFINED SUGAR.

Japanese sugar is almost entirely produced, now as always, from sugar canes, which are cultivated in Okinawa, Kagoshima, Kagawa, Kumamoto, Tokushima and Kochi. In recent years, however, cane plantations have been extensively established in Formosa, and in consequence of this, large sugar factories and refineries have sprung up in Formosa, Tokyo, Osaka and other places.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SUGAR, 1904 TO 1911.

Year.	Exports.			
	Refined Sugar.		Candy Sugar.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1904...	1,716,351	243,070	623,341	93,223
1905...	24,718,793	3,861,010	653,671	108,282
1906...	84,349,318	10,984,204	755,925	148,230
1907...	24,672,262	2,591,667	702,992	84,978
1908...	28,574,534	3,454,150	664,955	91,411
1909...	48,748,257	5,082,617	242,652	46,600
1910...	69,135,797	6,097,770	246,908	31,773
1911...	76,821,827	6,789,274	203,300	26,676

Year.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Total.		Under No. 8.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1904...	2,339,692	336,293	74,126,800	3,101,431
1905...	25,372,464	3,969,292	36,936,100	1,633,105
1906...	85,105,243	11,132,434	26,914,800	1,151,151
1907...	25,375,254	2,676,645	59,464,900	2,589,067
1908...	29,239,489	3,545,561	59,808,700	2,723,586
1909...	48,990,909	5,129,217	42,999,100	1,961,355
1910...	69,382,705	6,129,543	10,012,700	461,967
1911...	77,025,127	6,815,950	589,000	26,413

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SUGAR, 1904 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Imports.				
	Under No. 15.		Under No. 20.		Over No. 20.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin
1904	264,794,600	14,930,492	2,723,500	177,212	68,830,400
1905	171,789,000	11,413,667	652,600	39,569	7,469,600
1906	316,264,700	19,889,964	229,000	16,799	35,204,200
1907	236,818,900	14,742,772	5,228,400	347,603	28,126,300
1908	231,825,800	13,808,316	6,558,800	458,747	34,160,800
1909	161,037,800	9,837,140	2,871,700	209,260	17,242,100
1910	176,542,700	11,499,818	1,751,000	129,142	12,038,200
1911	114,173,800	7,791,587	9,353,400	673,836	7,337,100

Year.	Imports.				
	Over No. 20.	Molasses.		Total.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1904	4,833,873	2,333,265	50,169	412,808,565	23,093,177
1905	619,847	163,391	4,697	217,010,691	13,710,885
1906	2,668,060	104,942	3,316	378,717,642	23,729,290
1907	2,185,514	160,756	3,740	329,799,256	19,868,696
1908	2,613,389	56,085	1,434	332,410,185	19,605,472
1909	1,359,532	42,889	1,474	224,193,589	1,368,761
1910	1,048,651	9,035	340	200,353,635	13,139,918
1911	664,911	12,032	405	131,465,332	9,157,152

EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM FORMOSA, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	To Japan Proper.					
	Sugar.		Molasses.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902 ...	58,070,004	3,172,407	31,060	1,242	58,101,064	3,173,649
1903 ...	37,540,237	2,170,918	14,250	427	37,554,487	2,171,345
1904 ...	57,139,736	3,791,347	—	—	57,139,736	3,791,347
1905 ...	70,772,257	5,863,330	138,950	6,897	70,911,207	5,870,227
1906 ...	109,007,946	8,506,117	21,417	846	109,029,363	8,506,963
1907 ...	94,228,144	7,455,918	268,724	13,848	94,496,868	7,469,766
1908 ...	103,535,640	9,440,560	190,349	7,777	103,725,989	9,448,337
1909 ...	209,746,616	23,001,769	2,828,199	75,716	212,574,815	23,077,485
1910 ...	306,738,842	34,771,495	4,219,317	110,427	310,958,159	34,881,922
1911 ...	395,820,430	36,872,558	4,550,158	121,268	400,370,588	36,993,826

EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM FORMOSA, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	To Other Countries.					
	Sugar.		Molasses.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902 ...	18,187,370	1,059,165	—	—	18,187,370	1,059,165
1903 ...	3,379,437	220,368	—	—	3,379,437	220,368
1904 ...	2,974,277	223,524	—	—	2,974,277	223,524
1905 ...	237,441	25,730	—	—	237,441	25,730
1906 ...	2,336,936	153,694	—	—	2,336,936	153,694
1907 ...	126,485	13,836	118,912	3,459	245,397	17,295
1908 ...	147,160	15,474	—	—	147,160	15,474
1909 ...	22,551	2,679	517,942	9,458	540,493	12,137
1910 ...	4,693,195	491,941	8,349,043	109,950	13,042,238	601,891
1911 ...	12,091,660	955,955	5,848,903	62,686	17,940,563	1,018,641

Year.	Total.					
	Sugar.		Molasses.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902 ...	76,257,374	4,231,572	31,060	1,242	76,288,434	4,232,814
1903 ...	40,919,674	2,391,286	14,250	427	40,933,924	2,391,713
1904 ...	60,114,013	4,014,871	—	—	60,114,013	4,014,871
1905 ...	71,009,698	5,889,060	138,950	6,897	71,148,648	5,895,957
1906 ...	111,344,882	8,659,811	21,417	846	111,366,299	8,660,657
1907 ...	94,354,629	7,469,754	387,636	17,307	94,742,265	7,487,061
1908 ...	103,682,800	9,456,034	190,349	7,777	103,873,149	9,463,811
1909 ...	209,769,167	23,004,448	3,346,141	85,174	213,115,308	23,089,622
1910 ...	311,432,037	35,263,436	12,568,360	220,377	324,000,397	35,483,813
1911 ...	407,912,090	37,828,513	10,399,061	183,954	418,311,151	38,012,467

MATS AND MATTING FOR FLOORS.

Mats and matting hold an important position among the articles of exportation of this country. There are at present 6,777 houses or factories engaged in the production of these goods, employing 32,000 hands. Okayama, followed by Fukuoka, Hiroshima and Kagawa, stands foremost among the prefectures which produce this article. Mats and matting are shipped at Kobe, and exported chiefly to the United States.

All mats and matting for exportation must pass examination at the Matting Inspection Bureau, which is situated at Kobe and is under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

MATS, MATTING AND FANCY MATTING FOR EXPORTS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories or Workshops.			Mats for Floors.	
				Quantity.	
	Mats and Matting for Floors.	Fancy Matting for Export.	Both.	Bingo.	Luchoo.
				Sheet	Sheet
1902	89,569	6,177	20,845	3,630,536	6,366,960
1903	88,684	6,715	22,810	4,452,194	5,403,240
1904	82,083	3,995	25,231	4,304,275	6,341,868
1905	91,215	4,659	10,535	4,553,274	6,318,873
1906	95,153	5,297	9,552	5,239,434	7,506,136
1907	96,017	6,290	10,668	5,835,227	6,741,523
1908	101,399	6,777	8,913	6,195,594	7,812,668
1909	104,101	6,031	7,670	6,825,839	7,608,358
1910	106,501	5,842	8,859	8,482,808	7,476,518
1911	108,620	4,954	10,350	8,865,586	7,857,374

Year.	Mats for Floors.					
	Quantity.		Value.			
	Others.	Total.	Bingo.	Luchoo.	Others.	Total.
	Sheet	Sheet	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902	1,995,020	11,992,516	1,115,023	1,225,255	457,248	2,797,526
1903	1,755,302	11,610,736	1,232,405	963,533	362,208	2,558,146
1904	1,914,140	12,560,283	986,328	929,353	322,763	2,238,444
1905	1,174,572	12,046,719	1,189,264	1,562,959	318,085	3,070,308
1906	1,845,539	14,591,109	2,016,572	2,285,870	490,260	4,792,702
1907	2,095,020	14,671,770	2,359,062	2,179,455	620,202	5,158,719
1908	2,385,866	16,394,128	2,075,691	2,216,907	680,290	4,972,888
1909	2,627,715	17,061,912	2,328,160	2,108,347	651,341	5,087,848
1910	1,919,446	17,878,772	3,015,538	2,169,564	465,856	5,650,958
1911	2,715,741	19,438,701	3,112,921	2,055,227	707,700	5,875,848

MATS, MATTING AND FANCY MATTING FOR EXPORTS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Quantity.				Value.	
	1st Kind.	2nd Kind.	Others.	Total.	1st Kind.	2nd Kind.
	Sheet	Sheet	Sheet	Sheet	Yen	Yen
1902...	630,604	3,585,258	2,452,712	6,668,574	179,661	412,335
1903...	721,547	3,654,811	* 226 1,829,128	* 226 6,205,486	167,889	379,117
1904...	688,732	4,257,920	2,217,962	7,164,614	129,954	359,162
1905...	634,578	3,056,913	2,701,118	6,392,609	148,687	331,653
1906...	682,498	3,138,495	2,807,779	6,628,772	195,706	440,548
1907...	718,990	3,620,041	2,500,037	6,839,068	239,578	616,388
1908...	737,906	4,553,219	2,665,954	7,957,079	232,845	654,436
1909...	879,983	4,121,748	3,429,513	8,431,244	237,698	529,377
1910...	671,780	4,676,208	3,634,172	8,982,160	181,619	662,726
1911...	715,584	4,486,036	4,138,276	9,339,896	194,788	696,218

* Pieces.

Year.	Value.		Fancy Matting for Export.		Total Value.
	Others.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Yen	Yen	Piece	Yen	Yen
1902	201,120	793,116	* 2,533 693,737	4,960,487	8,551,129
1903	140,578	687,584	* 1,070 855,742	875 5,262,099	8,508,704
1904	119,600	608,716	* 270 639,712	135 4,134,962	6,982,257
1905	201,737	682,077	556,855	4,079,509	7,831,894
1906	216,779	853,033	* 70 631,744	37 4,548,262	10,194,034
1907	298,834	1,154,800	* 80 662,331	40 4,726,165	11,039,724
1908	277,762	1,165,043	715,418	4,933,826	11,071,757
1909	472,245	1,239,320	645,511	4,015,051	10,342,219
1910	291,906	1,136,251	804,898	3,312,143	10,099,352
1911	379,564	1,270,570	528,333	3,261,575	10,407,993

* Sheets.

LACQUERED WARE.

Among fine art goods produced in this country, the lacquered ware especially possesses traits peculiar to Japan. Throughout the Empire there exist at present over 6,000 lacquer ware houses or factories, employing 17,000 hands, and turning out about ¥7,000,000 worth of goods a year. Lacquering can be done on almost anything; but the principal articles which receive the

treatment are household furniture, eating and drinking utensils, and also decorative or ornamental articles. Lacquered wares are more largely produced in the prefectures of Shizuoka, Okayama, Kyoto and Ishikawa, followed by Fukushima, Aichi, Kanagawa, and Toyama. As for their export destinations, they are principally the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and China. They are generally shipped from Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

LACQUERED WARES.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF LACQUERED WARES, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Employees.			Value of Production.	Value of Exports.	Balance.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
					Yen	Yen	Yen
1902	5,266	14,100	2,731	16,831	5,538,466	889,079	4,649,387
1903	5,260	13,645	2,950	16,595	5,371,424	852,683	4,518,741
1904	5,331	14,634	1,408	16,042	4,477,294	1,023,293	3,454,001
1905	5,442	14,422	1,766	16,188	5,559,868	1,234,021	4,325,847
1906	5,764	14,492	2,201	16,693	6,809,605	1,721,531	5,088,074
1907	5,794	14,579	2,526	17,105	7,561,084	1,643,154	5,917,930
1908	6,002	14,534	2,499	17,033	7,665,126	957,674	6,707,452
1909	5,921	14,650	2,689	17,339	7,520,962	925,670	6,595,292
1910	6,284	14,925	2,825	17,750	7,865,780	1,109,838	6,755,942
1911	6,169	14,940	2,774	17,714	8,602,703	1,184,252	7,418,451

LACQUER, 1902 TO 1911.

Year	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Lacquer (From Trunks.)	Lacquer. (From Branches.)	Lacquer. (From other Parts.)	Total.
		Kwan	Kwan	Kwan	Kwan
1902	1,468	32,450	6,018	3,188	41,656
1903	1,441	40,810	7,568	3,823	52,201
1904	1,082	38,660	6,217	5,464	50,341
1905	884	36,785	5,925	9,641	52,351
1906	1,123	50,191	13,136	17,187	80,514
1907	1,086	62,503	16,568	19,203	98,274
1908	995	60,287	14,408	18,553	93,248
1909	1,076	44,959	6,601	15,375	66,935
1910	921	38,199	4,282	17,295	59,776
1911	934	44,701	4,306	18,896	67,903

CANNED ARTICLES.

The manufacture of canned articles has attained considerable progress, and mostly consists of crab, salmon, oysters, sea-egg, shell-ligaments, whale-meat, turtle, herring, sardines in oil, all of which are described as canned fish. In addition there is a considerable business in canning fruit, such as peaches, apricots, persimmons, chestnuts, pears, mikan or mandarin oranges, citron, pine apples, and also of vegetables, such as mushrooms, garlic, bamboo, also a certain amount of beef and pork.

Most of the canning factories are situated in the north, and the principal markets are in North America, in China, the Straits Settlements, Siberia and the Philippines.

From time to time complaints have been made by importers abroad as to the quality of the goods canned, and in order to prevent any cause for such complaints canning factories are under Government inspection.

CANNED ARTICLES.

Canned Articles, 1905 to 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employees.			Beef.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
						Yen
1905	612	7,762	14,958	22,720	17,682,250	3,814,723
1906	700	2,058	2,582	4,640	1,651,183	510,316
1907	599	2,023	2,254	4,277	1,926,182	534,264
1908	680	2,122	2,270	4,392	2,965,361	857,506
1909	792	2,618	2,671	5,289	5,473,699	1,004,484
1910	825	2,967	3,541	6,508	4,535,148	987,863
1911	784	2,672	3,090	5,762	6,659,695	1,263,760

Year.	Fish and Others.		Fruit.		Others.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Yen		Yen		Yen	Yen
1905	12,491,914	3,148,391	1,124,863	146,443	7,140,824	1,144,332	8,253,889
1906	8,444,357	1,425,644	2,392,654	321,701	5,385,260	869,342	3,127,003
1907	6,254,943	1,088,055	2,909,009	421,421	4,881,648	701,229	2,744,969
1908	8,602,745	1,265,935	3,331,447	362,837	4,539,090	633,846	3,120,124
1909	12,772,208	1,981,032	3,434,958	432,141	6,833,755	881,114	4,298,771
1910	12,239,709	1,908,366	4,321,647	564,754	7,222,089	855,564	4,316,547
1911	15,338,083	2,313,016	3,184,420	407,734	7,769,814	986,053	4,970,563

MATCHES.

The industry of manufacturing matches was commenced in 1876 in Japan. Thereafter it made very rapid strides forward, until in 1909 the country possessed 213 match factories, their aggregate output amounting to ¥15,000,000 a year. Since then the industry has somewhat declined. The greatest bulk of matches produced in this country are made in Hyogo prefecture, especially

the city of Kobe, other centres of production being Osaka and Aichi, while Kagawa, Hiroshima, Tokyo and Shizuoka prefectures produce matches. Of the matches manufactured in this country, the largest part are the safety kind, followed by phosphorus matches, while the production of sulphur matches is very much limited. It may be added that these productions go largely to fill orders from abroad.

MATCHES.

Production and Exports of Matches, 1902 to 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employees.			Production.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity. Gross	Value. Yen	Value per Gross. Rin
1902 ...	244	4,977	15,064	20,041	27,400,508	8,608,571	314
1903 ...	251	6,294	14,592	20,886	32,392,739	9,872,591	305
1904 ..	219	6,070	15,335	21,405	35,301,434	11,745,646	333
1905 ...	254	5,768	18,761	24,529	38,842,947	12,219,573	314
1906 ...	250	5,468	18,721	24,189	54,802,293	15,516,980	283
1907 ...	257	6,942	16,773	23,715	57,125,761	15,078,132	264
1908 ...	213	4,878	11,828	16,706	39,397,680	10,741,886	273
1909 ...	214	5,288	12,663	17,951	49,972,039	14,058,963	281
1910 ...	203	4,998	12,987	17,985	49,947,215	12,610,503	252
1911 ...	195	4,635	11,742	16,377	43,948,327	12,203,908	278

Year.	Export.				Percentage.	
	Quantity. Gross	Value. Yen	Value per Gross. Rin	Balance. Gross	Home Consumption.	Exported.
1902 ...	27,290,831	8,169,966	299	109,677	—	100
1903 ...	28,628,869	8,473,072	296	3,763,870	12	88
1904 ...	33,290,631	9,763,860	293	2,010,803	6	94
1905 ...	37,706,025	10,360,762	275	1,136,922	3	97
1906 ...	38,618,512	10,915,905	283	16,183,781	30	70
1907 ...	33,572,100	9,446,532	281	23,553,661	41	59
1908 ...	33,882,964	9,468,602	280	5,514,716	14	86
1909 ...	41,407,083	11,625,185	281	8,564,956	17	83
1910 ...	38,188,795	10,389,666	269	11,758,420	24	76
1911 ...	37,445,323	10,072,886	269	6,503,004	15	85

GLASS AND GLASS MANUFACTURES.

Glass was produced in this country even in the days of early antiquity; but its manufacture according to the Western style dates only back to 1876, when a glass factory was established in Tokyo. Since then the industry in this particular line has made a steady progress, and Osaka, Tokyo, and Nagoya have become the chief centres of its production. The glass manufactures produced are of different descriptions, such as bottles, lamp shades, lamp chimneys, eating and drinking utensils, etc. As to manufactures of plate glass, the Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., is now engaged in experiments for its production, with very satisfactory results so far, and it may be expected that the country will in no distant future have a plate glass factory. At present, however, the window glass and plate glass are imported from abroad to the extent of about ¥2,000,000 a year. At the same time the country is exporting glass manufactures to some extent.

GLASS. 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employees. Male.	Female.	Total.	Value. Bottles & Flasks.	Lamp Lids.
					Yen	Yen
1905	242	3,437	249	3,686	1,074,214	108,302
1906	289	4,762	316	5,078	1,545,401	103,462
1907	313	5,355	308	5,663	1,757,792	134,288
1908	344	5,409	315	5,724	1,799,496	116,612
1909	360	6,582	582	7,164	2,307,262	344,054
1910	405	6,659	558	7,217	2,090,974	85,703
1911	376	6,951	520	7,471	2,067,142	144,052

Year.	Lamp Chimneys.	Kitchen Utensils.	Plates.	Value. Others.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	354,712	357,468	94,941	176,263	2,165,900
1906	719,300	483,581	34,300	154,133	3,040,177
1907	557,556	422,299	38,012	265,765	3,175,712
1908	498,060	544,877	6,755	413,582	3,379,382
1909	619,871	513,539	48,415	361,517	4,194,658
1910	515,112	676,370	155,485	334,830	3,858,474
1911	518,017	1,058,515	390,145	456,268	4,634,139

WEAVING.

The progress attained recently by the weaving industry of the country has been quite phenomenal, and its annual production in value is now placed at about ¥540,000,000. The production is very rich in its variety; but to give the principal tissues for exportation, they are: habutae, silk crêpes, ribbons, taffetas, chiffon, kaiki, satins, coming under silk goods; serges, flannels, mouselin de laine, window curtains, woolen and worsted stuff, under woolen goods; machine woven cotton tissues, broad cotton tissues, cotton blankets, cotton crêpe, cotton flannels, printed calico, under cotton goods; and also mixed tissues of wool, hemp and cotton, silk handkerchiefs, canvas, tissues of hemp, etc. Formerly these goods were produced by hand weaving, but now weaving machines have been introduced, and have greatly increased the power of production in the weaving industry of the country. Below are given brief details regarding the different kinds of tissues.

HABUTAE.

Habutae is most largely produced in Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukushima, Miyagi, Yamagata and Niigata prefectures.

WEAVING 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories or Families. Indep'ent Est'ments.	Piece-Workers.	Total.	Looms. By Power.
1902	—	—	302,267	17,898
1903	144,599	241,384	385,983	24,836
1904	157,744	240,168	397,912	15,636
1905	156,302	292,309	448,611	19,040
1906	195,573	267,592	463,165	20,657
1907	160,818	329,108	489,926	29,156
1908	169,791	337,660	507,451	37,630
1909	164,670	322,266	486,936	51,185
1910	156,431	294,137	450,568	68,593
1911	161,045	283,733	444,778	89,003

Year.	Looms. By Hand.	Looms. Total.	Operators. M.	Operators. F.	Operators. Total.
1902	692,497	710,395	42,751	730,213	772,964
1903	599,259	624,095	27,048	611,310	638,358
1904	605,209	620,845	23,671	598,052	621,723
1905	715,769	734,809	36,429	733,062	769,491
1906	716,171	736,828	40,886	751,605	792,491
1907	754,449	783,605	32,273	726,232	758,505
1908	745,525	783,155	32,427	725,852	758,279
1909	719,751	770,936	33,219	752,919	786,138
1910	683,696	752,289	35,268	726,041	761,309
1911	638,412	727,415	41,531	707,350	748,881

Year.	Piece-Goods. Quantity.	Piece-Goods. Value.	Obiji (Japanese sashes). Quantity.	Obiji (Japanese sashes). Value.	Value of Others.	Total Value.
	Tan	Yen	Pieces	Yen	Yen	Yen
1902...	93,505,556	119,147,648	4,993,074	13,857,212	18,182,613	151,187,473
1903...	80,109,744	88,049,739	3,949,316	10,375,543	39,861,591	138,286,873
1904...	89,885,903	102,506,126	2,977,204	6,528,164	21,162,131	130,196,421
1905...	106,954,805	132,959,810	2,262,568	6,021,335	15,606,212	154,587,357
1906...	126,582,863	170,447,935	2,735,244	7,680,457	32,227,269	210,355,661
1907...	145,581,171	194,637,594	3,531,129	8,249,408	25,353,371	228,240,373
1908...	130,254,773	190,467,309	3,750,378	8,345,914	31,322,345	230,135,568
1909...	138,640,487	195,118,788	3,385,559	5,987,909	48,009,901	249,116,598
1910...	145,118,011	206,283,954	4,034,261	8,789,061	72,507,145	287,580,160
1911...	150,154,701	215,696,680	3,758,550	8,578,493	92,175,937	316,451,110

KNITTED GOODS.

Stockinet-making is comparatively a new industry in Japan; but its development has been very conspicuous. At present Osaka and Tokyo are the only prefectures where stockinet factories of any consequence exist, their aggregate annual output reaching in value to about ¥10,000,000. The wearing apparel made of stockinets are under-shirts, drawers, socks and stockings, gloves and mittens, and draweretts. These articles are principally exported to China and India.

KNITTED, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employees.			Shirts.		Drawers.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Doz.	Yen	Doz.	Yen
1905	712	2,817	2,331	5,148	906,435	2,493,561	48,619	368,470
1906	798	2,488	2,294	4,782	964,801	3,277,169	202,171	1,130,335
1907	863	2,579	2,571	5,150	1,190,791	3,755,536	147,025	805,571
1908	978	3,166	3,015	6,181	1,065,489	4,507,303	90,340	366,867
1909	940	3,245	3,107	6,352	949,789	2,272,990	66,663	324,523
1910	851	3,387	3,709	7,096	1,775,889	5,826,049	63,415	492,193
1911	1,053	3,520	4,358	7,878	2,492,653	7,356,496	101,698	584,133

Year.	Socks.		Gloves.		Pantaloons.		Value of others.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Doz.	Yen	Doz.	Yen	Doz.	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	798,418	912,330	127,558	235,009	82,871	95,902	209,132	4,314,404
1906	799,735	679,874	191,930	206,143	62,131	104,877	1,400,734	6,799,134
1907	749,342	650,493	271,652	322,962	80,853	130,813	934,141	6,599,518
1908	1,113,725	852,950	295,179	309,860	133,332	130,324	647,697	6,815,541
1909	1,193,302	1,088,915	287,002	280,189	101,579	133,882	368,426	4,469,900
1910	1,217,985	1,170,969	219,186	217,209	118,214	204,491	501,052	8,416,838
1911	1,789,382	1,246,418	240,037	253,021	199,909	254,099	625,794	10,324,521

PATENTS, UTILITY MODELS, DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Patents Granted.	No. of Amendments of Letters Patent.	No. of Applications Rejected.	No. of Applications Invalidated.	No. of Applications Cancelled.	Amendment of Applications of Utility Models.
1902	3,095	871	16	1,515	65	30	—
1903	3,253	1,024	10	3,032	536	24	—
1904	2,618	1,253	19	1,928	427	28	—
1905	2,897	1,654	35	1,251	212	35	—
1906	4,105	1,594	34	1,478	195	25	14
1907	4,758	1,989	34	2,215	316	32	—
1908	5,328	2,013	39	1,914	386	52	9
1909	6,031	1,963	69	2,932	526	44	4
1910	6,001	1,617	41	2,745	502	36	7
1911	6,265	2,300	45	2,530	509	70	9

REGISTERED UTILITY MODELS, 1906 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applications Registered.	No. of Applications Rejected.	No. of Applications Invalidated.	No. of Applications Cancelled.	Amendment of Applications of Utility Models.
1906	7,018	3,157	2,328	522	33	19
1907	8,744	3,577	3,941	1,196	40	—
1908	10,510	3,584	3,604	1,281	51	10
1909	13,932	4,486	6,370	2,060	51	6
1910	12,901	3,341	5,984	1,254	83	7
1911	12,951	3,746	5,288	1,060	79	15

PATENTS AND UTILITY MODELS, &c., CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITIES, IN 1911.

Countries.	Patents for Inventions.		Utility Models.		Designs.		Trade-marks.		Total.	
	No. of Applications.	No. of Patents for Inventions Granted.	No. of Applications.	No. of Utility Models Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. of Designs Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. of Trade-marks Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. of Registered Patents.
Great Britain...	230	238	4	3	32	31	241	295	507	567
U. S. A.	212	224	4	2	—	—	89	87	305	313
Germany ...	186	164	4	3	—	—	224	209	414	376
France	61	39	—	—	—	—	44	48	105	87
Italy	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	14
Holland... ...	4	9	—	—	—	—	10	7	14	16
Switzerland ...	21	10	—	—	—	—	24	25	45	35
Sweden	14	15	—	—	—	—	18	12	32	27
Norway	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
Austria	19	12	—	—	—	—	17	20	36	32
Hungary ...	8	4	—	—	—	—	10	2	18	6
China	—	1	1	—	—	—	32	35	33	36
Spain	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	9
Belgium... ...	9	4	—	—	—	—	10	4	19	8
Denmark ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	6
Portugal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Russia	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	2
Chili	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	4
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mexico	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Total	800	752	13	8	32	31	739	755	1,584	1,546

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Exhibitions & Shows.	No. of Days Opened.	No. of Exhibits.	No. of Exhibitors.
1902	176	1,603	458,548	142,699
1903	147	860	101,855	68,219
1904	85	1,164	506,184	50,400
1905	98	1,051	287,347	54,178
1906	113	1,183	462,796	83,153
1907	262	3,718	310,361	261,396
1908	380	3,662	574,957	263,951
1909	241	2,435	256,359	196,325
1910	480	11,319	568,560	319,831
1911	597	14,318	809,275	359,343

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Designs Registered.	No. of Applications Rejected.	No. of Applications Invalidated.	No. of Applications Cancelled.	Amendment of Applications of Utility Models.
1902	930	252	669	—	3	—
1903	1,181	362	752	430	10	—
1904	1,378	562	602	100	2	—
1905	1,562	765	981	131	1	—
1906	1,407	614	583	104	9	5
1907	1,515	751	683	191	2	—
1908	1,583	640	591	167	38	1
1909	1,665	519	832	254	6	2
1910	2,184	637	1,312	187	16	—
1911	2,240	905	1,022	195	10	6

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Trade-marks Registered.	No. of Applications Rejected.	No. of Applications Invalidated.	No. of Applications Cancelled.
1902	3,529	2,016	847	214	45
1903	3,743	2,234	1,301	407	39
1904	3,105	1,923	833	85	25
1905	3,810	2,492	1,051	374	35
1906	5,467	3,128	1,089	431	41
1907	5,941	3,508	1,825	616	31
1908	5,670	3,059	1,588	475	28
1909	6,831	4,374	1,668	746	29
1910	8,188	4,962	1,826	254	24
1911	9,555	5,732	2,375	232	58

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Credit.	Sale.	Purchase.	Productive.	Sale and Purchase.	Productive and Sale.	Productive and Purchase.	Sale, Purchase and Productive.
1902	331	37	71	11	28	8	15	11
1903	549	61	128	16	54	20	25	17
1904	751	80	190	30	90	38	24	29
1905	986	92	273	38	142	63	30	47
1906	1,292	126	446	48	271	81	46	82
1907	1,543	166	597	53	363	101	56	112
1908	1,734	175	714	67	419	113	52	170
1909	1,966	200	756	63	460	125	49	214
1910	2,226	217	772	78	503	136	49	222
1911	2,534	225	787	114	535	150	52	234

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Credit and Sale.	Credit and Purchase.	Credit and Productive.	Credit, Sale and Purchase.	Credit, Productive and Sale.	Credit, Productive and Purchase.	Credit, Productive, Sale and Purchase.	Total.
1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	870
1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,232
1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,671
1906	5	41	1	24	1	1	5	2,470
1907	13	188	3	135	1	3	29	3,363
1908	21	471	7	323	1	11	116	4,394
1909	30	838	10	702	4	19	254	5,690
1910	381	1,239	14	1,062	14	26	369	7,308
1911	395	1,626	15	1,459	22	40	475	8,663

SETTLED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1903 TO 1913.

Year.	Ordinary Agriculture.	Cocoons & Raw Silk.	Tea.	Aquiculture.	Stock Breeding.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903...	805,030	463,374	25,246	360,043	203,349
1904...	807,579	492,240	20,013	381,697	279,583
1905...	893,335	494,287	15,619	407,692	263,998
1906...	992,349	527,752	15,815	519,851	318,989
1907...	1,334,783	668,705	22,232	551,581	425,602
1908...	1,969,790	912,016	26,711	613,745	472,974
1909...	2,607,989	1,234,412	22,806	648,992	539,769
1910...	2,896,673	1,554,543	25,023	728,045	562,795
1911...	2,993,615	1,581,198	24,811	784,594	588,526
1912...	3,310,959	1,784,204	23,655	835,449	677,960
1913...	3,799,588	2,283,593	29,090	826,976	711,755

Year.	Forestry.	Industry & Commerce.	Meteorological Observatories.	Shows.	Reports & Statistics.	Others.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903 ...	315,656	391,735	156,758	75,543	17,102	482,983	3,296,819
1904 ...	356,773	347,735	173,550	14,632	17,712	363,558	3,255,072
1905 ...	397,231	247,556	172,569	26,183	15,804	121,932	3,056,206
1906 ...	478,354	355,909	165,860	102,255	17,246	107,525	3,601,905
1907 ...	644,139	359,791	180,420	657,224	17,833	193,001	5,055,311
1908 ...	679,827	484,010	192,323	369,184	18,962	238,605	5,978,147
1909 ...	744,572	574,042	220,445	598,794	16,453	242,538	7,450,812
1910 ...	958,643	812,866	232,152	937,234	18,009	122,647	8,848,630
1911 ...	1,030,737	823,506	257,276	517,448	22,514	201,938	8,826,163
1912 ...	1,325,625	905,391	249,518	84,956	23,949	185,728	9,407,394
1913 ...	1,620,408	1,171,481	268,035	301,348	24,032	210,366	11,246,672

INDEX NUMBER OF SETTLED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1895 TO 1913.

Year.	Ordinary Agriculture.	Cocoons and Raw Silk.	Tea.	Aquiculture.	Stock Breeding.
1895...	100	100	100	100	100
1898...	317	316	317	323	839
1903...	1,328	1,144	423	1,867	6,643
1904...	1,332	1,215	335	1,979	9,130
1905...	1,539	1,220	261	2,114	8,627
1906...	1,637	1,303	265	2,696	10,421
1907...	2,202	1,651	372	2,860	13,904
1908...	3,249	2,252	447	3,183	15,450
1909...	4,302	3,048	382	3,365	17,639
1910...	4,779	3,839	419	3,775	18,385
1911...	4,939	3,905	415	4,069	19,226
1912...	5,462	4,406	396	4,332	22,148
1913...	6,269	5,640	489	4,289	23,252

Year.	Forestry	Industry & Commerce.	Meteorological Observatories.	Shows.	Reports & Statistics.	Others.	Total.
1895 ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1898 ...	1,096	232	162	376	140	42	190
1903 ...	10,926	969	326	261	248	274	761
1904 ...	12,349	860	361	50	256	206	752
1905 ...	13,749	612	362	89	229	69	706
1906 ...	16,557	880	345	350	250	61	832
1907 ...	22,642	890	375	2,250	257	109	1,168
1908 ...	23,531	1,197	400	1,260	275	135	1,381
1909 ...	25,772	1,420	459	2,050	238	137	1,721
1910 ...	33,182	2,010	483	3,208	261	69	2,044
1911 ...	35,677	2,037	535	1,771	326	114	2,039
1912 ...	45,885	2,239	519	290	347	105	2,174
1913 ...	56,089	2,898	558	1,032	349	120	2,600

INDUSTRIAL SAMPLE MUSEUMS.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has under its direct control a Commercial Museum open to the public, the institution being established with the object of stimulating the advance of manufacturing industries and of developing the foreign trade of the country. Besides the institution in question, the different prefectures throughout the country possess their own Commercial Sample Museums, which are also open to the public for the purpose of encouragment and widening the market for their local products. They are as follows:—

TABLE OF COMMERCIAL SAMPLE MUSEUMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Prefecture or Do.	Name.	When Established.	Established as	Locality.
Hokkaido	Hokkaido Bussan (Products) Chinretsu-jo (Museum).	April, 1892	Do Institution.	Nakajima Park, Sapporo.
Hokkaido	Hakodate Suisan (Marine Products) Chinretsu-jo.	June, 1879	District Institution.	Hakodate Park, Oshima.
Tokyo.....	Tokyo Kwangyo Kyokwai Chinretsu-jo.	Nov., 1903	Private ,,	Uyeno Park, Tokyo.
Kyoto.....	Kyoto Shohin Chinretsu-jo.	May, 1908	Civic ,,	Okazaki-machi, Kami Kyoku, Kyoto.
Osaka.....	Osaka Shohin Chinretsu-jo.	Nov., 1900	Prefectural ,,	Dojima, Osaka.
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Shohin Chinretsu-jo.	June, 1897	Civic ,,	Rokasu-machi, Nagasaki.
Niigata	Niigata Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Aug., 1902	Prefectural ,,	Ichibancho, Niigata.
Gumma	Gumma-Ken Shohin Chinretsu-jo.	April, 1897	Prefectural ,,	Magewa-machi, Mayebashi.
Nara	Nara-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Sept., 1902	Prefectural ,,	Nara Park.
Miye	Miye-Ken Kwangyo Chinretsu-jo.	Oct., 1907		Shimotabe, Tsu.
Shizuoka	Hamamatsu Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Jan., 1900	Town ,,	*Tanami-ura, Hamamatsu.*
Shizuoka	Ogasagori Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Mar., 1902	Common ,,	*Kekegawa-machi, Ogasa-gori.*

TABLE OF COMMERCIAL SAMPLE MUSEUMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—*Continued.*

Prefecture or Do.	Name.	When Established.	Established as	Locality.
Shizuoka	Nakato Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	April, 1902	Common Institution.	Nitsuke-machi, Nukada-dori.
Shizuoka	Fuji Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Aug., 1901	Town ,,	Omiya-machi, Fuji-gori.
Shizuoka	Shizuoka-Shi Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Mar., 1906	City ,,	Oite-machi, Shizuoka.
Shiga	Shiga-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	April, 1903	Prefectural ,,	Ohtsu.
Gifu	Gifu-Ken Bussan Kwan	Mar., 1901	Prefectural ,,	Tsukasa-machi, Gifu.
Miyagi	Miyagi-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Nov., 1901	Prefectural ,,	Muko Bandai-dori, Sendai.
Iwate	Iwate-Ken Bussan Kwan	June, 1891	Prefectural ,,	Uchimaru, Morioka.
Iwate	Iwate-Ken Waga-gori Bussan Kwan	June, 1909	District ,,	Kurosawa Shiro-machi, Waga-gori.
Yamagata.....	Yamagata Bussan Chinretsu Kwan	Dec., 1901	District ,,	Hatago-cho, Yamagata.
Akita	Akita-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Dec., 1896	District ,,	Dote Naga-machi, Akita.
Tochigi	Sano Orimono (Textile Fabric) Chinretsu-jo.	Dec., 1904	Common ,,	Sano-machi, Aso-gori.
Tochigi	Nikko Hakuhin Kwan.	June, 1905	Private ,,	Nikko.
Ishikawa	Ishikawa-Ken Bussan Chinretsu Kwan.	May, 1874	Prefectural ,,	Kanazawa Park.
Toyama.....	Toyama-Ken Bussan Chinretsu Kwan.	Nov., 1905	Common ,,	Toyama.
Tottori	Tottori-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	June, 1902	Prefectural ,,	Nishi-machi, Tottori.
Shimane	Shimane-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	May, 1880	Prefectural ,,	Tono-machi, Maysuye.
Okayama	Okayama-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	May, 1895	Prefectural ,,	Korakuyen Park, Okayama.

TABLE OF COMMERCIAL SAMPLE MUSEUMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—*Continued.*

Prefecture or Do.	Name.	When Established.	Established as	Locality.
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Nov., 1904	Private Institution.	Yamaguchi.
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi-Ken Kuka Machi Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	—	District ,,	Iwakuni-machi.
Wakayama	Wakayama-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Dec., 1901	Prefectural ,,	Wakayama Park.
Kagawa	Kagawa-Ken Hakubutsu Kwan	April, 1899	Prefectural ,,	Kuriyabashi Park.
Tokushima	Tokushima-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	In course of establishment.	Prefectural ,,	Tokushima.
Kochi	Kochi-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Dec., 1898	Private ,,	Obiya-machi, Kochi.
Fukuoka	Fukuoka-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Mar., 1905	Prefectural ,,	Sugaura-machi, Fukuoka.
Oita	Oita-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	May, 1907	Prefectural ,,	Oita.
Saga	Saga-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	April, 1896	Prefectural ,,	Kitahoribata, Saga.
Kumamoto	Kumamoto-Ken Bussan Kwan.	Oct., 1895	Prefectural ,,	Minami Senden Hata-machi, Kumamoto.
Miyazaki	Miyazaki-Ken Kwangyo Buppin Chinretsu-jo.	April, 1885	Prefectural ,,	Miyazaki.
Kagoshima	Kagoshima-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Sept., 1890	Prefectural ,,	Kagoshima.
Okinawa	Okinawa-Ken Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	Dec., 1909	Prefectural ,,	
Nara	Takaichi-gori Juyo Bussan Chinretsu-jo.	—	District ,,	Takaichi-gori, Nara-Ken.
Aichi	Aichi-Ken Shohin Chinretsu Kwan.	1901	Prefectural ,,	Nagoya.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE AND FARMING.

Rice is grown all over the country, its annual production being over 50,000,000 *koku*. As the result, however, of recent efforts at reform in the laying out of paddy-fields, the selection of seeds and fertilizers, and also in the mode of cultivation, there is a growing tendency for the rice crop of the country to increase in quantity and to improve in quality. This tendency, in its turn, has produced another, namely, an increase in the exportation of domestic rice of superior quality, and also an increase in the importation of cheap foreign rice of inferior quality.

Hawaii, followed by Great Britain, stands at the head of the list of countries which buys Japanese rice, the others being France, United States, N.A., British N. America, China, Asiatic Russia, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Holland, Australia.

Estimate of Crop 1913.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has published its first estimate of the rice crop for this year. It totals 52,786,795 *koku* (*koku* is 3.13 bushels), an increase of 2,564,286 *koku*, or 5.1 per cent. over the previous year and of 2,875,940 *koku* or 5.7 per cent. over the average crop of recent years.

The above estimate was made on the condition of the rice plant after the recent storms, which did more or less damage in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Nagano, Shizuoka, Niigata, Fukushima, Miyagi, Yamagata, Akita, Iwate, Aomori and Hokkaido. The estimate made on August 26th, one week previous to the 210th day and prior to the recent storm, was 54,812,065 *koku*, an increase of 4,589,556 *koku* or 9.1 per cent. and of 4,901,210 *koku* or 9.8 per cent. over the previous year and the average annual crop. It may be said, therefore, that the July and August storms caused a loss of 2,025,270 *koku* to the crop for this year.

The rice crops in recent years are as follows:—

	Koku.		*Koku.*
1903	46,473,298	1909	52,437,662
1904	51,430,221	1910	46,633,376
1905	38,172,560	1911	51,712,433
1906	46,302,530	1912	50,222,509
1907	49,052,065	Average	49,910,855
1908	51,933,893		

The average is calculated upon five of these seven years, the best and the worst being omitted.

RICE, 1902 TO 1912.

Year.	Area.			
	Ordinary Rice.	Glutinous Rice.	Upland Rice.	Total.
	Cho	Cho	Cho	Cho
1902	2,499,127.8	263,870.9	84.193.2	2,847,191.9
1903	2,512,989.6	264,969.0	86,180.5	2,864,139.1
1904	2,535,864.1	262,174.9	82,675.9	2,880,714.9
1905	2,545,218.5	261 255.5	75,074.5	2,881,548.5
1906	2,557,953.0	264,375.4	76,459.5	2,898,792.9
1907	2,566,480.7	260,795.8	78,815.4	2,906,091.9
1908	2,578,068.0	260,556.9	83,762.9	2,922,387.8
1909	2,589,910.7	260,937.4	87,225.7	2,938,073.8
1910	2,591,236.0	266,037.4	92,166.5	2,949,439.9
1911	2,611,318.5	264,395.3	97,359.4	2,973,073.2
1912	—	—	—	300,308.2
Normal Crop	2,565,921.4	262,788.1	80,267.6	2,911,485.5

Year.	Production.			
	Ordinary Rice.	Glutinous Rice.	Upland Rice.	Total
	Koku	Koku	Koku	Koku
1902	33,188,337	3,137,262	606,667	36,932,266
1903	41,843,031	3,968.252	661,965	46,473,298
1904	46,514,631	4,333,472	582,118	51,430,221
1905	34,445,189	3,133,898	593,473	38,172,560
1906	41,740,682	3,872,675	689,173	46,302,530
1907	44,191,382	4 063,161	797,522	49,052,065
1908	46,784,091	4,267,140	882,662	51,933,893
1909	47,202,429	4,344,671	890,562	52,437,662
1910	41,836,941	3,866,015	930,420	46,633,376
1911	46,368,373	4,297,893	1,028,617	51,694,883
1912	—	—	—	50,227,133
Normal Crop	44,213,545	4,080,493	770,678	49,070,417

RICE, 1902 TO 1912.—*Continued.*

Year.	Average per Tan.			
	Ordinary Rice.	Glutinous Rice.	Upland Rice.	Average.
	Koku	Koku	Koku	Koku
1902	1.328	1.185	0.721	1.297
1903	1.665	1.498	0.768	1.623
1904	1.834	1.653	0.704	1.785
1905	1.353	1.200	0.791	1.325
1906	1.632	1.465	0.901	1.597
1907	1.722	1.558	1.012	1.688
1908	1.815	1.638	1.054	1.777
1909	1.823	1.665	1.021	1.785
1910	1.615	1.453	1.009	1.581
1911	1.776	1.626	1.057	1.739
1912	—	—	—	—
Normal Crop	1.723	1.553	0.960	1.685

By "Normal crop" is meant the average crop for the last seven years, excluding the two years of abnormal yield.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RICE, 1902 TO 1912.

Year.	Exports.			Imports.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per Koku	Quantity.	Value.	Value per Koku
	Koku	Yen	Yen	Koku	Yen	Yen
1902	507,695	6,679,544	13.16	1,803,629	17,750,817	9.84
1903	328,974	4,959,880	15.08	4,864,962	51,960,272	10.68
1904	308,439	4,724.860	15.32	5,892,714	59,791,911	10.15
1905	208,074	3,126,989	15.03	4,638,365	47,981,265	10.34
1906	224,463	3,687,083	16.43	2,440,434	26,172,079	10.72
1907	201,115	3,664,344	18.22	2,703,106	30,931,058	11.42
1908	216,035	3,910,243	13.10	1,941,417	22,688,5.9	11.69
1909	402,393	5,867,290	14.58	1,32 ,243	13,585,817	10.25
1910	408,810	5,900,477	14.43	918,627	8,644,439	9.41
1911	205,903	3,940,541	19.14	1,719,566	17,721,085	10.31
1912	198,499	4,367,824	22.00	2,234,437	30,193,461	13.57

FRUITS.

The country is rich in the variety of fruits, too numerous to be all mentioned. To name only the more important kinds, there are the mikan (mandarin orange) and other varieties of orange, apple, grape, persimmon, ume (prunus mume), cherry, biwa (Japanese medlar), sumomo (Japanese plum), almond, natsume (Japanese date), pomegranate, fig, strawberry and peach. Of these only mikan and apples are exported in any considerable quantities, other fruit exports being very insignificant. The latter fact is perhaps ascribed to the circumstance that foreign taste is not yet cultivated to appreciate Japanese fruits. The mikan is produced in all southern parts of the country, but more largely in Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Chiba, Shizuoka, Hyogo, and Aichi. As to apples, Hokkaido is the principal centre of production, followed by Aomori and Iwate prefectures.

FRUIT, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	Plum.		Peach.	
	Trees.	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.
	No.	Koku	No.	Kwan
1905	4,066,226	471,032	4,507,349	5,413,099
1906	4,232,552	605,638	4,521,962	6,536,649
1907	4,361,939	516,748	4,773,673	7,071,779
1908	4,412,912	483,791	5,089,876	9,515,270
1909	4,744,633	469,768	5,762,547	9,848,184
1910	4,694,754	477,968	6,129,178	9,169,477
1911	4,643,392	472,874	6,457,232	9,414,237

Year.	Cherry.		Pear.			
			Domestic.		Foreign.	
	Trees.	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.
	No.	Kwan	No.	Kwan	No.	Kwan
1905	—	—	4,305,458	15,211,265	—	—
1906	—	—	4,907,242	13,883,693	—	—
1907	—	—	5,322,467	14,349,107	—	—
1908	—	—	5,347,499	14,759,359	—	—
1909	65,628	125,000	5,630,113	16,908,885	267,234	378,249
1910	84,311	178,568	6,174,003	19,060,001	296,729	563,395
1911	106,753	237,826	7,130,762	18,295,681	321,977	520,096

FRUIT, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Persimmon.			Apple.
	Green.		Dried.	
	Trees.	Yield.		Trees.
	No.	Kwan	Kwan	No.
1905	8,111,416	43,314,555	—	1,811,980
1906	8,146,491	46,260,919	—	2,002,714
1907	8,770,522	51,694,100	—	2,151,344
1908	9,275,861	54,084,112	—	2,484,017
1909	9,363,796	43,975,836	5,533,404	2,279,362
1010	9,450,905	46,358,335	5,943,459	2,615,856
1911	9,566,102	43,374,132	5,321,403	2,574,055

Year.	Apple.	Quince.		Loquat.	
	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.
	Kwan	No.	Kwan	No.	Kwan
1905	6,070,647	—	—	—	—
1906	5,668,559	—	—	—	—
1907	6,703,201	—	—	—	—
1908	5,187,385	—	—	—	—
1909	6,308,481	65,859	161,419	841,974	1,875,154
1910	12,743,145	73,337	181,169	1,010,549	2,522,894
1911	10,789,840	93,696	194,034	1,109,042	2,535,197

Year.	Grape.		Chestnut.	Fig.
	Trees.	Yield.		Trees.
	No.	Kwan	Koku	No.
1905	1,102,838	1,783,944	—	—
1906	1,197,239	1,892,160	—	—
1907	1,513,994	2,546,413	—	—
1908	1,641 298	2,718,311	—	—
1909	1,875,099	3,135,998	799,366	187,900
1910	1,962,363	3,321,707	1,186,907	238,445
1911	2,429,243	3,45 ,232	838,610	242,629

FRUIT, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Fig.	Orange (Mikan).		Navel Orange.	
	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.
	Kwan	No.	Kwan	No.	Kwan
1905...	—	9,053,194	23,227,716	—	—
1906...	—	10,604,207	26,012,254	—	—
1907...	—	11,408,456	34,532,862	—	—
1908...	—	13,418,471	31,204,933	—	—
1909...	664,525	11,755,153	27,698,458	627,662	651,327
1910...	553,996	12,335,542	36,692,396	787,266	901,900
1911...	719,775	13,049,196	37,442,156	1,067,659	1,286,295

Year.	Natsudaidai (Orange).		All other kinds of Orange.	
	Trees.	Yield.	Trees.	Yield.
	No.	Kwan	No.	Kwan
1905	—	—	4,476,860	9,493,024
1906	—	—	6,804,461	15,571,721
1907	—	—	4,838,167	19,010,992
1908	—	—	5,222,949	17,704,527
1909	2,706,002	9,920,243	3,105,286	7,031,095
1910	3,123,166	11,274,150	2,620,317	7,286,232
1911	3,350,145	11,760,120	2,678,028	7,352,510

Year.	Lotus.			Arrow Root.
	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.	Area.
	Cho	Kwan	Kwan	Cho
1909	1,750.5	4,686,048	268	280.5
1910	1,917.6	5,249,590	273	382.0
1911	1,927.1	5,294,086	275	346.3

FRUIT, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Arrow Root.		Kiuri (Spined Cucumber).		
	Production.	Av. per Tan.	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.
	Kwan	Kwan	Cho	Kwan	Kwan
1909... ...	310,929	149	8,715.4	40,316,214	463
1910... ...	311,774	82	9,671.7	46,331,481	479
1911... ...	474,602	137	10.091.0	47,196,376	468

Year.	Squash.			Water Melon.
	Area	Production.	Av. per Tan.	Area.
	Cho	Kwan	Kwan	Cho
1909	12,723.1	48,790,833	383	4,424.5
1910	13,521.1	56,747,862	420	4,982.6
1911	16,505.4	65,178,826	395	5,926.5

Year.	Water Melon.		Makuwauri (Cucumis Melon).		
	Production.	Av. per Tan.	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.
	Kwan	Kwan	Cho	Kwan	Kwan
1909... ...	16,415,486	371	2,670.0	9,386,217	352
1910... ...	19,844,840	398	3,169.6	10,914,775	344
1911... ...	20,939,251	353	3,218.2	11,257,312	350

Year.	Egg Plant.			Tomato.		
	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.
	Cho	Kwan	Kwan	Cho	Kwan	Kwan
1909...	19,494.7	75,421,443	387	39.4	136,854	347
1910...	22,241.1	80,537,362	362	53.7	191,482	357
1911...	21,749.9	84,981,071	391	89.2	328,874	369

SPECIAL CROPS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Cotton with Seed.			Hemp.
	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.	Area.
	Cho	Kwan	Kwan	Cho
1902	20,700.1	3,322,047	16	16,891.1
1903	15,546.9	2,950,717	19	16,616.4
1904	12,870.4	2,820,673	22	15,716.6
1905	12,203.5	2,145,625	18	13,626.6
1906	9,665.8	1,602,447	17	14,288.9
1907	7,390.5	1,421,537	19	13,714.1
1908	5,279.2	1,116,592	21	13,473.3
1909	4,006.1	976,518	24	12,716.8
1910	3,399.5	721,281	21	12,317.0
1911	2,799.6	731,054	26	11,685.0

Year.	Hemp.		Leaf Indigo.		
	Production.	Av. per Tan.	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.
	Kwan	Kwan	Cho	Kwan	Kwan
1902	2,687,594	16	37,193.3	12,495,151	34
1903	2,665,101	16	25,618.5	13,550,402	38
1904	2,727,233	17	24,662.7	9,173,055	37
1905	2,249,029	17	18,725.4	7,254,033	39
1906	2,887,335	20	16,363.7	7,100,511	43
1907	2,596,927	19	14,260.8	6,333,423	44
1908	2,332,337	17	12,167.0	5,617,918	46
1909	2,487,260	20	9,155.8	4,015,832	44
1910	2,430,210	20	8,875.1	4,329,916	49
1911	2,552,158	22	5,062.4	2,465,662	49

Year.	Leaf Tobacco.		
	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.
	Cho	Kwan	Kwan
1902	23,946.4	8,349,505	35
1903	30,076.9	11,506,790	38
1904	32,577.8	12,803,864	39
1905	32,394.8	10,877,475	34
1906	30,931.4	12,649,148	41
1907	31,748.2	12,124,972	38
1908	29,876.2	11,052,635	37
1909	29,374.7	11,110,086	38
1910	29,724.5	11,344,489	38
1911	27,756.5	9,059,335	33

SPECIAL CROPS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Rape Seed.			Lacquer Trees.
	Area.	Production.	Av. per Tan.	
	Cho	Koku	Koku	No.
1902	157,045.1	1,110,446	0.707	4,387,240
1903	157,952.6	1,137,011	0.720	2,815,382
1904	145,553.1	1,019,960	0.701	2,630,656
1905	141,439.2	1,018,644	0.720	2,123,305
1906	141,123.0	1,118,700	0.793	2,857,341
1907	143,397.5	1,057,092	0.737	2,865,932
1908	146,832.0	1,219,272	0.830	2,304,129
1909	140,166.6	1,052,099	0.751	2,492,775
1910	138,446.1	1,048,051	0.757	1,916,006
1911	138,463.2	1,050,476	0.759	1,771,502

FOOD CROPS AND SPECIAL CROPS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Soy Bean.			Small Red Bean.
	Area.	Production.	Average per Tan.	Area.
	Cho	Koku	Koku	Cho
1902	466,149.1	3,136,909	0.673	129,290.9
1903	465,071.4	3,647,830	0.784	128,436.3
1904	446,813.9	3,710,459	0.830	126,028.1
1905	458,733.4	3,261,881	0.711	125,695.8
1906	460,895.1	3,517,163	0.763	130,442.6
1907	471,901.1	3,667,101	0.777	135,860.4
1908	495,801.8	3,892,934	0.785	140,006.3
1909	479,770.6	3,766,962	0.785	135,237.4
1910	478,137.9	3,396,716	0.710	141,074.8
1911	489,355.7	3,693,193	0.755	141,094.6

Year.	Small Red Bean.		Foxtail Millet.		
	Production.	Average per Tan.	Area.	Production.	Average per Tan.
	Koku	Koku	Cho	Koku	Koku
1902	708,712	0.548	226,239.8	2,003,317	0.885
1903	918,219	0.715	220,650.6	2,312,677	1.048
1904	730,097	0.579	213,630.5	1,980,989	0.927
1905	804,485	0.640	205,103.7	1,829,027	0.892
1906	896,534	0.687	205,307.0	2,313,040	1.126
1907	925,770	0.681	202,885.0	2,353,396	1.160
1908	874,699	0.625	201,264.5	2,279,965	1.133
1909	902,801	0.668	194,381.0	2,227,589	1.146
1910	965,796	0.685	189,474.4	2,092,699	1.104
1911	955,698	0.677	185,348.4	1,987,666	1.072

FOOD CROPS AND SPECIAL CROPS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Barnyard Millet.			Proso Millet.
	Area.	Production.	Average per Tan.	Area.
	Cho	Koku	Koku	Cho
1902	70,510.7	567,299	0.805	34,536.6
1903	68,707.3	894,359	1.302	36.512.7
1904	64,386.7	926,877	1.440	33.899.1
1905	63,603.4	705,422	1.109	32.650.4
1906	63,398.1	775,138	1.223	32.404.8
1907	62,066.7	834,130	1.344	30.808.7
1908	61,383.5	813,532	1.326	30.893.9
1909	58,727.4	815,924	1.389	31.544.1
1910	58,337.3	775,315	1.329	33.613.1
1911	57,155.3	795,255	1.391	32.699.3

Year.	Proso Millet.		Buck Wheat.		
	Production.	Average per Tan.	Area.	Production.	Average per Tan.
	Koku	Koku	Cho	Koku	Koku
1902	286,734	0.830	165,750.2	948,886	0.573
1903	359,541	0.985	166,964.5	1,172,815	0.702
1904	374,390	1.104	167,673.6	1,176,223	0.710
1905	364,969	1.118	164,435.2	1,119,108	0.681
1906	363,950	1.123	161,039.1	1,202,990	0.747
1907	388,659	1.262	166,632.5	1,238,552	0.743
1908	334,828	1.084	165,542.4	1,234,178	0.746
1909	390,609	1.204	157,222.7	1,274,163	0.810
1910	422,860	1.263	156.591.8	1,311,575	0.838
1911	396,963	1.219	151.027.0	1,216,422	0.804

Year.	Sweet Potato.			Potato.		
	Area.	Production.	Average per Tan.	Area.	Production.	Average per Tan.
	Cho	Kwan	Kwan	Cho	Kwan.	Kwan
1902 ...	276,970.6	712,126,037	257	42,139.7	53,832,873	128
1903 ...	283,315.2	751,177,667	265	43,908.8	71,296,171	162
1904 ...	279,774.3	660,495,079	236	47,286.1	81,820,412	173
1905 ...	247,328.3	651,678,486	263	51,042.0	117,969,598	231
1906 ...	287,047.6	798,664,238	278	56,079.1	135,650,090	242
1907 ...	293,697.2	926,195,698	315	58,781.4	147,397,908	253
1908 ...	304,407.8	963,738,186	317	60,696.1	153,671,857	253
1909 ...	294,987.9	907,487,064	308	62,004.5	159,637,502	257
1910 ...	293,207.0	832,877,987	284	68,384.3	179,397,660	262
1911 ...	293,843.0	1,005,903,326	342	68,919.9	182,659,843	265

MULBERRY FIELDS AND TEA FIELDS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Mulberry Fields.				
	Area.	Estimate.	Total.	Percentage.	
				Area.	Estimate.
	Cho	Cho	Cho		
1903...	239,646.8	79,530.0	319,176.8	75	25
1904...	246,176.3	78,765.3	324,941.6	76	24
1905...	259,055.2	80,916.8	339,972.0	76	24
1906...	279,647.9	85,069.8	364,717.7	77	23
1907...	302,194.5	88,643.3	390,837.8	77	23
1908...	324,175.9	88,268.6	412,444.5	79	21
1909...	342,061.9	90,904.8	432,966.7	79	21
1910...	351,501.6	91,041.0	442,542.6	79	21
1911...	361,787.4	88,762.9	450,550.3	80	20
1912...	365,999.3	87,627.3	453,626.6	81	19

Year.	Tea Fields.				
	Area.	Estimate.	Total.	Percentage.	
				Area.	Estimate.
	Cho	Cho	Cho		
1903...	31,055.2	17,577.7	48,632.9	64	36
1904...	30,413.2	20,369.0	50,782.2	60	40
1905...	31,893.2	17,659.1	49,552.3	64	36
1906...	31,978.1	18,479.4	50,457.5	63	37
1907...	32,377.8	18,430.7	50,808.5	64	36
1908...	31,532.2	18,129.6	49,661.8	63	37
1909...	30,882.6	18,339.2	49,221.8	63	37
1910...	30,547.7	17,818.8	48,366.5	63	37
1911...	30,830.1	19,383.0	50,213.1	61	39
1912...	29,937.2	18,756.6	48,693.8	61	39

BARLEY, 1903 TO 1912.

Year. A. D.	Area.				Production.	
	Barley.	Naked Barley.	Wheat.	Total.	Barley.	Naked Barley.
	Cho	Cho	Cho	Cho	Koku	Koku
1903	658,115.0	671,324.2	469,906.9	1,799,346.1	7,462,220	4,207,497
1904	651,680.8	690,069.0	458,643.2	1,800,393.0	8,927,025	6,856,232
1905	669,617.7	694,427.7	453,477.0	1,817,522.4	8,539,445	6,594,882
1906	669,838.1	700,887.8	443,187.2	1,813,913.1	9,445,153	6,957,932
1907	658,460.1	694,971.3	444,016.2	1,797,447.6	10,133,734	7,541,684
1908	644,164.3	688,658.5	449,578.4	1,782,401.2	9,443,917	7,578,604
1909	630,032.3	690,480.4	451,372.9	1,771,885.6	9,273,105	7,758,563
1910	620,445.4	675,750.6	475,458.5	1,771,654.5	9,291,383	6,718,106
1911	598,565.7	667,246.5	499,204.5	1,765,016.7	9,385,575	7,506,015
1912	598,100.5	680,058.9	496,331.8	1,774,491.2	9,790,709	7,900,112
Normal Crop.	632,641.2	685,496.5	452,722.6	1,781,006.2	9,368,394	7,260,362

BARLEY, 1903 TO 1912.—*Continued.*

Year.	Production.		Average per Tan.			
A. D.	Wheat.	Total.	Barley.	Naked Barley.	Wheat.	Average.
	Koku	Koku	Koku	Koku	Koku	Koku
1903	1,875,388	13,545,105	1.134	0.627	0.399	0.753
1904	3,858,991	19,642,248	1.370	0.994	0.841	1.091
1905	3,601,532	18,735,859	1.275	0.950	0.794	1.031
1906	3,962,175	20,365,260	1.410	0.993	0.894	1.123
1907	4,453,066	22,128,484	1.539	1.085	1.003	1.231
1908	4,412,445	21,434,966	1.466	1.100	0.977	1.203
1909	4,486,348	21,518,016	1.472	1.124	0.994	1.214
1910	4,601,756	20,611,245	1.498	0.994	1.006	1.174
1911	5,009,840	21,901,430	1.568	1.125	1.005	1.241
1912	5,179,500	22,870,321	1.637	1.162	1.044	1.289
Normal Crop.	4,383,158	21,166,719	1.481	1.059	0.968	1.188

By "Normal crop" is meant the average crop for the last seven years, excluding the two years of abnormal yield.

TEA.

With the exception of Hokkaido and Karafuto, the tea plant is grown all over the Empire; but Shidzuoka, Miye, and Shiga stand foremost among the prefectures from which tea is exported. Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Formosa follow in the list. The export teas are of various kinds, such as the pan-fired green, the basket-fired green, the black tea, the brick tea, the Oolong tea, and the dust tea.

TEA, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Green Tea. (Hikicha.)	Green Tea. (Gyokuro.)	Green Tea. (Senchia.)	Black Tea.	Oolong.	Green Tea. (Banchia.)	Total.
	Kwan	Kwan	Ywan	Kwan	Kwan	Kwan	Kwan
1902	4,210	61,171	4,599,690	28,906	23,162	2,066,289	6,783,428
1903	5,733	73,750	4,721,962	25,223	8,028	1,876,416	6,711,112
1904	12,771	70,502	4,861,341	7,941	3,340	2,095,130	7,051,025
1905	10,516	72,681	4,528,603	14,898	11,687	2,131,472	6,769,857
1906	10,247	69,477	4,664,443	17,637	12,740	2,272,649	7,047,193
1907	9,940	75,138	4,944,086	24,626	8,922	2,249,912	7,312,626
1908	8,412	69,923	4,918,592	17,865	6,198	2,387,784	7,407,774
1909	10,401	77,253	5,355,359	17,551	3,470	2,370,146	7,834,180
1910	10,609	74,032	5,632,146	10,652	3,126	2,420,848	8,151,413
1911	12,996	78,446	5,867,948	10,431	3,385	2,501,588	8,474,794

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—CATTLE, 1902 TO 1911

Year.	Cattle Breeds.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	685,184	444,603	1,129,787	93,395	31,311	124,706
1903	648,782	427,595	1,076,377	138,718	50,802	189,520
1904	595,231	377,099	972,330	150,184	57,053	207,237
1905	560,295	346,146	906,441	171,278	70,165	241,443
1906	557,267	343,058	900,325	190,743	79,229	269,972
1907	557,708	334,264	891,972	232,603	91,215	323,818
1908	561,056	333,278	894,334	270,618	108,579	379,197
1909	567,022	332,891	899,913	293,780	129,332	423,112
1910	569,441	334,923	904,364	322,857	133,691	456,548
1911	567,793	331,635	899,428	338,278	139,720	477,998

Year.	Cattle Breeds.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	17,071	3,817	20,888	795,650	479,731	1,275,381
1903	16,643	3,576	20,219	804,143	481,973	1,286,116
1904	16,831	3,737	20,568	762,246	437,889	1,200,135
1905	15,943	3,783	19,726	747,516	420,094	1,167,610
1906	15,778	4,298	20,076	763,788	426,585	1,190,373
1907	17,319	4,052	21,371	807,630	429,531	1,237,161
1908	19,687	4,756	24,443	851,361	446,613	1,297,974
1909	21,636	5,743	27,379	882,438	467,966	1,350,404
1910	18,404	4,867	23,271	910,702	473,481	1,384,183
1911	21,345	6,255	27,600	927,416	477,610	1,405,026

Year.	Cattle Calving.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	63,923	55,823	119,746	15,528	12,180	27,708
1903	59,940	53,334	113,274	21,592	17,209	38,801
1904	54,247	46,545	100,792	23,535	18,380	41,915
1905	48,800	41,752	90,552	27,933	22,862	50,795
1906	47,005	41,036	88,041	32,109	27,313	59,422
1907	49,515	43,011	92,526	42,292	35,617	77,909
1908	51,353	45,682	97,035	51,192	42,172	93,364
1909	51,319	46,786	98,105	55,184	47,010	102,194
1910	50,714	45,370	96,084	56,133	48,570	104,708
1911	51,249	44,243	95,492	57,397	48,729	106,126

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—CATTLE, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Cattle Calving.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	2,507	1,859	4,366	81,958	69,862	151,820
1903	2,203	1,511	3,714	83,735	72,054	155,789
1904	2,545	1,797	4,342	80,327	66,722	147,049
1905	2,175	1,737	3,912	78,908	66,351	145,259
1906	2,125	1,812	3,937	81,239	70,161	151,400
1907	2,369	1,981	4,350	94,176	80,609	174,785
1908	2,667	2,421	5,088	105,212	90,275	195,487
1909	2,730	2,246	4,976	109,233	96,042	205,275
1910	2,443	2,330	4,773	109,295	96,270	205,565
1911	3,023	2,607	5,630	111,669	95,579	207,248

Year.	Cattle Perished.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	8,022	6,839	14,861	1,347	892	2,239
1903	6,910	5,923	12,833	1,866	1,332	3,198
1904	5,860	5,051	10,911	2,514	1,871	4,385
1905	5,062	4,506	9,568	2,442	1,716	4,158
1906	4,140	3,451	7,591	2,049	1,525	3,574
1907	4,206	3,365	7,571	2,586	2,113	4,699
1908	4,809	3,700	8,509	3,493	2,222	5,715
1909	4,675	3,480	8,155	3,712	2,926	6,638
1910	4,993	3,505	8,498	5,148	3,756	8,904
1911	4,538	3,214	7,752	5,901	3,928	9,829

Year.	Cattle Perished.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	228	221	449	9,597	7,952	17,549
1903	214	149	363	8,990	7,404	16,394
1904	357	214	571	8,731	7,136	15,867
1905	221	151	372	7,725	6,373	14,098
1906	195	130	325	6,384	5,106	11,490
1907	210	110	320	7,002	5,588	12,590
1908	396	159	555	8,698	6,081	14,779
1909	237	153	390	8,624	6,559	15,183
1910	329	242	571	10,470	7,503	17,973
1911	665	452	1,117	11,104	7,594	18,698

BULLS AND STALLIONS AT SERVICE, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Bulls.				Stallions.			
A. D.	Domestic.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.
1902 ...	1,804	815	561	3,180	2,790	2,649	198	5,637
1903 ...	1,809	914	578	3,301	2,159	3,143	255	5,557
1904 ...	1,469	1,174	520	3,163	1,382	3,257	324	4,963
1905 ...	1,544	1,345	575	3,464	974	3,356	477	4,807
1906 ...	1,497	1,712	743	3,952	559	3,369	589	4,517
1907 ...	1,336	2,472	882	4,690	380	3,664	783	4,827
1908 ...	1,378	3,215	1,279	5,872	268	3,739	922	4,929
1909 ...	1,276	3,453	1,629	6,358	199	3,953	1,156	5,308
1910 ...	1,401	3,051	1,739	6,191	99	3,848	1,453	5,400
1911 ...	1,442	2,999	1,775	6,216	59	3,508	1,698	5,265

HORSES, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Divisions of Various Breeds.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	808,061	626,505	1,434,566	42,491	36,314	78,805
1903	791,094	629,180	1,420,274	55,217	32,079	87,296
1904*	754,466	530,374	1,284,840	66,413	36,717	103,130
1905*	729,136	506,732	1,235,868	82,424	46,605	129,029
1906	733,528	553,368	1,286,896	93,770	73,612	167,382
1907	726,240	563,832	1,290,072	113,844	79,287	193,131
1908	701,553	541,901	1,243,454	137,684	101,308	238,992
1909	689,039	553,882	1,242,921	178,508	116,758	295,266
1910	667,763	541,571	1,209,334	202,296	139,166	341,462
1911	641,200	519,199	1,160,399	237,595	163,859	401,454

* Excluding those which were in the war-fields.

HORSES, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Divisions of Various Breeds.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	653	1,079	1,737	851,210	663,898	1,515,108
1903	839	15,336	16,175	847,150	676,595	1,523,745
1904	1,012	1,035	2,947	821,891	563,126	1,390,017
1905	1,491	1,227	2,718	813,051	554,564	1,367,615
1906	3,193	7,990	11,188	830,496	634,970	1,465,466
1907	4,079	7,970	12,049	844,163	651,039	1,495,252
1908	4,422	7,638	12,060	843,650	650,847	1,494,506
1909	5,213	7,756	12,969	872,760	678,396	1,551,156
1910	6,047	7,800	13,847	876,106	688,537	1,564,643
1911	6,452	7,841	14,293	885,247	690,899	1,576,146

Year.	Horses Foaled.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	45,293	38,265	83,558	8,737	8,435	17,172
1903	41,840	37,847	79,687	11,569	11,474	23,043
1904	37,549	33,240	70,789	12,699	13,060	25,759
1905	34,228	31,775	66,003	15,099	14,915	30,014
1906	32,673	29,096	61,769	18,935	18,215	37,150
1907	32,425	27,962	60,387	23,281	22,063	45,344
1908	29,823	25,576	55,399	26,031	24,939	51,000
1909	27,970	24,540	52,510	32,048	30,529	62,577
1910	24,895	22,200	47,095	35,372	33,604	68,976
1911	20,787	18,333	39,120	39,644	37,763	77,407

Year.	Horses Foaled.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	89	77	166	54,119	46,777	100,896
1903	108	99	207	53,517	49,420	102,937
1904	126	131	157	50,374	46,431	96,805
1905	155	172	327	49,482	46,862	96,344
1906	240	190	430	51,848	47,501	99,349
1907	699	642	1,341	56,405	50,667	107,072
1908	789	659	1,448	56,643	51,204	107,847
1909	921	822	1,743	60,939	55,891	116,830
1910	1,005	874	1,879	61,272	56,678	117,950
1911	903	782	1,685	61,334	56,878	118,212

HORSES, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Horses Perished.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	16,163	9,977	26,140	890	827	1,717
1903	12,833	8,776	21,609	1,014	964	1,978
1904	13,430	8,673	22,103	1,628	1,095	2,723
1905	13,664	7,257	20,921	1,513	1,103	2,616
1906	11,268	7,779	19,047	1,664	1,160	2,824
1907	11,028	6,687	17,715	2,088	2,129	4,217
1908	10,994	7,961	18,955	3,269	2,124	5,393
1909	11,901	8,541	20,442	4,014	2,564	6,578
1910	13,450	9,448	22,893	5,883	5,158	11,041
1911	12,785	8,785	21,570	5,682	3,715	9,397

Year.	Horses Perished.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	18	14	32	17,071	10,818	27,889
1903	9	9	18	13,856	9,749	23,605
1904	15	37	52	15,073	9,805	24,878
1905	34	22	56	15,211	8,382	23,593
1906	45	62	107	12,977	9,001	21,978
1907	110	60	170	13,226	8,876	22,102
1908	108	91	199	14,371	10,176	24,547
1909	128	95	223	16,043	11,200	27,243
1910	165	148	313	19,498	14,754	34,252
1911	153	137	290	18,620	12,637	31,257

PIGS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Divisions of Various Breeds.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	79,917	78,753	158,670	27,053	19,833	46,886
1903	80,284	78,027	158,311	26,861	19,499	46,360
1904	72,458	68,546	141,004	25,425	18,377	43,802
1905	77,930	74,421	152,351	38,193	27,276	65,469
1906	89,724	84,281	174,005	56,607	36,740	93,347
1907	91,164	87,699	178,863	70,811	48,107	118,918
1908	79,237	76,199	155,436	65,515	46,360	111,875
1909	81,170	74,318	155,488	68,211	48,094	116,305
1910	72,625	67,473	140,098	72,825	51,647	124,472
1911	75,080	71,402	146,482	81,910	56,837	138,747

PIGS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Divisions of Various Breeds.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	5,061	2,800	7,861	112,031	101,386	213,417
1903	5,171	2,727	7,898	112,316	100,253	212,569
1904	4,671	2,475	7,146	102,554	89,398	191,952
1905	6,505	3,879	10,384	122,628	105,576	228,204
1906	10,664	6,692	17,356	156,995	127,713	284,708
1907	12,239	7,620	19,859	174,214	143,426	317,640
1908	10,345	7,073	17,418	155,097	129,632	284,729
1909	9,751	5,563	15,314	159,132	127,975	287,107
1910	9,101	5,430	14,531	154,551	124,550	279,101
1911	8,260	5,220	13,480	165,250	133,459	298,709

Year.	Pigs Littered.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1905	13,281	12,421	25,702	24,611	26,576	51,187
1906	18,282	16,639	34,921	39,078	44,425	83,503
1907	18,772	15,942	34,714	42,665	38,567	81,232
1908	20,504	16,325	36,829	37,856	33,754	71,610
1909	19,888	18,529	38,417	39,860	36,183	76,043
1910	20,010	18,190	38,200	42,504	38,465	80,969
1911	17,611	16,816	34,427	49,948	43,902	93,850

Year.	Pigs Littered.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1905	4,751	4,067	8,818	42,643	43,064	85,707
1906	8,182	7,421	15,603	65,542	68,485	134,027
1907	9,185	8,454	17,639	70,622	62,963	133,585
1908	8,032	7,041	15,073	66,392	57,120	123,512
1909	7,262	6,873	14,135	67,010	61,585	128,595
1910	7,880	7,146	15,026	70,394	63,801	134,195
1911	6,633	5,873	12,506	74,192	66,591	140,783

PIGS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Pigs Perished.					
	Domestic.			Cross.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1905	1,138	1,044	2,182	2,088	2,093	4,181
1906	1,374	1,173	2,547	3,731	3,389	7,120
1907	1,897	1,498	3,395	5,297	5,158	10,455
1908	1,997	1,653	3,650	5,110	4,331	9,441
1909	1,742	1,397	3,139	4,775	3,858	8,633
1910	1,813	1,575	3,388	4,830	4,364	9,194
1911	1,753	1,664	3,417	4,687	4,220	8,907

Year.	Pigs Perished.					
	Foreign.			Total.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1905	469	442	911	3,695	3,579	7,274
1906	930	992	1,922	6,035	5,554	11,589
1907	1,146	1,139	2,285	8,340	7,795	16,135
1908	999	979	1,978	8,106	6,963	15,069
1909	1,003	930	1,933	7,520	6,185	13,705
1910	1,069	933	2,002	7,712	6,872	14,584
1911	966	869	1,835	7,406	6,753	14,159

SHEEP AND GOATS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Sheep.								
	Head.			Lambing during the Year.			Died during the Year.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	1,519	770	2,289	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903	1,396	892	2,288	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904	2,032	737	2,769	—	—	—	—	—	—
1905	2,468	1,222	3,590	604	515	1,119	149	110	259
1906	2,437	1,064	3,501	684	567	1,251	156	123	279
1907	2,783	1,166	3,949	611	554	1,165	223	154	377
1908	3,081	1,004	4,085	641	501	1,142	281	203	484
1909	7,449	962	3,411	667	528	1,195	204	149	353
1910	2,366	991	3,357	590	542	1,132	201	135	336
1911	2,696	1,040	3,736	519	419	938	155	105	260

SHEEP AND GOATS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Goats.								
	Head.			Kidding during the Year.			Died during the Year.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1902	41,648	20,55[illegible]	62,203	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903	44,387	18,020	62,407	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904	47,771	20,201	67,972	—	—	—	—	—	—
1905	47,982	24,139	72,121	2,146	1,723	3,869	371	174	545
1906	52,429	22,321	74,750	2,225	1,911	4,136	245	171	416
1907	56,076	24,825	80,901	560	2,085	4,645	243	281	524
1908	57,457	25,895	83,352	2,651	2,047	4,698	198	188	386
1909	61,307	26,031	87,338	4,276	3,236	7,512	181	201	382
1910	65,542	26,188	91,73[illegible]	4,527	2,978	7,505	381	332	713
1911	70,963	29,118	100,081	6,011	3,854	9,865	573	505	1,078

POULTRY, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	Fowls.				
	Families Keeping Fowls.				
	Under 10.	Over 10.	Over 50.	Over 100.	Total.
1905...	2,469,320	253,563	5,653	1,645	2,730,181
1906...	2,543,879	304,957	7,810	2,111	2,858,757
1907...	2,693,261	333,446	7,638	1,928	3,036,273
1908...	2,592,711	325,197	6,005	1,571	2,925,484
1909...	2,626,973	336,280	6,412	1,824	2,971,489
1910...	2,643,506	343,524	7,109	2,005	2,996,144
1911...	2,609,451	331,702	5,290	1,780	2,948,223

Year.	Fowls.				
	Mature.	Young.	Value.	Eggs.	
				No.	Value.
	No.	No.	Yen		Yen
1905...	10,005,304	6,243,106	6,488,751	593,597,891	10,566,684
1906...	11,290,741	7,356,982	7,792,316	699,494,137	13,113,371
1907...	11,648,621	7,599,285	8,208,885	753,576,245	14,297,866
1908...	11,741,674	7,608,161	8,134,248	766,600,860	14,376,124
1909...	12,213,614	8,198,643	8,324,721	803,909,511	15,107,593
1910...	12,503,196	8,145,412	8,537,767	820,580,775	15,432,882
1911...	12,441,740	7,813,303	8,493,209	809,859,943	15,976,432

POULTRY, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Ducks.					
	Families Keeping Ducks.					Mature.
	Under 10.	Over 10.	Over 50.	Over 100.	Total.	
						No.
1905	23,337	4,361	305	148	28,151	158,244
1906	26,196	4,757	284	113	31,350	160,363
1907	27,114	4,810	271	94	32,289	151,033
1908	27,669	4,665	303	123	32,760	159,858
1909	31,232	5,301	303	144	36,980	187,879
1910	34,684	5,397	313	109	40,503	192,628
1911	33,220	4,373	233	89	37,915	184,976

Year.	Ducks.				Total Value.	
	Young.	Value.	Eggs.		Mature and Young.	Eggs.
			No.	Value.		
	No.	Yen		Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	140,975	168,247	5,540,451	131,644	6,656,998	10,698,328
1906	167,207	155,365	6,260,077	152,740	7,947,681	13,266,111
1907	169,968	153,937	6,564,296	148,899	8,362,822	14,446,765
1908	172,148	152,470	7,108,285	181,184	8,286,718	14,557,308
1909	186,928	173,939	7,958,630	182,933	8,498,660	15,290,526
1910	212,117	172,252	8,631,258	189,911	8,770,019	15,622,793
1911	185,777	165,267	7,530,970	181,698	8,658,476	16,158,040

CATTLE MARKET, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	Cattle.							
	Permanent.	Periodical.	Entered at.		Sold.		Value.	
			Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
							Yen	Yen
1905	47	1,449	140,529	99,420	86,182	63,975	4,259,082	2,532,077
1906	44	1,698	152,209	111,886	96,247	66,670	4,924,172	2,525,975
1907	38	1,794	172,942	120,705	113,673	77,400	7,400,627	3,378,627
1908	56	1,853	166,438	129,441	102,910	82,267	5,815,706	2,939,741
1909	46	1,781	179,194	132,536	108,232	84,918	4,524,066	1,956,816
1910	54	2,183	249,981	158,160	164,743	108,225	6,940,230	2,815,207
1911	71	2,130	291,806	187,445	209,920	133,935	8,561,079	4,231,474

CATTLE MARKET, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Horses.							
	Permanent.	Periodical.	Entered at.		Sold.		Value.	
			Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
							Yen	Yen
1905	22	659	61,191	97,447	33,003	55,180	1,399,122	2,559,553
1906	8	780	56,439	92,397	39,498	50,049	1,265,806	1,988,164
1907	8	811	58,369	98,328	38,732	53,949	1,422,860	2,891,916
1908	19	763	60,729	115,909	40,645	57,603	1,819,179	3,395,564
1909	14	745	58,837	98,947	38,376	57,635	1,474,582	2,897,662
1910	7	722	59,131	95,692	38,301	57,753	1,397,396	2,899,334
1911	10	797	59,686	98,392	41,973	54,272	1,677,714	2,853,738

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Slaughter Houses.	Cattle.	Calves.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Goats.
1902	1,448	196,909	9,121	47,875	124,263	—	7,125
1903	1,436	221,386	12,184	53,832	123,558	—	8,105
1904	1,346	287,694	9,277	44,651	110,879	—	7,609
1905	1,340	202,766	5,849	46,879	132,034	1,380	5,838
1906	1,111	158,484	8,974	69,268	131,858	1,122	6,417
1907	938	155,710	4,704	65,655	177,351	808	5,744
1908	888	138,589	4,940	56,652	199,786	893	5,943
1909	692	171,652	6,923	45,521	161,035	784	6,107
1910	489	246,734	14,392	56,274	177,010	858	7,023
1911	494	261,502	17,025	65,045	229,275	802	8,986

FORESTS.

FORESTS AND WILD LANDS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Forests.		Wild Lands.		Total.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		Cho		Cho		Cho
1903	21,415,880	22,283,270	6,043,910	1,684,004	27,459,790	23,967,274
1904	21,198,600	21,505,213	6,074,182	1,683,624	27,272,782	23,188,837
1905	21,273,266	21,441,170	6,073,482	1,692,278	27,346,748	23,133,448
1906	17,603,357	22,040,862	4,422,759	2,168,524	22,026,116	24,209,386
1907	17,955,052	22,121,114	4,974,171	1,906,942	22,929,223	24,028,056
1908	18,019,230	22,146,177	4,921,245	2,177,149	22,940,475	24,323,326
1909	18,836,156	22,072,066	5,337,951	1,940,906	24,174,107	24,012,972
1910	18,971,749	21,295,388	5,373,366	1,947,333	24,345,115	23,242,721
1911	—	19,193,596	—	3,304,996	—	22,498,592
1912	19,589,238	19,173,718	5,288,023	2,019,687	24,877,261	21,193,405

CROWN FORESTS AND CROWN WILD LANDS, 1903 TO 1911.

Year.	Forests.							
	Protection.		Utilization.		Total.			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.			
		Cho		Cho				
1903	6,438	23,214	14,558	1,427,903	20,996			
1904	6,690	67,966	14,499	1,383,492	21,189			
1905	6,297	67,820	14,671	2,031,829	20,968			
1906	5,786	67,342	14,938	2,041,757	20,724			
1907	5,018	66,959	14,087	2,035,966	19,105			
1908	4,470	68,136	14,043	2,024,911	18,513			
19 9	3,634	83,732	13,343	2,007,013	16,977			
1910	2,471	83,341	12,443	1,999,976	14,914			
1911	1,248	10,537	9,870	1,790,709	11,118			

Year.	Forests.	Wild Lands.		Grand Total.	
	Total.				
	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
	Cho		Cho		Cho
1902	2,103,766	7,634	135,449	28,908	2,239,215
1903	1,451,117	7,203	111,679	28,199	1,562,796
1904	1,451,458	6,916	111,672	28,105	1,563,130
1905	2,099,649	7,098	138,303	28,066	2,237,952
1906	2,109,099	7,056	137,578	27,780	2,246,677
1907	2,102,925	6,986	136,957	26,091	2,239,882
1908	2,093,047	5,502	150,862	24,015	2,243,909
1909	2,090,745	5,255	150,738	22,232	2,241,483
1910	2,083,317	5,182	150,159	20,096	2,233,476
1911	1,801,246	4,460	148,235	15,578	1,949,481

FORESTS AND WILD LANDS AT THE END OF MARCH, 1912.

Ownership.	Forests.		
	Protection.		Utilization.
	No.	Area.	No.
		Cho	
Under Major Forest Offices	3,393	258,185.2	54,741
Hokkaido Offices	269	200,891.9	542
Idzu Seven Islands* }	—	—	60
Bonin Island* }			
Okinawa-ken	343	142.4	—
Total	4,005	459,219.5	55,343
Crown Forests†	1,248	10,537.0	9,870
Forests belonging to Public, Temple and Private Individuals ... ... }	182,646	555,178.3	19,296,348
Grand Total	187,899	1,024,934.8	19,361,561

Ownership.	Forests.		
	Utilization.	Sharing.	
	Area.	No.	Area.
	Cho		Cho
Under Major Forest Offices	4,036,957.2	39,778	60,410.8
Hokkaido Offices	3,809,349.7	—	—
Idzu Seven Islands* }	8,393.4	—	—
Bonin Island* }			
Okinawa-ken	—	—	—
Total	7,854,700.3	39,778	60,410.8
Crown Forests†	1,790,709.2	—	—
Forests belonging to Public, Temple and Private Individuals ... ... }	8,442,962.5	—	—
Grand Total	18,08 ,372.0	39,778	60,410.8

* Under control of Tokyo Prefecture.
† At the end of 1911.

FORESTS & WILD LANDS AT THE END OF MARCH, 1912.—*Continued.*

Ownership.	Forests.		Wild Lands.
	Total.		
	No.	Area.	No.
		Cho	
Under Major Forest Offices	97,912	4,355,553.2	247,629
Hokkaido Offices	811	4,010,241.6	—
Idzu Seven Islands* }	60	8,393.4	—
Bonin Island* }			
Okinawa-ken	343	142.4	—
Total	99,126	8,374,330.6	247,629
Crown Forests†	11,118	1,801,246.2	4,460
Forests belonging to Public, Temple and Private Individuals ... ... }	19,478,994	8,998,140.8	5,035,934
Grand Total	19,589,238	19,173,717.6	5,288,023

Ownership.	Wild Lands.	Grand Total.	
	Area.	No.	Area.
	Cho		Cho
Under Major Forest Offices	149,665.9	345,541	4,505,219.1
Hokkaido Offices	—	811	4,010,241.6
Idzu Seven Islands* }	—	60	8,393.4
Bonin Island* }			
Okinawa-ken	—	343	142.4
Total	149,665.9	346,755	8,523,996.5
Crown Forests†	148,235.1	15,578	1,949,481.3
Forests belonging to Public, Temple and Private Individuals ... ... }	1,721,786.1	24,514,928	10,719,926.9
Grand Total	2,019,687.1	24,877,261	21,193,404.7

* Under control of Tokyo Prefecture.
† At the end of 1911.

STATE FORESTS IN HOKKAIDO AT THE END OF MARCH, 1912.

Provinces.	Protection.		Utilization.		Total.	
	No	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		Cho		Cho		Cho
Ishikari	54	35,465.2	61	270,213.8	115	305,679.0
Shiribeshi	109	57,198.4	108	209,936.0	217	267,134.4
Oshima	12	13,635.6	67	101,159.2	79	111,794.8
Iburi	58	38,558.8	68	178,974.9	126	217,533.7
Hidaka	3	4,282.4	35	281,754.1	38	286,036.5
Tokachi	7	10,122.0	35	472,343.2	42	482,465.2
Kushiro	5	18,094.1	36	341,643.5	41	359,737.6
Nemuro	—	—	30	196,131.8	30	196,131.8
Kitami	15	7,371.0	44	929,905.7	59	937,276.7
Teshio	6	16,164.4	51	259,012.5	57	275,176.9
Chishima	—	—	7	568,274.9	7	568,274.9
Total	269	200,891.9	542	3,809,349.6	811	4,010,241.5

STATE FORESTS IN "IDZU SEVEN ISLANDS" AND "BONIN ISLAND" AT THE END OF MARCH, 1912.

Islands.	No.	Area.
		Cho
Bonin Island	1	8,011.6
Hachijioshima	17	191.7
Oshima	1	10.1
Miyakeshima	29	81.3
Niishima	8	37.4
Kotsushima	2	60.2
Rishima	2	1.1
Total	60	8,393.4

LEASE AND RENT OF STATE FORESTS AND STATE WILD LANDS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Lease & Rent.			
	Forests.			Wild Lands.
	Leased Area.	Rent.	Rent per Cho.	Leased Area.
	Cho	Yen	Yen	Cho
1903	51,237.5	38,484	0.75	17,390.5
1904	44.527.8	39,421	0.89	12,804.1
1905	50,437.1	43,324	0.86	13,919.5
1906	54,447.2	44,997	0.83	12,940.7
1907	45,556.3	46,782	1.03	11,889.6
1908	43,666.4	50,959	1.17	10,108.8
1909	42,506.5	59,965	1.41	10,361.7
1910	39,344.5	58,615	1.49	8,040.7
1911	38,790.3	58,434	1.51	5,646.3
1912	36,000.1	58,864	1.64	4,235.8

Year.	Lease & Rent.		Free Lease.	
	Wild Lands.		Forests.	Wild Lands.
	Rent.	Rent per Cho.		
	Yen	Yen	Cho	Cho
1903	42,511	2.44	859.8	154.0
1904	45,329	3.54	874.8	139.9
1905	39,878	2.86	858.0	205.4
1906	35,666	2.76	1,019.6	207.2
1907	28,462	2.39	1,120.0	60.2
1908	30,211	2.98	1,796.3	19.6
1909	35,178	3.40	1,744.1	87.3
1910	34,613	4.30	6,389.0	132.5
1911	29,704	5.26	6,162.0	98.6
1912	22,452	5.30	6,455.2	85.4

FELLING OF TREES, BY OWNERSHIP, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Timber.				
	Crown.		State.		Sharing.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime
1903	1,016,959	291,699	2,175,537	1,690,244	—
1904	780,662	590,788	1,897,152	1,106,727	146,113
1905	834,362	569,850	3,189,318	1,777,417	129,176
1906	1,672,181	744,902	2,997,667	2,013,274	125,915
1907	2,285,608	774,316	3,857,618	2,678,517	265,342
1908	2,493,581	1,127,265	3,184,646	2,856,918	169,133
1909	1,889,214	963,012	2,452,254	2,350,173	280,623
1910	1,858,776	1,117,295	2,320,575	2,371,561	137,787
1911	2,273,585	1,495,652	2,385,650	2,247,070	146,534
1912	2,721,336	1,688,001	2,340,644	2,147,752	104,703

FELLING OF TREES, BY OWNERSHIP, 1903 TO 1912.—*Continued.*

Year.	Timber.				
	Sharing.	Public, Temple and Private.		Total.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
	Yen	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen
1903	—	24,991,398	36,733,127	28,183,894	38,715,070
1904	128,639	20,629,725	31,045,294	23,453,652	32,871,448
1905	125,146	16,967,904	29,013,925	21,120,760	31,486,338
1906	109,876	14,290,710	25,689,920	19,086,473	28,557,972
1907	209,199	16,156,055	30,346,545	22,564,623	34,008,577
1908	229,604	20,792,308	34,838,910	26,639,668	39,052,697
1909	338,872	17,727,395	40,474,326	22,349,486	44,126,383
1910	156,201	16,959,047	39,095,237	21,276,185	42,740,294
1911	159,530	15,540,786	36,056,158	20,346,555	39,958,410
1912	103,435	16,762,749	38,166,843	21,929,432	42,106,031

Year.	Fire-wood.				
	Crown.		State.		Sharing.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen	Tana
1903	138,882	92,461	767,200	548,755	—
1904	120,687	89,354	734,499	496,916	5,112
1905	128,740	102,213	1,038,424	647,489	10,315
1906	155,797	118,829	1,066,153	664,386	10,685
1907	163,487	113,628	1,210,510	840,936	16,344
1908	182,498	135,833	1,244,781	1,108,881	21,750
1909	184,261	141,836	1,119,963	1,183,402	38,215
1910	170,944	137,129	1,011,775	928,362	24,402
1911	188,642	153,390	1,140,745	1,016,454	28,320
1912	182,001	146,419	1,180,532	1,083,570	30,244

Year.	Fire-wood.				
	Sharing.	Public, Temple and Private.		Total.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen
1903	—	19,183,163	22,486,965	20,089,245	23,128,181
1904	4,891	16,036,510	20,858,459	16,896,808	21,449,620
1905	7,165	16,227,115	23,194,061	17,404,594	23,950,928
1906	10,590	15,171,258	22,284,767	16,403,893	23,078,572
1907	9,312	16,907,639	23,369,873	18,297,980	24,333,749
1908	16,009	16,253,303	28,919,258	17,702,332	30,179,981
1909	26,115	16,286,426	27,074,378	17,628,865	28,425,731
1910	12,134	17,604,530	29,153,210	18,811,651	30,230,835
1911	14,174	15,145,193	26,683,730	16,502,900	27,867,748
1912	16,854	14,497,728	28,278,998	15,890,505	29,525,841

FELLING OF TREES, BY SPECIES, 1906 TO 1912.

Year.	Timber.			
	Chamaecyparis Obtusa. S. et. Z.		Cryptomeria Japonica. Don.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen
1906	900,237	2,383,706	6,643,652	12,115,912
1907	868,957	2,488,793	7,082,431	14,205,264
1908	1,009,618	2,985,989	7,318,674	16,585,271
1909	973,201	3,663,647	7,803,301	19,177,338
1910	1,142,554	3,922,643	6,718,674	17,338,255
1911	1,121,146	3,772,298	6,928,863	17,883,204
1912	1,151,451	3,719,348	7,138,052	20,020,774

Year.	Timber.					
	Pinus Family. (Incl. Pinus den Siflora and Pinus Thunberg ii.)		Larix Leptolebis.		Cinnamomum Camphor. Nees.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen
1906	6,171,229	9,518,076	—	—	32,629	109,526
1907	8,131,706	11,386,292	—	—	23,900	93,233
1908	11,629,775	12,488,000	—	—	14,345	60,026
1909	8,205,190	14,359,882	38,174	59,017	12,337	66,068
1910	7,657,943	13,697,139	25,469	33,799	6,369	35,407
1911	6,867,074	11,942,393	45,185	62,208	9,170	43,018
1912	7,720,556	12,058,930	47,071	52,320	10,286	43,879

Year.	Timber.			
	Castanea Vulgaris, Var Japonica. D. C.		Zelkowa Keyaki. Sieb.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen
1906	573,285	780,362	170,958	461,400
1907	563,202	936,234	127,934	369,631
1908	506,046	1,036,377	136,820	435,931
1909	530,372	1,081,851	135,003	845,364
1910	538,607	964,284	130,031	705,745
1911	497,104	893,025	116,111	485,549
1912	499,370	806,407	147,917	526,348

FELLING OF TREES, BY SPECIES, 1906 TO 1912.—*Continued.*

Year.	Timber.					
	Quercus Serrata. Pl.		Others.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen	Shakushime	Yen
1906	4,411	2,741	4,590,072	3,186,249	19,086,473	28,557,972
1907	8,549	4,859	5,757,944	4,524,271	22,564,623	34,008,577
1908	9,918	7,705	6,014,472	5,453,398	26,639,668	39,052,697
1909	9,334	9,227	4,642,574	4,863,989	22,349,486	44,126,383
1910	9,918	14,308	5,046,620	6,028,714	21,276,185	42,740,294
1911	14,597	31,559	4,747,305	4,845,156	20,346,555	39,958,410
1912	10,229	12,462	5,204,500	4,865,563	21,929,432	42,106,031

Year.	Fire-wood.			
	Chamaecyparis Obtusa. S. et. Z.		Cryptomeria Japonica. Don.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen
1906	36,243	49,763	78,531	105,114
1907	17,430	34,417	62,290	105,775
1908	31,293	83,514	67,175	115,964
1909	16,837	38,804	140,927	369,266
1910	60,396	70,639	160,698	185,652
1911	23,362	45,206	72,402	136,678
1912	29,898	51,941	58,713	108,935

Year.	Fire-wood.					
	Pinus Family. (Incl. Pinus den Siflora and Pinus Thunbergii.)		Larix Leptolebis.		Cinnamomum Camphor. Nees.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen
1906	3,038,397	5,206,924	—	—	4,356	3,990
1907	3,425,120	5,089,857	—	—	693	975
1908	3,587,305	6,085,357	—	—	119	467
1909	3,245,762	6,095,876	2,292	1,804	1,174	3,243
1910	4,513,430	7,842,800	4,417	4,677	1,274	2,736
1911	3,255,521	6,997,825	6,856	15,676	693	2,281
1912	3,199,003	7,390,221	2,733	4,890	682	2,871

FELLING OF TREES, BY SPECIES, 1906 TO 1912.—*Continued.*

Year.	Fire-wood.			
	Castanea Vulgaris, Var Japonica. D. C.		Zelkowa Keyaki. Sieb.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen
1906	250,532	291,822	31,102	70,137
1907	157,160	207,417	37,011	76,866
1908	194,943	293,238	23,800	61,359
1909	169,872	273,999	48,652	94,701
1910	205,010	323,566	23,578	47,837
1911	152,315	266,700	41,081	82,692
1912	191,150	356,282	57,009	139,577

Year.	Fire-wood.					
	Quercus Serrata, Pl.		Others.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen	Tana	Yen
1906	73,179	187,684	12,891,553	17,163,138	16,403,893	23,078,572
1907	260,876	381,517	14,337,400	18,436,925	18,297,980	24,333,749
1908	251,020	593,337	13,546,677	22,946,745	17,702,332	30,179,981
1909	661,529	1,689,331	13,341,820	19,858,707	17,628,865	28,425,731
1910	908,102	2,595,164	12,934,746	19,157,764	18,811,651	30,230,835
1911	929,682	2,566,321	12,020,988	17,754,369	16,502,900	27,867,748
1912	829,219	2,830,976	11,522,098	18,640,148	15,890,505	29,525,841

FELLING OF BAMBOO, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Crown.		State.		Sharing.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.
	Bundles	Yen	Bundles	Yen	Bundles
1903	304	59	29,352	8,549	—
1904	1,976	911	37,125	9,823	—
1905	1,390	1,477	18,264	5,478	213
1906	2,500	1,937	18,252	4,919	29
1907	649	1,142	24,678	6,854	—
1908	1,413	2,862	7,239	1,729	174
1909	3,582	1,415	11,027	2,552	56
1910	5,439	3,027	17,547	2,905	16
1911	2,942	2,441	19,964	4,568	8
1912	2,469	2,689	8,581	1,842	1,436

FELLING OF BAMBOO, 1903 TO 1913.—*Continued.*

Year.	Sharing.	Public Temple and Private.		Total.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Bundles	Yen	Bundles	Yen
1903	—	6,028,495	1,810,987	6,058,151	1,819,595
1904	22	5,777,181	1,783,654	5,816,282	1,794,410
1905	103	4,698,534	1,521,166	4,718,401	1,528,224
1906	15	4,838,214	1,587,527	4,858,995	1,594,398
1907	2	4,790,028	1,574,638	4,815,355	1,582,636
1908	17	4,984,745	1,856,394	4,993,571	1,861,002
1909	8	5,214,427	1,952,957	5,229,092	1,956,932
1910	1	5,276,740	1,845,783	5,299,742	1,851,716
1911	2	5,656,083	2,198,002	5,678,997	2,205,013
1912	488	6,168,984	2,527,055	6,181,470	2,532,074

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TIMBER AND BAMBOO, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Exports.				Imports.		
	Timber.	Board of Tea Chests.	Match Sticks.	Bamboo.	Timber.	Teak.	
						Cubic Foot.	Value.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen		Yen
1902	1,140,911	413,118	175,286	304,285	373,141	159,169	382,222
1903	1,745,736	539,150	210,491	239,611	521,569	66,205	152,996
1904	2,472,238	549,058	196,930	282,531	360,326	62,671	147,480
1905	4,503,410	464,711	118,411	298,717	591,545	320,918	739,831
1906	8,449,658	632,665	132,285	360,606	784,470	198,218	541,389
1907	12,526,882	531,160	169,282	421,392	1,456,664	302,423	849,734
1908	7,854,630	693,097	174,723	395,881	980,234	161,668	404,243
1909	5,233,639	532,082	204,169	368,689	751,737	117,591	288,874
1910	6,058,594	694,709	179,243	425,236	1,028,982	202,537	500,252
1911	6,109,234	918,472	155,930	423,384	1,327,798	119,116	281,919

VARIOUS KIND OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	Logs and Balks.		Railway Sleepers.		Wood for Clogs.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Shakujime	Yen	No.	Yen	Da
1905	12,967,639	21,714,009	2,451,710	687,101	2,220,077
1906	18,193,316	27,989,146	3,247,353	935,180	2,192,019
1907	17,682,452	37,793,011	5,239,525	1,835,029	703,615
1908	16,785,022	32,597,848	3,758,087	1,40[illegible],561	636,203
1909	22,698,610	37,988,589	3,232,947	1,310,706	792,444
1910	16,184,352	38,539,871	4,305,480	1,649,303	645,918
1911	18,586,885	42,113,071	4,852,038	1,816,541	691,408

VARIOUS KINDS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Wood for Clogs.	Wood for Paper Manufacture.		Bamboos.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Bundles	Yen
1905	1,226,120	21,480,254	226,106	3,881,669	1,250,876
1906	1,122,315	29,179,369	85,505	4,585,643	1,341,789
1907	1,305,477	17,925,843	319,237	4,920,099	1,594,599
1908	1,588,315	457,606,655	336,644	4,912,261	1,714,721
1909	1,776,380	21,176,237	511,244	4,738,145	1,657,953
1910	2,234,130	111,219,055	495,310	4,941,980	1,878,420
1911	2,420,923	174,421,505	800,799	5,646,317	2,243,150

Year.	Barks of Chamaecyparis obtusa, S. et. Z.		Barks of Cryptomeria japonica. Don.		Sheathes of Bamboo.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Tsubo	Yen	Tsubo	Yen	Kwan
1905	615,713	74,795	4,740,730	568,900	1,058,012
1906	1,052,486	90,360	6,736,747	706,695	1,020,301
1907	1,047,125	122,972	6,800,662	950,846	937,323
1908	1,156,884	129,994	6,727,211	790,568	1,039,857
1909	946,923	120,085	6,332,724	877,069	941,004
1910	1,027,358	128,066	6,217,048	877,853	914,686
1911	1,109,193	142,861	7,695,046	1,133,064	944,932

Year.	Sheathes of Bamboo.	Charcoal.		Agaricus Shiitake.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kin	Yen
1905	167,963	212,982,451	11,126,256	1,604,665	858,244
1906	176,950	231,383,073	12,378,458	1,501,976	927,400
1907	201,586	237,229,320	15,869,401	1,855,716	1,[illegible]33,521
1908	196,701	255,451,237	17,080,713	1,617,729	1,133,894
1909	197,339	297,738,818	17,988,181	2,144,708	1,527,721
1910	194,673	284,002,039	18,539,286	2,070,583	1,434,252
1911	192,227	304,825,236	20,996,900	2,103,552	1,581,875

VARIOUS KINDS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Agaricus Matsutake.		Mushrooms.		Planks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Kin	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Yen
1905	5,025,203	409,978	658,721	110,746	9,483,590
1906	4,176,091	443,942	601,344	140,618	10,664,598
1907	4,079,759	503,698	905,683	143,715	16,012,407
1908	3,875,317	495,249	867,445	143,118	16,701,021
1909	5,560,797	622,134	804,125	158,501	16,465,458
1910	4,949,558	631,428	997,145	212,257	20,023,400
1911	7,000,683	685,602	924,118	193,853	20,003,512

Year.	Wood for Casks.	Wood for Package Boxes.	Wood for Wagons.	Wood for Matches.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	714,316	122,324	91,992	614,069
1906	688,854	225,484	96,355	494,772
1907	914,608	314,720	118,723	266,213
1908	631,197	257,726	116,152	158,086
1909	739,279	901,826	323,777	245,856
1910	852,405	1,011,255	153,061	183,781
1911	1,025,051	723,088	209,423	363,697

Year.	Wood Shavings.	Seedlings.	Fruits.	Galls.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	133,388	1,020,226	482,245	73,958
1906	99,964	1,195,519	635,474	96,954
1907	97,482	1,564,816	555,252	99,669
1908	124,545	1,255,974	601,777	79,110
1909	287,908	1,126,335	697,336	76,525
1910	261,971	1,122,809	759,080	81,084
1911	283,495	1,250,717	837,374	73,309

Year.	Animal Skins.	Stones.	Others.	Total Value.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	159,093	1,793,698	4,675,104	57,785,097
1906	148,917	2,629,828	4,320,702	67,635,779
1907	148,381	3,425,331	4,252,471	89,443,165
1908	117,867	3,965,308	5,707,272	87,330,361
1909	137,399	4,204,079	4,722,956	94,664,636
1910	149,698	4,289,124	4,334,385	100,036,902
1911	180,291	5,326,660	5,093,609	109,691,092

FELLING OF TREES IN STATE FORESTS IN HOKKAIDO AND IN "IZU SEVEN ISLANDS" & "BONIN ISLAND," IN THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1912.

Provinces.	Timber.		Fire-Wood.		Value of Bamboos and Others.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	S'me	Yen	Tana	Yen	Yen	Yen
Hokkaido. ...	2,806,903	578,561	180,643	84,266	3,704	666,531
Bonin Island.	442	401	272	375	—	776
Izu Seven Islands. ...	—	—	?	3	—	3

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS, FROM STATE FORESTS AND STATE WILD LANDS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Timber.		Fire-Wood.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	S'me	Yen	Tana	Yen
1903	2,174,240	1,664,967	763,110	534,440
1904	2,034,759	1,220,982	740,721	490,971
1905	3,189,036	1,756,997	1,038,309	645,227
1906	2,997,669	2,016,306	1,066,193	663,990
1907	4,093,705	2,886,707	1,260,651	850,459
1908	3,186,637	2,858,025	1,251,383	1,121,826
1909	2,452,286	2,350,196	1,122,872	1,193,403
1910	2,323,768	2,367,392	1,015,788	941,877
1911	2,390,008	2,248,082	1,141,180	1,016,593
1912	2,340,651	2,147,758	1,180,569	1,083,598

Year.	Value of Bamboos	Value of Faggots & Roots.	Total Value.	Value. per Shaku-shime.	Value per Tana.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903...	8,540	35,272	2,243,219	0.73	0.70
1904...	9,869	22,199	1,744,021	0.60	0.66
1905...	5,479	22,688	2,430,391	0.56	0.62
1906...	4,917	42,641	2,727,854	0.65	0.62
1907...	6,858	44,901	3,788,925	0.71	0.67
1908...	1,730	33,436	4,015,017	0.90	0.90
1909...	2,555	36,165	3,582,319	0.96	1.06
1910...	3,002	10,764	3,323,035	1.02	0.93
1911...	4,568	13,932	3,283,175	0.94	0.89
1912...	1,840	12,255	3,245,451	0.92	0.92

FELLING OF TREES BY THE GOVERNMENT, 1907 TO 1912.

Year.	Timber.		Fire-Wood.		Total Value.
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	S'me	Yen	Tana	Yen	Yen
1907	1,651,135	1,692,178	—	—	1,692,178
1908	1,822,525	1,916,997	10,329	6,975	1,923,972
1909	2,277,779	3,394,152	24,052	32,023	3,426,175
1910	2,281,272	2,797,913	14,700	41,750	2,839,663
1911	2,691,513	2,381,277	28,556	26,094	2,407,271
1912	2,453,722	2,369,647	23,665	15,091	2,384,738

BY-PRODUCTS FROM STATE FORESTS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Barks.	Fruits.	Leaves.	Resin & Juice.	Under-grown Grasses.	Vegetables.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903 ...	2,318	2,553	7,792	21	63,503	1,608
1904 ...	1,303	1,289	8,055	5	91,561	1,531
1905 ...	289	3,848	8,274	17	92,514	1,383
1906 ...	3,500	1,025	8,362	—	85,305	1,625
1907 ...	5,216	1,828	8,995	—	70,131	1,440
1908 ...	1,164	1,277	9,533	—	65,828	2,001
1909 ...	663	1,084	6,409	—	77,958	2,266
1910 ...	723	1,506	11,101	—	72,681	2,557
1911 ...	884	1,513	11,032	—	71,084	2,657
1912 ...	1,555	1,793	10,791	—	69,048	2,623

Year.	Mush-rooms.	Manu-factured.	Drugs.	Minerals and Stones.	Clay, &c.	Others.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903...	37,362	81	208	7,316	1,071	2,108	125,941
1904...	32,157	494	332	8,475	1,346	2,435	148,983
1905...	29,147	412	381	7,330	538	2,792	146,925
1906...	31,920	888	155	6,308	914	2,825	142,827
1907...	33,934	787	300	12,403	1,312	2,741	139,087
1908...	41,877	465	314	24,389	1,659	3,257	151,764
1909...	43,850	644	301	21,731	758	4,399	160,063
1910...	44,304	408	253	23,973	1,113	5,095	163,714
1911...	47,267	582	467	16,303	1,222	4,930	157,951
1912...	45,523	265	289	22,381	1,371	4,459	160,098

SYLVICULTURE.—PLANTING, BY OWNERSHIP, 1906 TO 1912.

Year.	Crown.			State.	
	Area.	No. of Trees.	Expenses.	Area.	No. of Trees.
	Cho		Yen	Cho	
1906	3,074.7	13,636,405	64,486	14,100.5	43,560,440
1907	2,849.8	14,799,630	74,308	24,823.5	90,124,023
1908	3,126.5	15,027,707	82,662	28,659.4	97,947,020
1909	2,789.6	16,170,490	95,650	32,883.5	99,356,681
1910	2,761.5	15,590,932	96,123	33,528.4	112,247,257
1911	2,180.1	12,960,617	88,627	38,388.0	129,107,789
1912	2,644.4	15,574,864	103,964	38,719.1	127,593,125

Year.	State.	Public.			
	Expenses.	Area.		No. of Trees.	Expenses.
		Natural Growth.	Artificial Planting.		
	Yen	Cho	Cho		Yen
1906	187,135	17,990.6	19,263.6	95,952,448	569,093
1907	453,778	4,426.2	18,283.1	96,282,701	565,660
1908	506,318	4,274,7	18,644.6	91,520,578	566,395
1909	570,575	7,390.6	21,335.5	94,120,608	594,325
1910	634,287	2,857.1	20,211.2	90,939,127	594,548
1911	737,304	3,521.4	21,244.6	93,258,646	664,604
1912	687,607	1,643.5	27,020.2	111,680,489	850,176

Year.	Temple.				Private.	
	Area.		No. of Trees.	Expenses.	Area.	
	Natural Growth.	Artificial Planting.			Natural Growth.	Artificial Planting.
	Cho	Cho		Yen	Cho	Cho
1906	1,234.9	1,430.3	5,502,397	39,183	42,642.6	75,394.5
1907	202.6	797.2	2,537,838	18,102	41,181.5	55,739.9
1908	109.5	540.1	2,269,879	16,393	26,033.0	59,470.8
1909	118.0	673.1	3,391,022	27,218	26,430.0	53,958.9
1910	133.4	619.4	2,628,989	22,225	24,375.1	52,952.4
1911	240.6	775.7	3,416,152	30,267	29,282.5	53,116.8
1912	33.2	783.7	3,374,027	29,042	19,696.5	56,452.7

SYLVICULTURE.—PLANTING, BY OWNERSHIP, 1906 TO 1912.—*Continued.*

Year.	Private.		Total.			
	No. of Trees.	Expenses.	Area.		No. of Trees.	Expenses.
			Natural Growth.	Artificial Planting.		
		Yen	Cho	Cho		Yen
1906... ...	313,657,871	1,883,561	61,868.1	113,263.6	472,309,561	2,743,458
1907... ...	263,789,327	1,669,835	45,810.3	102,493.5	467,533,519	2,781,683
1908... ...	253,856,902	1,795,626	30,417.2	110,441.4	460,622,086	2,967,394
1909... ...	235,598,821	1,696,764	33,955.2	111,640.6	448,637,622	2,984,532
1910... ...	236,553,216	1,626,064	27,365.6	110,072.9	457,959,521	2,973,247
1911... ...	231,885,167	1,724,448	33,044.5	115,705.2	470,628,371	3,245,250
1912... ...	240,639,852	1,953,301	21,373.2	125,620.1	498,862,357	3,624,090

NURSERIES BELONGING TO THE MAJOR FOREST OFFICES, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Area.	Quantity.		Expenses.
		Sowing.	Seedlings.	
	Cho	Koku.	No.	Yen
1903	482.7	475.5	222,944,049	169,579
1904	710.8	353.6	307,028,777	216,339
1905	611.7	195.9	244,812,856	160,165
1906	431.9	164.8	185,827,976	129,509
1907	508.8	293.2	168,257,012	186,304
1908	544.0	805.5	193,789,400	258,490
1909	636.2	895.7	228,268,392	300,064
1910	815.4	669.9	332,183,219	321,602
1911	798.4	501.1	290,151,624	387,885
1912	886.2	981.4	303,774,977	404,961

INCOMES AND EXPENSES OF STATE FORESTS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Incomes.				Expenditure for State Forests.	Balance of Income and Expenditure.	
	Incomes of Major Forest Offices.	Incomes of Hokkaidocho.	Idzu Seven Islands & Bonin Island.	Total.		Surplus.	Deficit.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	
1903...	2,588,707	160,991	—	2,749,698	1,102,349	1,486,358	—
	*5,082,877			5,082,877	1,568,286	3,514,591	—
1904...	2,081,944	146,099	—	2,228,043	1,218,487	863,457	—
	*2,228,392			2,228,392	1,900,094	328,298	—
1905...	2,884,769	137,532	—	3,022,301	1,142,871	1,741,898	—
	*2,356,392			2,356,392	1,813,681	542,711	—
1906...	3,238,866	205,976	—	3,444,842	1,340,821	1,898,045	—
	*1,571,207			1,571,207	1,236,677	334,530	—
1907...	5,145,431	319,855	—	5,465,286	2,025,055	3,120,376	—
	*3,703,986			3,703,986	1,771,807	1,932,179	—
1908...	7,644,656	576,728	—	8,221,384	2,950,594	4,694,062	—
	*3,804,725			3,804,725	2,194,925	1,609,800	—
1909...	8,822,596	675,238	—	9,497,834	4,058,937	4,763,659	—
	*3,729,179			3,729,179	2,463,509	1,265,670	—
1910...	8,941,149	1,072,386	—	10,013,535	4,266,536	4,674,613	—
	*3,587,025			3,587,025	2,278,098	1,308,927	—
1911...	9,638,733	1,245,124	1,162	10,885,019	4,477,913	5,160,820	—
	*3,510,829			3,510,829	2,905,315	605,514	—
1912...	9,703,658	1,343,288	779	11,047,725	4,532,541	5,171,117	—
	*3,470,860			3,470,860	2,534,905	935,955	—

* Extraordinary.

INCOMES OF STATE FORESTS IN HOKKAIDO FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1912.

Sale of Principal Products.	Sale of By-products.	Rent.	Sale of Ground.	Compensation.	Fine.	Total.
Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
854,766	10,431	4,732	446,805	24,742	1,812	1,343,288

CHAPTER XIII.

MINING.

PROSPECTING.

Prospecting-lots and Area, 1902 to 1911, by Inspection Districts.

Year.	Sapporo.		Sendai.	
	No.	Area in *Tsubo.*	No.	Area in *Tsubo.*
1902	1,507	781,742,510	669	274,356,194
1903	1,218	619,816,535	663	265,265,393
1904	1,238	657,786,825	571	237,093,591
1905	412	206,698,201	495	193,184,571
1906	537	324,532,188	666	248,814,696
1907	649	447,642,815	921	380,350,139
1908	517	362,071,848	949	409,866,840
1909	457	313,722,432	852	343,282,074
1910	554	378,023,046	908	364,759,433
1911	658	447,710,408	1,036	413,403,714

Year.	Tokio.		Osaka.	
	No.	Area in *Tsubo.*	No.	Area in *Tsubo.*
1902	2,356	839,262,080	634	203,677,181
1903	2,376	879,864,409	588	191,121,066
1904	1,922	697,220,422	510	172,539,290
1905	890	279,023,947	433	118,151,733
1906	806	283,855,758	552	125,057,355
1907	1,082	416,383,074	1,550	377,405,133
1908	1,121	415,905,285	1,554	350,344,653
1909	954	341,900,136	927	236,671,362
1910	1,034	365,612,378	790	217,993,276
1911	1,111	398,385,739	759	201,452,506

Year.	Fukuoka.		Total.	
	No.	Area in *Tsubo.*	No.	Area in *Tsubo.*
1902	1,301	381,890,681	6,467	2,480,928,646
1903	1,005	323,972,823	5,850	2,280,040,226
1904	773	263,920,846	5,014	2,028,560,974
1905	537	155,723,114	2,767	952,781,566
1906	570	150,609,755	3,131	1,132,869,752
1907	785	209,698,028	4,987	1,831,479,189
1908	1,036	293,681,417	5,177	1,831,870,043
1909	843	253,464,757	4,033	1,489,040,761
1910	592	180,250,938	3,878	1,506,639,071
1911	726	231,881,588	4,290	1,692,833,955

CONCESSION.

Mining-lots and Area, 1902 to 1911.

Year.	No.	Area in Tsubo.	Index Number.	Average Area Per Lot.
1902	5,908	788,156,282	100.0	133,405
1903	5,858	838,495,514	106.4	143,137
1904	5,700	863,601,802	109.6	151,509
1905	5,467	842,260,828	106.9	154,063
1906	5,460	876,696,293	111.2	160,567
1907	5,507	951,926,517	120.8	172,858
1908	5,574	1,021,023,598	129.6	183,176
1909	5,553	1,083,637,578	137.5	195,145
1910	5,557	1,128,218,196	143.1	203,026
1911	5,479	1,147,826,682	145.6	209,496

Productive and Unproductive Lots and Area, 1907 to 1911.

Mine Inspection Offices.	Year.	No.			Percentage.	
		Productive.	Unproductive.	Total.	Productive.	Unproductive.
Sapporo ...	1907	69	167	236	29.2	70.8
	1908	66	174	240	27.5	72.5
	1909	62	194	256	24.2	75.8
	1910	60	209	269	22.3	77.7
	1911	67	214	281	23.8	76.2
Sendai ...	1907	320	500	820	39.0	61.0
	1908	288	565	853	33.8	66.2
	1909	289	586	875	33.0	67.0
	1910	337	561	898	37.5	62.5
	1911	332	582	914	36.3	63.7
Tokio ...	1907	375	760	1,135	33.0	67.0
	1908	345	814	1,159	29.8	70.2
	1909	360	767	1,127	32.0	68.0
	1910	341	795	1,136	30.0	70.0
	1911	339	783	1,122	30.2	69.8
Osaka ...	1907	643	508	1,151	55.9	44.1
	1908	525	632	1,157	45.4	54.6
	1909	422	730	1,152	36.9	63.1
	1910	278	863	1,141	24.4	75.6
	1911	264	846	1,110	23.8	76.2
Fukuoka ...	1907	817	1,348	2,165	37.7	62.3
	1908	778	1,387	2,165	35.9	64.1
	1909	747	1,396	2,143	53.7	46.3
	1910	636	1,477	2,113	30.1	69.9
	1911	602	1,450	2,052	29.3	70.7
Total ...	1907	2,224	3,283	5,507	40.4	59.6
	1908	2,002	3,572	5,574	35.8	64.2
	1909	1,880	3,673	5,553	33.9	66.1
	1910	1,652	3,905	5,557	29.7	70.3
	1911	1,604	3,875	5,479	29.3	70.7

Area in *Tsubo*.

Mine Inspection Offices.	Year.	Productive.	Unproductive.	Total.	Percentage. Productive.	Percentage. Unproductive.
Sapporo ...	1907	41,277,169	65,148,806	106,425,975	38.3	61.2
	1908	46,436,724	68,674,653	115,111,377	39.4	60.6
	1909	50,200,787	84,114,506	134,315,293	37.4	62.6
	1910	51,034,663	95,775,896	146,810,559	34.8	65.2
	1911	56,354,682	99,298,895	155,653,577	36.2	63.8
Sendai ...	1907	67,690,713	72,127,252	139,817,965	48.5	51.5
	1908	70,282,019	88,754,785	159,036,804	44.2	55.8
	1909	77,697,281	101,994,012	179,691,293	43.2	56.8
	1910	88,058,934	103,425,773	191,484,707	46.0	54.0
	1911	90,668,112	108,613,978	199,282,090	45.5	54.5
Tokio ...	1907	63,415,287	102,724,469	166,139,756	38.2	61.8
	1908	62,017,379	109,043,421	171,060,800	36.3	63.7
	1909	69,366,167	103,742,937	173,109,104	40.1	59.9
	1910	65,405,320	110,957,038	176,363,358	37.1	62.9
	1911	71,308,743	104,604,333	175,913,076	40.5	59.5
Osaka ...	1907	93,586,115	46,555,637	140,141,752	66.8	33.2
	1908	92,389,997	60,184,616	152,574,613	60.6	39.4
	1909	88,413,137	76,418,153	164,831,290	53.6	46.4
	1910	80,908,501	90,649,704	171,558,205	47.2	52.8
	1911	75,639,964	94,232,342	169,872,306	44.5	55.5
Fukuoka ...	1907	196,929,844	202,471,325	399,401,169	49.3	50.7
	1908	197,434,741	225,805,263	423,240,004	46.6	53.4
	1909	199,294,342	232,396,256	431,690,598	46.2	53.8
	1910	185,018,084	256,983,283	442,001,367	41.9	58.1
	1911	194,398,720	252,706,913	447,105,633	43.5	56.5
Total ...	1907	462,899,128	489,027,489	951,926,617	48.6	51.4
	1908	468,560,860	552,462,738	1,021,023,598	45.8	54.2
	1909	484,971,714	598,665,864	1,083,637,578	44.8	55.2
	1910	470,426,502	657,791,694	1,128,218,196	41.7	58.3
	1911	488,370,221	659,456,461	1,147,826,682	42.5	57.5

ALLUVIAL WORKING.

Alluvial Working Lots, 1902 to 1911.

Year.	Gold.	Tin.	Iron.	Other.	Total.
1902	3,604	29	1,508	5	5,146
1903	3,870	6	1,507	5	5,388
1904	2,076	6	1,447	5	3,534
1905	956	6	1,424	6	2,392
1906	990	6	1,437	6	2,439
1907	808	6	1,465	7	2,286
1908	749	85	1,464	9	2,307
1909	639	86	873	11	1,609
1910	645	87	863	11	1,611
1911	649	88	817	15	1,569

Principal Mineral Products, by Inspection Offices, 1907 to 1911.

Mine Inspection Offices.	Year.	Gold. Momme	Silver. Momme	Copper. Kin	Lead. Kin	Iron. Kwan
Sapporo	1907	26,524	502,570	6,989	—	—
	1908	112,643	195,029	123,372	—	—
	1909	100,904	725,620	732,473	—	54,014
	1910	117,378	922,373	1,140,688	—	7,600
	1911	88,508	754,072	1,377,163	—	6,430
Sendai	1907	185,900	15,628,603	24,314,021	1,040,807	11,480,971
	1908	191,162	22,660,421	25,095,084	741,552	10,958,084
	1909	190,163	22,173,453	26,753,981	1,280,630	13,378,369
	1910	250,917	24,507,174	29,015,661	1,791,558	16,622,913
	1911	317,844	22,563,466	29,963,171	1,493,978	15,975,124
Tokyo.....	1907	124,408	3,236,267	14,844,503	3,559,540	165,830
	1908	146,363	3,991,437	17,451,145	3,606,789	—
	1909	225,715	6,089,966	19,841,685	4,195,661	—
	1910	265,837	7,379,082	21,580,242	4,398,667	331,340
	1911	307,231	8,261,664	25,106,212	5,175,050	—
Osaka.....	1907	63,904	4,116,405	21,904,651	530,844	2,204,672
	1908	90,302	4,265,711	21,822,128	501,695	1,147,442
	1909	150,713	4,187,505	25,618,844	238,309	955,113
	1910	118,516	4,203,537	27,028,308	321,320	962,684
	1911	112,965	4,284,890	38,773,006	205,548	1,051,037
Fukuoka ...	1907	368,115	904,581	3,452,633	900	—
	1908	351,016	859,394	3,263,157	465	—
	1909	281,064	934,653	3,455,161	—	63,488
	1910	412,126	751,277	3,441,509	481	—
	1911	422,006	946,998	3,783,188	—	—

Mine Inspection Offices.	Year.	Antimony. Kin	Manganese. Kin	Coal. Metric-ton.	Petroleum. Koku	Sulphur. Kin
Sapporo	1907	—	14,740,256	1,384,349	3,324	40,608,111
	1908	—	5,733,286	1,607,304	2,594	38,717,043
	1909	—	2,405,181	1,691,930	2,169	44,870,287
	1910	—	1,127,081	1,591,695	1,892	51,154,484
	1911	—	652,219	1,702,051	1,358	53,459,294
Sendai	1907	—	4,352,213	1,048,130	978	8,318,719
	1908	—	6,037,735	1,084,038	758	11,583,479
	1909	—	8,061,659	1,192,831	3,194	12,240,178
	1910	—	8,443,488	1,234,438	13,059	17,759,158
	1911	—	7,393,644	1,384,122	25,446	24,557,565
Tokyo.....	1907	—	1,798,663	186,236	1,509,692	1,549,030
	1908	—	917,713	222,259	1,638,211	1,665,555
	1909	—	1,558,900	262,292	1,651,673	1,370,931
	1910	—	4,276,650	268,766	1,593,065	968,339
	1911	—	4,895,719	280,585	1,502,766	1,228,562
Osaka.....	1907	376,945	10,283,152	58,816	—	—
	1908	277,353	5,303,746	56,146	—	—
	1909	275,316	2,461,975	41,605	—	—
	1910	214,607	4,329,750	43,867	—	—
	1911	162,471	2,792,625	48,940	—	—
Fukuoka ...	1907	35,615	3,135,525	11,126,438	—	5,072,766
	1908	52,979	553,094	11,855,616	—	3,733,023
	1909	8,093	257,787	11,859,455	—	3,017,829
	1910	1,561	654,263	12,542,558	—	3,196,684
	1911	—	549,013	14,217,012	23	4,545,475

MINE EMPLOYEES.

Mine-employees (Concession), 1902 to 1911.

No. of Mine employees at the end of June.

Year.	Metal-mines.	Coal-mines.	Non-metal-mines.	Total.
1902	60,339	78,894	7,706	146,939
1903	64,859	84,941	7,329	157,129
1904	69,133	88,330	7,395	164,858
1905	68,861	79,505	6,609	154,975
1906	73,751	106,589	7,582	187,922
1907	76,721	128,772	8,942	214,435
1908	69,433	126,999	6,157	202,589
1909	74,105	152,515	7,207	233,827
1910	74,736	137,467	9,992	222,195
1911	72,614	145,412	8,282	226,308

No. of Shifts worked by employees.

Year.	Metal-mines.	Coal-mines.	Non-metal-mines.	Total.
1902	16,549,638	19,987,640	1,466,381	38,003,659
1903	18,599,721	22,258,368	1,829,410	42,687,499
1904	19,411,812	22,663,190	1,947,632	44,022,634
1905	19,893,671	19,320,736	1,813,308	41,027,715
1906	21,363,859	27,742,862	2,137,375	51,244,096
1907	22,376,465	31,714,707	2,349,650	56,440,822
1908	20,796,962	34,068,849	2,200,130	57,065,941
1909	20,947,750	32,760,506	2,516,821	56,225,077
1910	21,215,666	33,711,976	2,990,491	57,918,133
1911	21,902,793	36,106,127	2,846,395	60,855,315

MINING REVENUE 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Taxes on Mineral Products.	Taxes on Lots.	Taxes on Alluvial working Lots.	Total.
1903	498,406	¥ 257,464	¥ —	¥ 755,870
1904	529,489	270,318	—	799,807
1905	547,918	440,717	52,467	1,041,102
1906	689,570	1,017,205	38,399	1,745,174
1907	947,829	965,607	25,118	1,938,554
1908	962,740	1,269,343	17,086	2,249,169
1909	865,814	1,230,297	13,152	2,109,263
1910	834,202	1,163,029	12,036	2,009,267
1911	989,930	1,216,093	11,439	2,217,462
1912	935,324	1,300,485	11,795	2,247,604

Year.	Fees for Selling Mineral Products while Prospecting.	Registration Taxes.	Fees.	Grand Total.
1903	¥ 73	¥426,775	¥ 13,730	¥1,196,448
1904	140	367,250	10,245	1,177,442
1905	708	402,120	6,525	1,450,455
1906	240	255,143	127,255	2,127,812
1907	—	373,983	486,993	2,799,530
1908	—	548,915	462,046	3,260,130
1909	—	437,951	254,122	2,801,336
1910	—	379,084	228,335	2,617,186
1911	—	409,823	240,851	2,868,136
1912	—	406,620	256,568	2,910,792

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Production. Metric-ton.	Imports. Metric-ton.	Total. Metric-ton.
1902	9,701,682	77,851	9,779,533
1903	10,088,845	124,797	10,213,642
1904	10,723,796	631,725	11,355,521
1905	11,542,397	332,131	11,874,528
1906	12,980,103	35,079	13,015,182
1907	13,803,969	35,855	13,839,824
1908	14,825,363	63,406	14,888,769
1909	15,048,113	133,791	15,181,904
1910	15,681,324	195,855	15,877,179
1911	17,632,710	208,770	17,841,480

Year.	Home consumption.* Metric-ton.	Exports. Metric-ton.	Total. Metric-ton.
1902	6,501,786	2,969,885	9,471,671
1903	6,974,145	3,466,539	10,440,684
1904	7,415,439	2,907,750	10,323,189
1905	7,113,900	2,532,594	9,646,494
1906	7,280,649	2,445,977	9,726,626
1907	8,571,662	2,971,905	11,543,567
1908	8,697,895	2,913,986	11,611,881
1909	8,870,967	2,892,078	11,763,045
1910	9,210,869	2,840,553	12,051,422
1911	10,774,358	3,066,529	13,840,887

* For Ships, Railways, Factories and Salt-production.

IMPORTS OF CHIEF MINERAL PRODUCTS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Copper. Quantity.	Copper. Value.	Lead. Quantity.	Lead. Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	907,133	406,531	9,312,513	731,568
1903	1,267,730	490,516	11,620,406	930,987
1904	1,261,777	554,442	15,078,149	1,231,616
1905	6,910,097	2,744,962	22,621,628	1,906,861
1906	2,114,955	1,099,992	19,468,637	1,978,807
1907	1,502,026	960,921	11,401,876	1,383,630
1908	1,791,307	892,485	14,172,480	1,315,711
1909	850,333	382,154	15,082,561	1,286,668
1910	1,213,378	538,443	21,531,382	1,771,132
1911	1,646,168	736,014	26,344,322	2,178,146

IMPORTS OF CHIEF MINERAL PRODUCTS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Zinc.		Tin.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	10,216,427	1,333,789	727,989	501,008
1903	11,081,661	1,510,834	728,761	544,677
1904	11,904,370	1,659,341	1,741,269	1,302,530
1905	26,834,696	4,202,340	2,079,309	1,628,150
1906	13,784,600	2,290,394	1,194,442	1,188,679
1907	13,626,746	2,332,388	1,351,692	1,393,999
1908	14,831,599	2,047,943	1,260,024	982,713
1909	14,268,860	1,885,493	1,471,455	1,116,377
1910	17,372,872	2,439,605	1,557,400	1,300,352
1911	19,164,733	3,086,070	1,851,891	1,925,830

Year.	Iron and Steel.		Mercury.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	367,512,227	18,810,422	156,501	244,197
1903	447,107,224	21,931,221	170,089	254,612
1904	529,612,939	24,927,639	183,850	263,302
1905	818,980,081	36,688,029	292,682	403,869
1906	676,739,295	30,156,981	134,263	172,270
1907	845,176,891	42,947,107	104,280	139,346
1908	778,756,571	37,264,061	115,200	161,407
1909	599,385,268	26,945,876	145,725	200,531
1910	714,977,016	34,150,757	188,796	270,404
1911	1,050,267,607	47,062,014	181,438	254,355

Year.	Antimony.		Coal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Metric-ton.	Yen
1902	1,814,073	107,664	77,851	1,401,441
1903	4,379,529	233,461	124,797	1,752,059
1904	1,608,049	100,608	631,725	12,392,424
1905	2,576,540	181,842	332,131	6,193,005
1906	444,178	115,372	35,079	523,343
1907	—	—	35,855	682,673
1908	—	—	63,406	1,238,536
1909	—	—	133,791	1,376,122
1910	—	—	195,855	1,824,647
1911	—	—	203,770	1,990,425

IMPORTS OF CHIEF MINERAL PRODUCTS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Petroleum.		Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	
	Gal.	Yen	Yen
1902	75,480,154	14,937,169	38,473,789
1903	59,780,206	11,455,696	39,104,063
1904	81,671,801	18,201,490	60,633,392
1905	58,703,309	12,061,262	66,010,320
1906	59,429,008	12,326,893	49,852,731
1907	70,165,625	14,324,800	64,164,864
1908	72,207,833	15,105,200	59,008,056
1909	57,426,916	11,657,299	44,850,520
1910	68,968,131	14,303,290	56,598,630
1911	63,667,271	13,065,380	70,298,234

ZINC.

Zinc ores are found scattered all over the Empire, the more important of them being the Kamioka in Gifu perfecture, the Sasu in Nagasaki, and the Yoshino in Yamagata. According to the latest returns, the annual, national production is about three million piculs. There exists practically no zinc-smelting furnace in the country, and the ores produced are exported as they are found.

COPPER.

The chalcopyrites, it may be said, are found almost everywhere throughout the Empire, and form one of the most important materials from which copper is extracted. The principal prefectures for their production are Akita, Tochigi and Enime, followed by Okayama, Miyazaki, Hyogo and Shimane. The latest figures for the annual production of those prefectures were in round numbers Akita 21,000,000 *kin*, Tochigi 12,000,000 *kin* and Ehime 10,000,000 *kin*. These amounts, added to those of other prefectures, make the total output of the Empire 70,000,000 *kin*. This fact will show that copper stands very high in the list of the country's exports. The kinds of copper chiefly exported are coarse and refined copper, amounting to 60,121,441 *kin*, valued at ¥21,071,383 a year. As to the ports from which copper is shipped abroad, Kobe stands first, claiming about 55% of the total export, and is followed by Yokohama and Osaka. The exports of copper are largely directed to Hongkong, Great Britain, China, the United States N.A., Germany and France. Especially the demand for Japan copper in China has of late increased. Besides the figures given above, copper plates amounting to 37,466 *kin* in quantity and ¥161,745 in value, copper wire to 391,997 *kin* at ¥175,931 are the latest figures available. Osaka, followed by Tokyo, stands foremost as the centres of production of copper plates, the latest figures thereof being ¥1,166,846 in value a year. Osaka and Tokyo are also the chief places where copper wire is manufactured, the annual quantity produced, therefore, in the two cities being about 15 000,000 *kin*, according to the latest returns. These goods, when exported, go principally to China.

CHAPTER XIV.

FISHERIES.

FISHING BOATS AND VESSELS, 1902 TO 1911.

Japanese Style.—Under 18 ft.

Year.	Number.	Newly built. No.	Cost.	Went out of commission.
1902...	333,897	26,584	¥1,108,800	25,280
1903...	327,766	27,176	1,091,950	23,294
1904...	311,736	26,296	897,504	26,443
1905...	298,041	26,400	975,074	23,677
1906...	295,004	28,363	1,161,010	23,215
1907...	281,312	29,722	1,248,354	25,355
1908...	280,288	25,634	1,231,897	21,293
1909...	267,072	24,529	1,205,912	20,844
1910...	270,830	25,677	1,227,868	20,178
1911...	260,317	23,371	1,170,988	21,474

Japanese Style.—Under 30 ft.

Year.	Number.	Newly built. No.	Cost.	Went out of commission.
1902...	83,105	7,296	¥623,587	6,401
1903...	88,028	6,541	512,141	6,959
1904...	92,152	8,554	536,389	7,002
1905...	99,075	9,520	702,393	7,642
1906...	106,803	9,132	770,827	8,275
1907...	121,731	11,557	984,945	9,615
1908...	118,488	10,600	1,066,255	9,239
1909...	119,825	11,124	1,016,290	9,862
1910...	123,843	11,007	973,703	9,441
1911...	128,681	11,388	959,957	12,321

Japanese Style.—Over 30 ft.

Year.	Number.	Newly built. No.	Cost.	Went out of commission.
1902...	19,333	1,400	¥214,683	1,309
1903...	19,834	1,300	183,690	1,471
1904...	22,399	1,792	274,819	1,653
1905...	25,860	2,356	332,655	1,460
1906...	24,622	2,015	354,083	1,503
1907...	28,532	2,864	450,535	2,089
1908...	28,484	2,068	487,710	1,624
1909...	32,278	1,781	504,479	1,919
1910...	29,730	2,128	824,641	1,958
1911...	31,110	2,463	817,792	2,006

FISHING BOATS AND VESSELS, 1902 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Japanese Style.—Total.

Year.	Number.	Newly built. No.	Cost.	Went out of commission.
1902...	436,335	35,280	¥1,947,070	32,990
1903...	435,628	35,017	1,787,781	31,724
1904...	426,287	36,642	1,738,712	35,098
1905...	422,976	38,276	2,010,122	32,779
1906...	426,429	39,510	2,285,920	32,993
1907...	431,575	44,143	2,683,834	37,059
1908...	427,260	38,302	2,785,862	32,156
1909...	419,175	37,434	2,726,681	32,625
1910...	424,403	38,812	3,026,212	31,577
1911...	420,108	37,222	2,948,737	35,801

European Style.—Steam Vessels.

Year.	Number.	Newly built. No.	Cost.	Went out of commission.
1905...	11	—	—	—
1906...	74	10	¥20.000	6
1907...	25	2	105 000	68
1908...	33	5	139,000	—
1909...	22	3	16,000	—
1910...	36	10	60,120	5
1911...	89	34	1,204,750	—

European Style.—Sailing Vessels.

Year.	Number.	Newly built. No.	Cost.	Went out of commission.
1905...	305	19	¥31,495	3
1906...	485	73	52,537	34
1907...	418	90	160 964	217
1908...	392	86	207,310	23
1909...	396	73	237,722	18
1910...	467	156	401,226	32
1911...	618	123	312,130	21

European Style.—Total.

Year.	Number.	Newly built. No.	Cost.	Went out of commission.
1905...	316	19	¥31,495	3
1906...	559	83	72,537	40
1907...	443	92	265,964	235
1908...	425	91	346,310	23
1909...	418	76	253,722	18
1910...	503	166	461,346	37
1911...	707	157	1,516,880	21

CATCHES, 1905 TO 1911.

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Herring.		Sardine.		Anchovy.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	1,579,944	272,556	31,796,516	5,692,690	8,643,197	1,685,645
1906	1,778,488	323,141	30,886,683	4,861,311	6,971,778	1,327,971
1907	1,472,348	211,837	33,378,435	6,486,542	8,958,278	1,917,904
1908	2,378,932	329,956	29,865,927	6,046,095	12,754,453	2,406,733
1909	5,038,315	649,156	32,802,222	6,176,155	13,113,974	2,585,683
1910	51,708,026	4,969,915	35,235,344	5,706,649	14,459,066	2,693,856
1911	72,950,488	7,062,347	34,089,171	5,652,627	15,725,387	2,705,105

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Bonito.		Mackerel.		Tunny.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	11,185,188	5,268,307	5,069,676	1,832,619	2,849,148	1,483,927
1906	11,632,803	5,303,302	4,523,757	1,876,865	2,724,420	1,551,679
1907	8,808,254	5,911,425	4,785,185	1,906,642	2,733,191	1,799,390
1908	13,360,800	7,386,604	4,836,955	2,116,619	2,975,780	2,021,445
1909	13,741,380	7,121,079	6,856,358	2,363,738	3,956,366	2,462,986
1910	11,037,914	6,193,812	7,649,310	2,548,050	3,672,763	2,287,274
1911	13,191,892	7,526,484	8,000,892	2,234,486	4,262,172	2,678,412

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Yellow-tail.		Cod.		Suketo (Polluck).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	3,554,322	1,958,804	1,347,382	221,336	773,401	122,403
1906	4,700,264	2,828,359	1,245,972	300,837	511,329	101,353
1907	4,961,979	3,006,312	2,683,180	420,334	884,928	175,357
1908	6,003,571	4,109,856	3,346,710	390,605	2,045,571	185,153
1909	4,953,223	3,127,562	2,263,424	357,151	1,569,038	136,615
1910	4,689,806	3,370,216	12,009,005	1,088,055	3,124,279	313,473
1911	5,184,920	3,561,324	8,738,773	1,054,504	4,661,720	359,060

CATCHES, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Shark.		Tai (Pagrus).		Kurodai (Sporus).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	969,742	316,008	3,684,959	3,408,028	655,074	605,069
1906	973,672	336,380	4,001,541	3,790,117	737,474	614,985
1907	1,100,546	445,445	3,982,987	4,487,522	646,101	626,083
1908	976,769	403,835	4,128,881	4,834,558	821,363	820,614
1909	1,337,957	509,136	3,986,928	4,680,460	853,146	784,926
1910	1,550,275	551,125	4,425,181	5,086,869	805,121	760,931
1911	1,694,277	504,155	4,526,762	5,161,912	844,145	839,120

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Hirame (Paralichtys).		Karei (Flat-fish).		Sawara (Cybium).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	658,445	386,701	3,577,733	1,161,845	1,122,741	997,477
1906	821,153	585,655	4,729,600	1,347,399	1,097,008	1,066,054
1907	901,055	535,611	4,063,308	1,433,953	1,305,130	1,386,007
1908	851,106	522,985	4,221,521	1,450,440	1,159,627	1,291,646
1909	793,807	538,431	3,606,244	1,384,223	1,119,100	1,295,835
1910	874,730	533,961	5,718,298	1,882,547	1,128,808	1,234,869
1911	940,980	604,073	10,364,037	1,907,658	1,141,546	1,307,988

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Horse mackerel.		Kamasu (Barracuda).		Dolphin (Coryphaena).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	2,760,518	988,016	410,591	199,743	706,777	308,897
1906	2,690,780	1,094,160	522,607	211,610	682,380	277,335
1907	2,833,138	1,255,865	627,541	365,864	663,282	306,050
1908	2,905,517	1,287,815	436,067	256,115	686,234	363,583
1909	3,390,147	1,479,713	474,236	273,760	793,286	367,098
1910	3,226,650	1,274,181	601,565	326,170	708,255	301,982
1911	3,120,776	1,367,764	528,018	294,074	630,955	283,240

CATCHES, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Flying-fish.		Samma (Skipper).		Grey Mullet.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	1,169,398	379,642	202,400	126,812	1,519,891	1,018,930
1906	1,574,764	464,986	906,207	565,042	1,328,405	988,185
1907	1,898,860	532,544	1,996,776	1,170,382	1,466,109	1,134,623
1908	4,591,737	534,874	1,675,758	746,074	1,426,806	1,058,591
1909	990,110	374,637	3,946,438	1,271,224	1,630,994	1,320,627
1910	1,540,139	521,490	3,720,557	1,341,602	1,736,549	1,411,193
1911	1,455,493	430,472	4,353,171	1,145,493	1,649,603	1,313,106

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Salmon.		Trout.		Ayu (Plecoglossus).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	910,900	666,235	266,591	209,688	417,932	508,811
1906	1,180,045	779,413	324,634	229,676	478 242	605,275
1907	1,114,352	892,879	540.001	332,316	522,710	696,857
1908	837,612	667,745	669,299	366,663	591,927	833,022
1909	768,444	604,125	864,532	512,741	703,755	890,920
1910	2,662,752	1,[illegible]17,188	3,297,082	964,222	755,369	897,864
1911	3,980,604	2,113,803	5,847,962	1,226,007	748,305	967,645

Year.	Kind of Fish.					
	Carp.		Eel.		Value of others.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	640,009	564,493	812 478	688,111	8,749,019	39,821,812
1906	462,542	492,691	678,820	904,679	9,473,162	42,301,627
1907	389,838	434,787	645,400	1,095,068	11,169,048	50.136,647
1908	454,080	524,821	614,873	1,061.320	10,801,374	52.819,141
1909	560,498	640,362	676,438	1,160,334	10,770,558	53,839,235
1910	718,051	793,123	725,977	1,317,379	11,730,280	61,618,276
1911	808,674	895,221	749,525	1,346,137	11,385,408	65,927,625

CATCHES, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Shell Fish.					
	Sea-ear.		Oyster.		Clam.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	929,435	518,226	4,762,697	266,807	1,189,125	116,283
1906	1,003,632	648 443	3,401,360	223,973	1,028,520	129,722
1907	899,409	736,056	4,014,922	238,371	1,187,273	143,878
1908	811,538	632,057	3,294,762	247,838	1,580,676	214,443
1909	980,682	712,141	4,053,336	388,021	1,894,495	238,715
1910	1,433,560	920,852	4,226,491	323,603	1,512,449	210,726
1911	1,275,704	756,391	3,903,776	368,642	1,772,949	207,247

Year.	Shell Fish.					
	Razor clam.		Torigai (Cordium).		Asari (Tapes).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	—	—	—	—	—	—
1906	—	—	—	—	—	—
1907	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	720,358	114,258	5,538,285	192,647	3,781,978	219,967
1910	1,101,641	108,211	2,151,207	153,340	4,868,443	259,361
1911	765,103	73,009	1,892,864	130,019	4,920,152	241,558

Year.	Shell Fish.	
	Value of others.	Total value.
	Yen	Yen
1905	1,560,603	2,461,919
1906	1,918,007	2,920,145
1907	1,494,422	2,612,727
1908	1,465,153	2,559,491
1909	1,068,160	2,933,909
1910	1,462,837	3,4 9,136
1911	1,369,708	3,146,574

CATCHES, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Aquatic Animal and Others.			
	Cuttle-fish (with shell).		Squid (Loligo).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	1,424,034	644,610	1,009,817	435,429
1906	1,717,977	672,058	1,326,912	488,708
1907	1,530,090	6 9,515	1,062,769	493,569
1908	1,689,601	803,324	1,109,344	561,501
1909	1,610,693	762,057	1,130,189	520,595
1910	1,305,193	643,406	1,063,293	453,072
1911	1,503,557	707,003	1,098,501	501,546

Year.	Aquatic Animal and Others.			
	Squid (Ommastrephes).		Tako (Octopus).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	5,536,889	1,569,252	1,518,215	532,892
1906	6,496,634	1,741,670	1,698,510	694,257
1907	8,333,680	2,156,602	1,885,123	785,880
1908	4,802,423	1,562,726	1,862,007	692,570
1909	5,173,717	1,866,817	2,453,173	1,066,977
1910	7,726,278	2,420,142	2,840,443	1,073,523
1911	9,153,038	2,960,247	2,870,736	1,123,965

Year.	Aquatic Animal and Others.					
	Prawns & Shrimps.		Spiny Lobster.		Sea-cucumber.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	5,121,903	1,449,057	148,556	105,310	675,796	132,219
1906	4,662,293	1,295,921	184,023	120,611	641,080	218,871
1907	4,584,903	1,648,523	190,746	139,053	684,351	190,970
1908	4,071,901	1,829,598	188,145	145,829	919,270	214,988
1909	3,610,275	1,503,066	209,903	174,789	1,339,767	233,736
1910	4,324,191	1,637,981	170,732	160,141	1,094,322	267,718
1911	6,041,114	2,025,641	210,390	202,985	2,105,173	477,431

CATCHES, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Aquatic Animal and Others.					
	Whales.		Fur-seal.		Coral.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Yen	No.	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	51	139,339	467	21,505	9,961	320,181
1906	185	273,857	495	19,676	13,184	558,110
1907	376	481,482	25	295	4,203	371,308
1908	531	533,780	13	325	7,473	641,776
1909	348	562,607	38	776	11,172	1,099,101
1910	333	601,050	42	691	3,539	488,350
1911	289	663,459	—	—	2,873	494,883

Year.	Aquatic Animal and Others.	
	Value of others.	Total value.
	Yen	Yen
1905	513,464	5,863,258
1906	688,269	6,772,003
1907	585,543	7,492,740
1908	704,511	7,690,928
1909	804,215	8,599,736
1910	983,424	8,742,948
1911	786,797	9,943,957

Year.	Sea Weeds.					
	Kombu (Laminaria).		Tengusa (Gelidium).		Funori (Geoiopeltis).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen
1905	6,195,687	746,443	743 399	311,677	287,082	85,770
1906	7,652,496	968,066	839,816	381,571	348,534	90,367
1907	5,947,277	894,192	818,561	450,761	284,968	114,186
1908	4,921,215	612,262	789,838	411,870	302,087	114,750
1909	6,319,532	870,223	919,382	573,642	321,776	130,664
1910	7,125,886	1,189,494	1,164,016	688,518	467,030	199,718
1911	10,684,879	1,392,554	1,603,435	791,968	589,416	224,462

CATCHES, 1905 TO 1911.—*Continued.*

Year.	Sea Weeds.		
	Value of Others.	Total Value.	Grand Total Value.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
1905	970,747	2,114,637	50,261,626
1906	1,240,060	2,680,064	54,673,844
1907	1,155,959	2,615,098	62,857,212
1908	1,125,909	2,264,791	65,334,351
1909	2,072,455	3,646,984	69,019,864
1910	2,408,296	4,486,026	78,286,386
1911	1,592,569	4,001,553	83,019,709

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1902 TO 1911.

Year.	Squid & Cuttle-fish, dried.		Sea-ear, dried.		Sea-cucumber, dried.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	10,074,834	1,802,415	929,568	513,074	829,706	353,498
1903	11,130,268	2,094,499	1,147,599	608,318	1,019,595	444,236
1904	13,938,035	2,666,121	962,495	496,789	874,384	395,746
1905	11,198,027	2,157,830	894,937	493,925	1,080,354	549,237
1906	10,888,008	2,219,150	967,517	573,037	1,071,887	503,235
1907	11,574,695	2,401,403	897,344	566,616	973,230	540,422
1908	8,70?,745	1,788,301	513,754	328,161	831,170	438,864
1909	11,411,944	2,264,026	919,253	595,165	883,031	447,846
1910	9,604,906	1,984,232	930,180	565,525	888,948	448,346
1911	9,740,727	2,019,664	762,080	468,513	846,638	416,751

Year.	Shark's Fin, dried.		Prawns and Shrimps, dried.		Fish-oil.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	404,883	155,205	1,767,213	326,091	20,421,894	1,502,603
1903	470,070	177,250	1,187,588	406,271	15,892,934	1,188,015
1904	479,241	201,380	1,960,994	406,654	12,641,939	766,355
1905	459,779	197,273	1,895,603	385,698	14,983,379	743,324
1906	449,943	213,669	1,871,301	422,259	21,008,740	1,222,984
1907	468,175	211,382	2,110,325	460,379	36,063,491	2,975,235
1908	428,554	182,719	1,387,574	305,079	35,480,222	2,428,765
1909	612,284	250,860	1,605,707	340,727	47,866,801	1,954,824
1910	472,369	187,909	1,490,551	331,300	30,025,596	2,634,387
1911	500,514	186,311	1,455,446	328,024	19,468,870	1,835,336

CHAPTER XV.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The government of Japan since 1889 has been nominally that of a constitutional monarchy. Previous to the abolition of the shogunate the government was carried on by the shogun in an autocratic manner, although he employed the name of the Emperor as authority for his actions.

From time to time councils of kuge and daimyos were summoned, but there was never until 1864 any fixed policy at which or during which such councils should be convoked. In that year, owing to the pressure which was brought to bear upon the shogunate from one side and the other (see chapter on history) it was arranged that the council of daimyo should be called every year. In 1868, after a formal surrender by the shogun, a constitution was formulated, which consisted of a Council of State, containing representatives of the Imperial Family, of the kuge and of the daimyo; and in the following year a deliberative assembly of 276 members was created. This assembly had no power to make laws and was very similar to the King's Council in England during the early mediæval ages. The gradual spread of education and the introduction of western ideas led to a popular demand for some share in the government. The two most prominent leaders of the nation in this movement were undoubtedly the late Mr. Fukuzawa of Mito and Count Itagaki.

In 1873 the latter, then holding a cabinet position, petitioned the government that some measure of fulfillment might be given to the oath taken by the Emperor in 1869, whereby it was promised that all measures should be decided by public opinion. Failing to receive a satisfactory reply, he, with several of his colleagues, resigned from office and commenced a vigorous agitation for a constitution. The principal opponent of the movement was General Yamagata, now Prince Yamagata, who has never been able to overcome his hostility to any measures or principles of representative government.

In 1880 measures providing for local assemblies were passed, and in 1881 Count Okuma resigned his post of Minister of Finance on account of the refusal of the government to accept his representations in favour of the introduction of constitutional rule. The pressure which had been growing year by year and month by month stronger and stronger, shortly became so severe that on October 12th, 1881, a proclamation was issued in which the late Emperor undertook to establish a parliament in the 23rd year of his reign, and ordered preparations to be made for that purpose. At the same time, the late Prince Ito was ordered to proceed to Europe to investigate the constitutions of other nations. He returned in 1884, and immediately commenced the work of drafting a constitution, a task which took him four years. During the same period the Privy Council was inaugurated and busily occupied with discussing various questions connected with the impending creation and the provisions of the Imperial Household Law. Ito has left it on record that his late Majesty had as great a share in the formulation of the constitution as anybody, taking a keen and abiding interest in every phase of its development. On February 11th, 1889, the constitution was promulgated.

The Japanese constitution is a rigid one. The late Prince Ito in his elaborate commentaries on the same has fully explained the objects which he hoped to attain and pointed out that the supreme difficulty with which he had to contend was maintenance of the doctrine of the sanctity of the Emperor and the supremacy of the monarchical power, whilst at the same time conceding something to the popular demand for representative government. The

constitution itself is a document so ingeniously worded as to mean very little whilst saying a great deal. There is no word and no clause which can in any manner be interpreted as depreciating or lessening the authority of the throne. It is to be remembered in this connection that whereas most constitutions have resulted from a collision between the ruler and the ruled, the Japanese constitution was made by mutual agreement on either side, and was intended for a protection of both sides and the promotion of the national interests and welfare.

The Emperor under the Japanese constitution remains not only the head of the executive, but also of the legislative power. Under the constitution parliament has only one duty, namely, to give advice and consent. A law may be passed by the Diet, but it must receive the sanction of the throne before it becomes law, and even beyond that the Sovereign has entire discretionary power as to when it shall be enforced. Again, under the constitution it is entirely possible for the Emperor to carry on the government without the Diet by means of Imperial Ordinances, and there is no fixed period when the Diet must be again convoked. The Sovereign has absolute supreme control of the army and navy, both in peace and war, and of the whole country during any period of non-parliamentary activity. It is extremely doubtful whether even after parliament should again have been called together, it would be legal or proper for any inquiry to be made as to the actions of the Majesty. Freedom of religious belief is granted within limits "not prejudicial to peace and order and not antagonistic to the duties of subjects."

The duties of the Diet, as pointed out, are to deliberate, but not to determine; to receive petitions; to address petitions; to make questions and demand explanations, but it is not obligatory upon the representatives of the government either to accept the petitions or to answer the questions or to make explanations.

The House of Peers was created to preserve a balance between political powers; to restrain the influence of political parties; to secure the stability of the constitution and to maintain harmony between the governing and the governed.

The constitution of Japan is sufficiently explained if one says that it is primarily based upon the infallibility of the Sovereign and the immemorial sanctity of the throne.

THE DIET.

The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses—the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Representatives. The Chamber of Peers consists of the Imperial Princes and Princes and Marquises of 25 years of age, the elected representatives of the remaining ranks of the nobility, of life members appointed by the Emperor and of representatives elected by the principal inhabitants of the 45 administrative districts. Its total representation is 367 members.

The Chamber of Representatives consists of 381 members elected for four years by direct vote of male resident taxpayers.

Whilst the party system is not yet fully developed in Japan, recently there has been a distinct tendency towards the formation of political parties and the control of the government according to party politics. There is little doubt that the whole system of bureaucracy is within measurable distance of death, and the next development to be expected in the politics of the country will be the conversion of the at present muddled system of personal influence, bribery and corruption into a proper political system where parties will have platforms and the policies of cabinets will be based upon the platforms of their supporters.

Members of the House of Peers and of the House of Representatives, except hereditary members of the former, are paid an allowance of Yen 2,000 a year plus cost of travel and free passes over the government railways.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of nominees by the Emperor. The president is the *de facto* head of the executive at such times as the ordinary executive posts are not filled. Its duties are curiously mixed, being mostly advisory on questions of constitution and foreign intercourse and also executive to the extent that martial law, etc., can only be proclaimed through the Privy Council.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The existing administrative system was established in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The following are the members of the present Cabinet:—

Premier	Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto
Minister for Home Affairs	Takashi Hara (Seiyukai)
„ „ Foreign Affairs	Baron Nobuaki Makino
„ „ Finance	Baron Korekiyo Takahashi (Seiyukai)
„ „ Army	Lieut.-General Yukihiko Kusunose
„ „ Navy	Admiral Baron Minoru Saito
„ „ Justice	Masashisa Matsuda (Seiyukai)
„ „ Education	Dr. Yoshito Okuda (Seiyukai)
„ „ Agriculture & Commerce	Tatsuo Yamamoto (Seiyukai)
„ „ Communications	Hajime Motoda (Seiyukai)

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system has been modernised, and consists of district and sub-district courts of first instance and courts of appeal, with judges appointed by the Emperor and irremovable except for misconduct. A court of cassation at Tokyo, similar to that of Paris, is the final appeal court of the Empire. There is a tribunal of conflicts for disputes and charges in connection with administrative affairs, and courts martial for the naval and military service. The police have certain powers of summary jurisdiction.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The official administrative unit is the prefecture (43 in number) under a prefect who is a civil official appointed by the Emperor and directly responsible to the Home Minister. He is assisted by a staff of officials of various grades. The prefecture is divided into counties (gun) under sheriffs (guncho) nominated by the prefects. Further sub-divisions are the municipality (shi), the town (cho) and the village, with elective heads in each case. Each division, from village to prefecture, has an elective assembly nominating its own president, while the prefecture, the county and the municipality have a permanent council composed of members elected from and by the assemblies and presided over by the prefect, the sheriff and the mayor respectively. The function of the councils is to decide upon measures proposed by the assemblies and to advise the permanent administrative staff of their division.

THE GENRO.

One of the most noticeable factors in the modern years of Japan has been the dwindling number and influence of the so-called Elder Statesmen.

The Elder Statesmen occupy no official position as such, but the unlimited confidence which they have enjoyed from the crowd and their own personal reputation have given them a power and an influence in the country superior to cabinets and parties. At present the only Elder Statesmen left are Princes Yamagata and Oyama, and the Marquises Matsukata and Inouye. With the late Prince Ito and the late Prince Katsura, these men represented in themselves the creation of modern Japan. The deaths of Ito and Katsura, the ablest and most influential of the Elder Statesmen, and the comparative failure of the other members owing to their age and infirmities and gradual withdrawal from public life to grasp the demands of modern politics, has led to a general demand throughout the country for their disappearance from the public stage.

When the present members of the conclave die, it is extremely doubtful whether any successors will be found, as the whole institution of the Genro is an anomaly entirely out of keeping with the development of the nation or the constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The principal political parties in Japan are the Seiyukai, which was formed by the late Prince Ito, and for long led by his successor, the Marquis Saionji; the Rikken Doshi Kai, formed by the late Prince Katsura late last year out of members of the Nationalists and the members of the old Central Club, which had previously been his supporter.

The Kokuminto, the Nationalist party, created in March, 1910, by the remnant of Count Okuma's Progressive party; the Seiyu Club, formed by Mr. Ozaki after the political disturbances of February last.

The platforms of these various parties show little difference the one from the other; each of them claim to be an advocate of retrenchment and reform, political purity and government by the people, and it is really not until promises are transformed into actions that it is possible to tell the difference between them, and that still remains a matter of considerable difficulty as owing to the various allowances made by the Seiyukai, the strongest of the parties, practically no other party has had any finger in the government during recent years. The Seiyukai have 206 seats in the Lower House, the Nationalists 47, whilst the Rikken Doshi Kai and the Seiyu Club are fluctuating activities which may in due course of time either arrive at the maturity of a reasonable-sized party or may gradually dwindle and disappear.

CHAPTER XVI.

DEFENCE.

THE ARMY.

Since the Russo-Japanese war the most notable movement in military circles has been the gradual expansion of the army. During the war four divisions were added, and in 1906-7 two more divisions. The strength of the standing army is therefore 19 divisions, or approximately one-quarter of a million men; whilst the available force in time of war has been increased to about two million. It is further proposed to add two more divisions to be stationed in Korea.

The Japanese army is based on the German system, the first organization having been created by the late General Meckel and further improved by the late Prince Katsura, who was for a long time stationed in Germany as military student and later as military attaché.

The recruits are obtained by the conscription system, which necessitates young men of 20 years of age joining the military force for service for two years in the active service, four years and four months in the reserve and ten years at the depot. Exemption is permitted only to sons of a parent over 60 years, whilst in certain cases students of various schools are allowed to postpone their period of service. Scholars of a certain rank are allowed to become one-year volunteers instead of being conscripted.

The supreme head of the army is the Emperor, who is advised by a supreme Military Council consisting of military and naval men. There is also a special supreme Council of War. The administration of the army is broadly under the War Office, under the general staff and under the Military Education Department.

The divisional headquarters are Tokyo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Asahigawa, Hirosaki, Kanazawa, Himeji, Zentsuji, Kokura, Takata, Utsunomiya, Toyohashi, Kyoto, Okayama and Kurume.

THE NAVY.

The Japanese navy previous to the Russo-Japanese war totalled 260,000 tons. It is now over 600,000 tons. The greatest problem in connection with the navy has been to find money from time to time to finance the various expansion programmes. In addition to the vessels built or building on the active list, the Government has approved a further programme costing ninety million yen, the principal feature of which will be three new battleships of the superdreadnought type. One of these is to be constructed at Yokosuka, one at Kawasaki and one at Nagasaki.

The latest addition to the Japanese fleet is the *Kongo*, at present the most powerful warship completed in the world. She was built by Messrs. Vickers. Sister ships of the *Kongo* will be the *Hiyei*, the *Haruma* and the *Kirushima*, which are all building in Japan. The only superdreadnought now under construction is the *Fuso*, which is being built in dry dock at Kure.

The development of building vessels in Japan has been one of the most important and remarkable features of the last ten years. When it is con-

sidered that in 1903 the largest warship ever constructed in this country was the 4,000 ton cruiser *Hashidate*, the building of such vessels as the *Hiyei* and its sisters is a most noteworthy fact.

By far the largest proportion of the raw material required for constructional purposes comes from abroad. The Government steel foundry at Wakamatsu is quite unable to supply all the plates required, nor can the Muroran arsenal produce all the necessary guns, etc.

The latest list (October, 1913) gives the following :—

Adzuma, 1st-class cruiser, 9,426 tons, 16,000 H.P.
Akashi, 2nd-class cruiser, 2,800 tons, 8,000 H.P.
Aki, battleship, 19,800 tons, 24,000 H.P.
Akitsushima, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 3,172 tons, 8,516 H.P.
Asahi, battleship, 14,765 tons, 15,207 H.P.
Asama, 1st-class cruiser, 9,885 tons, 18,248 H.P.
Aso (formerly *Bayan*), 1st-class cruiser, 7,800 tons, 17,000 H.P.
Chihaya, 1st-class gun-boat, 1,263 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Chitose, 2nd-class cruiser, 4,992 tons, 15,714 H.P.
Chiyoda, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 2,439 tons, 5,678 H.P.
Fuji, 1st-class coast defence ship, 12,649 tons, 13,678 H.P.
Fushimi, 2nd-class gun-boat, 180 tons, 800 H.P.
Hashidate, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 4,278 tons, 5,400 H.P.
Hizen (formerly *Retvizan*), battleship, 12,700 tons, 16,000 H.P.
Ibuki, battleship cruiser, 14,600 tons, 24,000 H.P.
Idzumo, 1st-class cruiser, 9,826 tons, 14,700 H.P.
Iki (formerly *Imperator Nicolai I*), 1st-class coast defence ship, 9,594 tons, 8,000 H.P.
Ikoma, battleship cruiser, 13,750 tons, 20,500 H.P.
Itsukushima, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 4,278 tons, 5,400 H.P.
Iwami, (formerly *Orel*), 1st-class coast defence ship, 13,516 tons, 16,500 H.P.
Iwate, 1st-class cruiser, 9,826 tons, 14,700 H.P.
Kanto, construction ship, 4,100 tons.
Kabasaki (formerly *Ekaterinoslav*), 2nd-class coast defence ship, 10,500 tons, 2,300 H.P.
Kashima, battleship, 16,400 tons, 15,600 H.P.
Kasagi, 2nd-class cruiser, 5,503 tons, 17,235 H.P.
Kasuga, 1st-class cruiser, 7,700 tons, 14,696 H.P.
Katori, battleship, 15,950 tons, 16,000 H.P.
Kongo, battleship, 27,500 tons, 70,000 H.P.
Kurama, battleship cruiser, 14,600 tons, 22,500 H.P.
Manshu (formerly *Manchuria*), 2nd-class coast defence ship, 3,916 tons.
Matsuye, 2nd-class coast defence ship.
Mikasa, battleship, 15,362 tons, 15,207 H.P.
Mishima (formerly *Admiral Seniavin*), 2nd-class coast defence ship, 4,960 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Mogami, 1st-class gun-boat, 1,350 tons, 8,000 H.P.
Musashi, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 1,502 tons, 1,622 H.P.
Niitaka, 2nd-class cruiser, 3,420 tons, 3,400 H.P.
Nisshin, 1st-class cruiser, 7,700 tons, 14,696 H.P.
Okinoshima (formerly *General Admiral Apraskine*), 2nd-class coast defence ship, 4,126 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Otowa, 2nd-class cruiser, 3,000 tons, 10,000 H.P.
Sagami (formerly *Pereviet*), 1st-class coast defence ship, 12,674 tons, 14,500 H.P.
Satsuma, battleship, 19,350 tons, 17,300 H.P. (under construction).
Shikishima, battleship 14,580 tons, 14,700 H.P.

Soya (formerly *Varyag*), 2nd-class cruiser, 6,500 tons, 20,000 H.P.
Suma, 2nd-class cruiser, 2,700 tons, 8,500 H.P.
Sumida, 2nd-class gun-boat, 126 tons, 680 H.P.
Suo (formerly *Pobieda*), 1st-class coast defence ship, 12,674 tons, 14,500 H.P.
Takachiho, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 3,709 tons, 7,604 H.P.
Tango (formerly *Poltava*), 1st-class coast defence ship, 10,960 tons, 11,000 H.P.
Tatsuta, 1st-class gun-boat, 864 tons, 5,069 H.P.
Tokiwa, 1st-class cruiser, 9,885 tons, 18,248 H.P.
Tone, 2nd-class cruiser, 4,100 tons, 15,000 H.P. (under construction).
Toyohashi, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 4,120 tons, 1,870 H.P.
Tsugaru (formerly *Pallada*), 2nd-class cruiser, 6,630 tons, 11,600 H.P.
Tsukuba, battleship cruiser, 13,750 tons, 20,500 H.P.
Tsushima, 2nd-class cruiser, 3,420 tons, 9,400 H.P.
Uji, 2nd-class gun-boat, 620 tons, 1,000 H.P.
Yakumo, 1st-class cruiser, 9,735 tons, 15,500 H.P.
Yamato, 2nd-class coast defence ship, 1,502 tons, 1,622 H.P.
Yodo, 1st-class gun-boat, 1,250 tons, 6,500 H.P.

DESTROYERS.

Akebono, 3rd-class destroyer, 345 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Arare, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Ariake, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Asagiri, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Asakaze, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 5,000 H.P.
Asashio, 3rd-class destroyer, 333 tons, 7,000 H.P.
Asatsuyu, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Ayanami, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Fubuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Harukaze, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Hatsuharu, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Hatsushimo, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Hatsuyuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Hayate, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Hibiki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Ikazuchi, 3rd-class destroyer, 345 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Isonami, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Kagero, 3rd-class destroyer, 326 tons, 5,475 H.P.
Kamikaze, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Kikuzuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Kisaragi, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Matsukaze, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Mikazuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Minatsuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Murakumo, 3rd-class destroyer, 326 tons, 5,475 H.P.
Murasame, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Nagatsuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Nenohi, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Nowaki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Oboro, 3rd-class destroyer, 345 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Oite, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Sakura, 2nd-class destroyer, 600 tons, 1,500 H.P.
Shigure, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Shirakumo, 3rd-class destroyer, 333 tons, 7,000 H.P.

Shiranui, 3rd-class destroyer, 326 tons, 5,475 H.P.
Shiratsuyu, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Shirayuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Shirotaye, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Tachibana, 2nd-class destroyer, 600 tons, 9,500 H.P.
Umikaze, 1st-class destroyer, 1,150 tons, 20,500 H.P.
Uranami, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Ushio, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Usugumo, 3rd-class destroyer, 326 tons, 5,475 H.P.
Uzuki, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Wakaba, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Yamahiko, 3rd-class destroyer (formerly *Reisitelini*), 240 tons, 4,000 H.P.
Yamakaze, 1st-class destroyer, 1,150 tons, 20,500 H.P.
Yayoi, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Yudachi, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Yugiri, 3rd-class destroyer, 326 tons, 5,475 H.P.
Yugure, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.
Yunagi, 3rd-class destroyer, 381 tons, 6,000 H.P.

TORPEDO-BOATS (1ST-CLASS).

Aotaka, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Chidori, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Hashitaka, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Hato, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Hayabusa, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Hibari, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Kamome, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Kari, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Kasasagi, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Kiji, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Manazuru, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Ohtori, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Sagi, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Shirataka, 127 tons, 2,600 H.P.
Tsubame, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.
Udzura, 152 tons, 3,600 H.P.

2nd-class torpedo-boats 39

CHAPTER XVII.

RELIGION.

Under the Constitution, freedom of religious belief is allowed in Japan so long as the same is not inimical to the interests of the State. The principal religions are Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity.

SHINTOISM.

Shintoism is the cult of ancestor worship both to the Imperial Family and the people. It has been described as a religion of gladness and rejoicing in contrast to Buddhism, which is the religion of melancholy and sorrow. A new-born baby is taken to the Shinto temple for a ceremony equivalent to baptism, but when it is buried, it is buried according to Buddhist rites, although latterly there has grown up a custom to be also buried according to Shinto rites.

It is noteworthy that in Japan religion, except in general practice, has no connection with politics.

Shintoism recognizes the immortality of the soul, the existence of supernatural power and the duty of reverence to the ancestral spirit, but it has no founder and no dogmas.

Since the Restoration, in 1868, Shintoism has acquired great strength, it having come into vogue as an essential part of the restoration of the Imperial Family and authority. There are about 14,000 Shinto ministers, of which the great majority hold office on the hereditary principle.

The shrines are divided into 12 classes, the great shrine of Ise, of course, becoming the head of them all. There are 13 officially recognized Shinto sects having common articles of faith—reverence to the deities and the observance of the precepts of the divine ancestors.

BUDDHISM.

Buddhism has a great number of followers amongst the middle and lower classes, but comparatively few in the higher grades of society. Towards the middle of the last century, Buddhism became extremely stagnant and fell into disrepute, and one of the results of the advancement of Shintoism has been to bring about a development of a general interest in Buddhism in Japan. The Buddhists especially take an active part in philanthropic work, and also in all questions of education and social reform. Undoubtedly the greatest credit for this is due to the Hongwanji temples both for their work in these directions and also in the geographical explorations they have carried out in Central Asia.

There are 12 sects of Japanese Buddhists, with some 40 sub-sects. At the end of 1910 there were about 90,000 Buddhist temples in Japan.

CHRISTIANITY.

The Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima in 1549, and it is stated that within half a century these missionaries and their followers had obtained more than 330,000 converts, whilst their churches numbered over 200. Unfortunately, the Jesuits attempted to interfere in local politics, arousing the jealousy of the Daimyos. The natural hostility this created was furthered by the action of the Dutch traders, who were afraid that the Jesuits might attempt to monopolize the trade with Japan.

The Tokugawa Shoguns ordered the expulsion of the Jesuits, and a period of terrible persecution followed. In 1613 an edict was issued absolutely prohibiting the Christian religion. It was found, however, that even this edict could not extinguish the new faith, and the Christians to the number of many thousand eventually broke into open rebellion. The authorities succeeded in crushing them, and with the slaughter of practically all the rebels Christianity for the time being was wiped out.

It was not until the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry that anything was again heard of Christianity in this country. On the ratification of the treaty of 1859 between Japan and America, four pioneer missionaries were sent out, and these were soon followed by others. The first four were Drs. Brown and Hepburn, Verbeck and Williams, and their immediate followers were Drs. Greene and Davis. By 1910, there were 600 organized churches in Japan with a membership of 70,000 in addition to 500 ordained workers, 600 lay preachers, 200 Bible women and 100,000 scholars being taught in 1000 Sunday schools. In addition there are a large number of students in Christian boarding schools, whilst the theological colleges train higher students for the work of the ministry.

The various sects of Christians represented in Japan are the Anglican Church, the Congregationalists, the Unionists, the Roman Catholics and the Greek Catholics, the latter, in particular, having made remarkable advances, practically the work of one man, the late Archbishop Nicolai, who arrived in Japan at the age of 24, dying in Tokyo last year. Until a few years ago, when increasing age absolutely necessitated assistance, he was and had been the only foreign representative of his church in this country, and had brought its membership to 37,000, extending from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the South.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

In February, 1912, Mr. Tokonami, then Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, called together a conference of different representatives and high officials to discuss the situation of religion and the possibility of co-operation between the three religions of Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. The Conference evoked a great deal of attention at the time, but nothing practical resulted from it. There seems, however, to be a general belief that the future religion of the country will be Christianity, but it is equally probable that Christianity will take a form of development which will be peculiar to the country and will offer some noteworthy differences from the religion as practiced in general.

CHAPTER XVIII.

JUSTICE.

The judicial system is founded on French law. The jury system is unknown. The court consists of judges, procurators, clerks and counsel. The various courts are the Supreme Court, Appeal Court, District Court and Local Court.

Before public trial there is a preliminary examination conducted by preliminary judges in the district courts. Summary judgment is only known in police proceedings.

The Criminal Code was revised in 1907, and put into force in 1909. The postponed sentence system is in force in Japan and has been found to work well. Provisional discharges are also granted to convicts after one-third of the term has been served. The latest statistics show that in civil courts there are 27 judges, 137 appeal judges, 958 district and local judges and 387 procurators.

The police in Japan are directly under the control of the Government. They are extremely badly paid, but have, on the whole, attained a very good record.

Speaking generally, the legal system in Japan is most unsatisfactory. Torture, although legally abolished, has been again and again proved to exist. The principal failing in the Japanese Courts is that judges are appointed before they have any real experience of law, contrary to the English system, whereby distinguished barristers are made judges. In Japan a lawyer only becomes a barrister after he has filled a position on the bench.

Recent cases in which foreigners have been involved have brought considerable discredit upon the Japanese legal system throughout the world, and it is to be hoped that in the future something will be done to remedy the many crying defects, of which the Japanese as well as the foreigners are fully aware.

CHAPTER XIX.

DIPLOMACY.

The foundation of Japanese foreign policy is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, by which England and Japan agreed to the maintenance of the status quo in the Far East and fully and unreservedly communicate together upon any question affecting the interests of either country in the Far East.

Since the Russo-Japanese war the whole of the Japanese foreign relations have been completely changed, but in every case where agreements or understandings or treaties have been signed, it has been with the object of further developing the beneficial effects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905 terminated the Russo-Japanese war, and its terms were further augmented by the important treaties with France and Russia in 1907.

The Peking Treaty of 1905 was a necessary arrangement in view of the changed circumstances in Manchuria, and as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. The arbitration treaty between Japan and the United States was signed in 1908, and its term is almost elapsed.

Various agreements have been signed with China regarding railway concessions, the most important of which was the Antung-Mukden Agreement in 1909. A further Russo-Japanese agreement was signed in 1910 for the purpose of maintaining the status quo in Manchuria, and this agreement was amplified by the exchange of communiques in 1912 with regard to Manchuria and Mongolia.

In 1910 Japan denounced the existing tariff treaties with Great Britain and other European powers, and the revision of the treaties has now been completed.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty was renewed in 1905 and revised and renewed in 1911. Japan is negotiating at the present time with various countries for the signature of extradition treaties, and drafts have already been signed with the United States and Russia.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATION.

The public school system of Japan dates only from the Restoration, shortly after which class distinction was abolished and every opportunity and equal opportunity was given to every class to obtain culture. The Imperial Rescript of 1872 ordered that education should be so devised that henceforth there was not to be a village with an ignorant family nor a family with an ignorant member.

The school system put into force in the same year was based upon the French model, the country being divided into eight educational districts. This plan was recast in 1879 on the advice of an American advisor to the Department of Education. The school system is divided into elementary, general, special and technical schools. The first includes the elementary and other schools and normal training schools; the next the middle schools with higher normal training schools; the third class includes all professional schools and the universities with high schools, and the fourth class comprises technical, agricultural, commercial and continuation schools.

Religious teaching of all description is tabooed in the Government schools.

According to the existing system, a boy enters a primary school at six years of age. He remains there six years and passes into the middle school, where he remains five years; thence to the high school for two and one-half years, and graduates after a three or four years' course at the university.

Allowing for the failures in the competitive examinations, the result is that students rarely finish their education earlier than 29 years of age, a result which the authorities are at present endeavouring to counteract. The system was, therefore, slightly remodelled in 1910, according to which the high school term was shortened to two and one-half years, and the creation of a larger number of higher middle schools. For financial reasons the latter part of the schedule has been postponed.

The Imperial Rescript on education of the 23rd year of Meiji is the most important document in Japanese culture which exists. It is read throughout the country in all schools on national holidays and has to be memorized by all the boys and girls attending a school. The following is a translation of the same:—

"Know ye, Our subjects:

"Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects, ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral power; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State, and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye be not only Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

"The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

"The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji.

"(Imperial Sign Manual, Privy Seal.)"

At the end of 1911 there were 35,499 schools in existence, 180,328 teachers, 7,588,113 pupils and 1,126,261 graduates.

The curriculum of the ordinary elementary schools includes morals, Japanese reading and writing, arithmetic, gymnastics, singing and manual work. The curriculum of the higher elementary schools has in addition mensuration, bookkeeping, history and science, principally botany and minerology.

The average monthly salary of teachers of both sexes in the elementary schools is Yen 17.56 per month.

There are four principal universities; namely, Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai and Fukuoka. The fee for attendance at each of these is Yen 50 per annum. The faculties are law, medicine, engineering, literature, science and agriculture, with certain technical and post graduate courses.

There are 341 pro essors at the Imperial University at Tokyo and 19 foreign professors.

In addition to the four Imperial Universities mentioned, there are two private universities: Keio, having been founded by the late Mr. Fukuzawa, and the Waseda, founded by Count Okuma. A very important institution is the Meiji Semmon Gakko, founded by Mr. Yasukawa, a wealthy collier, which provides very excellent training in mining, metallurgy and engineering.

There are various schools and colleges which have been found by religious bodies, of which the most important are the Doshisha at Kyoto and the Aoyama Gakuin at Tokyo.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE FINANCE AND ECONOMY OF FORMOSA.

After the Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was delivered to Japan as a result of the war between Japan and China in 1894-95, the military administration of the island was superseded by the civil administration in April, 1896, and about the same time plans were drawn up with respect to the subjugation and taming of the aboriginal tribes and the policy regarding communications, finance, and monopoly, and were gradually carried into effect. The finances of the island became independent during the Financial Year 1905-06; for not only were the administrative expenditures met with the receipts of the Government of Formosa without any pecuniary assistance from the Central Government, but it was also found feasible to defray out of the insular revenue the expenses of undertakings which it had been proposed to provide for by means of public loans. Since then the finances of Formosa have, notwithstanding changes in the items of revenue, always given satisfactory results on account of a great natural increase of receipts.

I.—FINANCE.

In the Financial Year 1897-98, a special account for the Government of Formosa was organised, and thereby was formed the legislative basis for the financial independence of the island. With regard to the grants from the Central Government for meeting the annual deficit, the amounts thereof were expected to decrease with each successive year and estimates of these amounts were, therefore, made with the result that the insular finance would, it was calculated, become absolutely independent in the Financial Year 1905-06 as stated above. In the Financial Year 1899-1900, simultaneously with the commencement of the undertakings just mentioned, the camphor and salt monopolies were introduced, steamship services between Formosa and Japan Proper and along the coasts of the island were commenced in 1896, affording thereby facilities for carrying on Government and private enterprises, and in the Financial Year 1896-97, a regular steamship line was opened between Formosa and South China. The year 1900-01 was devoted to efforts towards increasing the productiveness and developing the industries of the island and to plans for the extension of steamship lines. In the following year measures were taken to improve the sugar industry, and the task of investigating old customs was begun, and in the year ensuing the authorities set to work to make improvements in the manufacture of paper and tea. During the two Financial Years 1903-04 and 1904-05, the land survey and registration having been completed, a public loan for a little over ¥4,080,000 (£417,904) was raised for the purpose of re-adjusting the *toatso* (kind of tax payable to

the paramount owner of land), and receipts from land-tax were increased by a million yen. Later, when the Extraordinary Special Tax Law was put in operation to defray the expenses of the war with Russia, the sugar excise and textiles consumption tax were, in order to equalise the incidence of taxation, also imposed in Formosa and made to offset the grant to be received from the Central Government to meet the deficit.

In the year 1905-06 the Insular Government declined the transfer to it of about ¥6,160,000 (£630,954), the estimated amount receivable from the Central Government for the deficit purpose from that year to 1909-10, and decided, moreover, to defray out of the insular revenue, without resorting to the public loan already referred to, the cost of constructing the railway and Keelung harbour, which were among the undertakings to be carried out with the proceeds of that loan; and further the deficit in the annual revenue was to be met by reforming the land-tax and carrying into operation the tobacco monopoly. By these measures, the Special Account of the Government of Formosa advanced from the state of legislative independence to that of *de facto* independence. Plans were made in the Financial Year 1908-09 for improving the water-utilisation works, and constructing a harbour at Takaw, and for the purpose of extraction of camphor, opening for cultivation of land, and developing the timber-industry in the eastern section of the island, schemes were also devised in the same year for the construction of Taito railways, and after obtaining by means of public loans the sum of ¥38,990,000 (£3,993,649), required for the above-mentioned undertakings, it was intended to commence these works in the Financial Year 1908-09 and complete them by the Year 1923-24, the public loans being redeemable within eleven years from the date of completion of the works. The railway under construction for traversing the island from north to south was completed in April, 1908, and its length, including that of the branch-lines, is 271 miles. As the condition of the sugar industry in the island would not only affect the economy of the agricultural classes, but also have a serious effect on the finances of the island, the cultivation of sugar-cane was encouraged and the area for the cultivation of improved sugar-cane was greatly extended; in consequence of the establishment of new companies after the war and the increase of capital of those already existing, the sugar industry in the island was greatly improved, so that the yield of sugar in the season of 1910-11 amounted to 450,600,000 kin; it fell, however, in the following season to 292,760,000 kin, owing to the damage done by storms. And although the colonisation expenses vary each year according to the conditions of the annual revenue, the work itself is making steady progress. The subsidy for the steamship service between the island and Japan Proper is still continued with a view to the further development of the communications between them.

Further, as the exploitation of Central Formosa could not for a moment be neglected, it was decided in the Financial Year 1910-11 to put the exploitation of the forests of Arisan in working order within the next five years (this period was subsequently shortened to three years); and as it was necessary to open the regions occupied by aborigines, plans were formed for bringing the aborigines into subjection, which is now being carried out with great success; and the expenditures required for these new undertakings have been largely defrayed out of ordinary revenue and by means of temporary loans.

As has already been stated, the programme for placing the finances of Formosa on an independent basis after its cession to Japan was decided upon in the Financial Year 1899-1900 and completely carried out in 1905-06; and as the finances have been in a favourable condition ever since, plans were made for electrical works, water-works, water-utilisation works, and railway

construction to be carried out from 1908-09 onward. And although for this purpose public loans or temporary loans will be required, the results of these undertakings will be to place on a firm and permanent basis the independence of the insular finances.

II.—MONOPOLIES.

The first monopoly in Formosa was that of opium, which was followed by salt, camphor, and tobacco. The monopoly business was commenced not solely from financial necessity, but also with a view to the preservation of public health, revival of industries, and protection of commercial rights. A slight sketch of the monopolies of Formosa and their history is given hereunder:—

Opium.—The question which attracted most attention at home and abroad when Formosa became a Japanese possession was that relating to the prohibition of opium-smoking. The inhabitants of the island having been long addicted to opium-smoking, this pernicious habit was not to be eradicated at once; and perceiving that absolute prohibition was impossible, the Government adopted the policy of gradual prohibition. It was decided to prohibit opium-smoking by the general public and to permit only confirmed smokers to use for medicinal purposes the opium-doses manufactured by the Government. In February, 1896, the importation of opium by private persons was prohibited, and in the following month an opium-dose manufactory was established; and while warning the people of the evils of opium-smoking, the Government enforced at the same time the administrative control of the drug. In January, 1897, the Formosan Opium Ordinance was issued, by which the Government granted licenses to those whom it recognised as confirmed opium-smokers, permitting them to purchase and smoke opium, and at the same time made Government permission necessary in every case for the sale of opium-doses, manufacture and sale of opium-smoking utensils, and opening of opium-dens. In the following April the Opium Ordinance was brought into operation; and the sale-price of opium-doses was fixed on the basis of the market-price of crude opium and standard of living of the smokers at such a rate as would gradually eradicate the taste for opium. Since then the price of raw opium has gradually risen, and at the same time the standard of living of the inhabitants of the island has also gradually advanced; and during the last fifteen years the sale-price of opium-doses has been raised four times. In short, although the opium-habit cannot be readily abandoned, the people are, as a result of educational progress and changes of times, showing an increasing tendency to give up the habit, so that it cannot be long before the object of the gradual prohibition is completely attained.

Salt.—The manufacture of salt was, when Formosa became a Japanese possession, left as a free industry of the people; but on account of inferior and wasteful manufacture salt-fields were abandoned in increasing numbers every year and the price of salt became so unequal that it was deemed necessary to put in force a monopoly system, and accordingly, in May, 1899, the present Salt Monopoly system came into force.

Salt is manufactured in the island by natural evaporation; and at the time the monopoly system was established, the annual output of salt was no more than 19,000,000 kin. Moreover, the salt so produced was of the most inferior quality; accordingly, encouragement was given to the openers of salt-fields by means of subsidies fixed at rates differing with the quality of the salt produced, and every effort was made to bring out the extension of salt-fields and improvement of quality, with the result that the quality showed a

marked improvement and abandoned salt-fields were restored at the same time as new ones were opened. And now the demand for salt in the island, which amounts to 47,000,000 kin, is not only met, but the surplus is transported out of the island. The markets out of the island are at present Japan Proper, Korea, Japanese Saghalien, and the Russian Maritime Province; a small quantity of salt was also exported for the first time in 1911 to Hongkong and Manila. The total amount of salt exported from the island last year was 58,193,600 kin.

Camphor.—With regard to the camphor industry of the island, the Government, after careful consideration of the existing customs, first issued the Regulations for the Control of Camphor Manufacture, by which the manufacture was permitted to those only who possessed the permit of the former government; and in March, 1896, the Camphor Tax Regulations and Camphor-oil Tax Regulations were issued to unify the rates of tax on these articles. But the manufacturers, in their desire to augment their profits by a reckless increase of production, began to cut down camphor-trees without discrimination and manufacture inferior articles, so that it became urgently necessary to take measures for the improvement of quality and continual supply of the wood. Accordingly, in August, 1899, the camphor monopoly was established in the island; Government permission became necessary for the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor-oil and their output was restricted. The Government now takes over the articles at a fixed rate of compensation, and after suitable treatment of the crude camphor and refinement of the camphor-oil by the Monopoly Bureau, exports them to Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

After the coming into force of the camphor monopoly system in the island, there was an extraordinary rise in the price of camphor; and consequently the camphor industry, which had been for a long time in a depressed state in Japan Proper, suddenly became very active, and with the increased output the price of camphor suddenly fell. Thereupon, the necessity, with a view to the economy of the camphor industry, of putting in operation a camphor monopoly law which should have equal force in Formosa and Japan Proper was recognised; and in October, 1903, the Crude Camphor and Camphor-oil Monopoly Law was also enforced in Japan Proper and thereby strengthened the basis of the camphor monopoly.

The amounts of crude camphor and camphor oil produced in 1911 came up to 5,279,122 kin and 6,256,309 kin respectively.

Tobacco.—With a view to keep pace with the Tobacco Monopoly system in Japan Proper and also from financial necessity, it was deemed necessary to establish the monopoly system in Formosa as well; and in March, 1905, the Formosan Tobacco Monopoly Regulations were enacted and put in force from April of the same year with regard to tobacco manufactured in Japan Proper and abroad and from August following with regard to that manufactured in Formosa; and the importation of tobacco from Japan Proper or abroad by the public was strictly prohibited. The tobacco manufactured in the island is of two descriptions, cut tobacco and cigarettes; the former is entirely for the use of the islanders, and the annual quantity of raw material for the purpose is about 5,000,000 kin; but as the yield of the plant is still small, the leaves are mostly imported from China. Cigarettes are manufactured with tobacco grown in the island from Japanese seeds; but as its yield is also still very small, the manufacture is as yet in the experimental stage.

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FORMOSA.

Sources of Revenue.	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Ordinary :—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Inland Taxes	5,651,426	6,022,669	5,794,855	7,826,465	10,064,889
Customs Duties	1,718,048	1,620,056	2,142,077	2,479,253	303,510
Tonnage Dues	15,085	17,620	18,389	17,229	23,168
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property... ...	13,929,014	17,180,450	20,092,725	15,696,779	19,121,388
Stamp Receipts	267,170	681,027	579,695	616,000	885,477
Various Licenses and Fees	4,163	4,080	4,045	4,076	3,772
Miscellaneous Receipts	115,022	130,771	218,332	192,635	203,883
Total...	21,699,929	25,656,672	28,850,117	26,832,438	30,606,087
Extraordinary :—					
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	54,771	64,293	87,688	113,541	133,472
Subsidies from Central Government	—	—	1,000,000	1,650,000	—
Proceeds of Loans transferred from General Account	215,994	—	—	823,764	2,580,240
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred ...	3,443,452	4,971,208	5,357,968	7,586,021	6,339,309
Receipt of Borrowings	—	—	—	—	750,000
Total...	3,714,217	5,035,501	6,445,655	10,173,326	9,803,021
Total Revenue... ...	25,414,146	30,692,173	35,295,773	37,005,764	40,409,107

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FORMOSA.—*Continued.*

Sources of Revenue.	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Ordinary :—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Inland Taxes	17,256,140	16,187,879	13,590,625	10,392,992
Customs Duties	254,104	—	—	—
Tonnage Dues	25,183	29,559	21,859	—
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property... ...	21,913,729	23,555,102	23,508,093	26,484,238
Stamp Receipts	1,676,934	2,335,523	724,247	824,461
Various Licenses and Fees	3,372	3,249	3,740	3,464
Miscellaneous Receipts	234,702	282,483	208,595	330,004
Total	41,364,163	42,393,795	38,057,159	38,035,159
Extraordinary :—				
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	115,593	108,354	87,555	133,065
Subsidies from Central Government	—	—	—	—
Proceeds of Loans transferred from General Account	2,838,870	1,200,730	2,585,000	2,800,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—	—	232
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred ...	10,219,724	14,136,817	4,595,794	3,086,910
Receipt of Borrowings	800,000	149	—	—
Total	13,974,187	15,446,050	7,268,349	6,020,207
Total Revenue... ...	55,338,350	57,839,846	45,325,508	44,055,366

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FORMOSA.—*Continued.*

Branches of Expenditure.	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Ordinary:—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Administration Office...	620,254	879,364	775,186	841,335	904,855
Judicial Courts	334,667	355,096	371,895	386,874	399,943
Local Governments ...	530,416	548,662	593,429	628,492	646,725
Police	268,017	310,020	350,080	381,463	398,138
Prisons	468,825	464,929	495,232	469,450	472,134
Hospitals	256,129	276,393	297,371	325,533	367,247
Custom Houses	284,703	286,861	277,851	284,143	286,575
Communications	1,104,218	1,169,066	1,195,626	1,208,644	1,317,717
Expenses for Government Railways ...	1,240,598	1,343,316	1,441,152	1,449,226	1,559,444
Monopoly Bureau ...	6,837,720	8,659,616	8,790,914	7,524,513	7,499,906
Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to Government Account	1,742,595	2,039,293	2,349,771	2,535,820	2,929,657
Other Expenses	2,264,087	2,542,107	2,731,166	3,722,684	4,141,665
Total	15,952,230	18,874,722	19,669,672	19,758,176	20,924,006
Extraordinary:—					
Expenses for Special Undertakings	1,752,116	2,547,842	2,686,593	3,369,629	3,135,355
Expenses for Public Works	972,142	1,586,573	3,290,426	5,461,114	2,974,057
Expenses for Encouragement of Industries ...	440,822	482,850	525,076	887,496	1,083,117
Subsidies	793,500	783,500	783,500	826,665	1,027,100
Expenses for the laying of Submarine Cables	—	—	—	—	—
Other Expenses	532,129	1,058,718	754,485	363,375	1,045,748
Total	4,490,709	6,459,484	8,040,080	10,908,279	9,265,377
Total Expenditure ...	20,442,938	25,334,206	27,709,752	30,666,455	30,189,383

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FORMOSA.—*Continued.*

Branches of Expenditure.	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Ordinary:—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Administration Office...	906,478	955,228	1,339,554	1,358,461
Judicial Courts	411,657	417,616	464,444	556,824
Local Governments ...	724,351	755,050	950,399	940,347
Police	391,110	424,984	—	—
Prisons	483,469	494,002	512,728	476,733
Hospitals	408,565	442,259	516,162	543,614
Custom Houses	309,009	319,932	334,300	343,627
Communications	1,396,115	1,453,613	1,542,301	1,621,368
Expenses for Government Railways ...	2,004,661	2,576,254	3,617,274	3,470,208
Monopoly Bureau ...	9,595,357	8,459,813	9,818,446	9,607,488
Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account ...	5,031,459	4,918,264	3,479,795	2,758,054
Other Expenses	2,514,687	2,901,755	4,839,891	5,596,050
Total	24,176,919	24,118,770	27,415,294	27,272,774
Extraordinary:—				
Expenses for Special Undertakings	3,105,820	2,666,365	2,835,000	2,800,000
Expenses for Public Works	4,116,519	5,800,270	8,764,838	7,511,216
Expenses for Encouragement of Industries ...	2,817,979	3,685,892	1,612,649	1,820,149
Subsidies	987,100	937,100	1,032,233	1,032,233
Expenses for the laying of Submarine Cables	1,114,631	—	—	—
Other Expenses	4,882,565	6,412,855	3,665,494	3,618,994
Total	17,024,614	19,502,482	17,910,214	16,782,592
Total Expenditure ...	41,201,533	43,621,251	45,325,508	44,055,366

NOTE:—(1) For the sake of convenience of financial adjustment, the proceeds of loans to meet the expenses for the Formosan public works are first placed under the general account and then transferred to the special account of the Formosan Administration Office, while the principal and interest of these loans are transferred from the said special account to the general account and then paid to the creditors.

(2) The figures for 1910-11 and the years preceding it represent the settled accounts, those for the financial year 1911-12 the actual account on October 31st, 1912, and those for the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14 the Budget estimates.

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM FORMOSA.

Year.	Tea.	Rice.	Lung-ngans.	Sugar.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903	5,976,817	854,561	170,832	220,369
1904	5,790,241	2,536,362	72,414	223,525
1905	6,256,693	593,594	134,409	25,730
1906	5,067,457	278,578	245,620	153,694
1907	5,181,783	141,115	190,899	13,836
1908	5,568,092	419,148	214,811	15,474
1909	5,842,550	137,294	180,686	2,679
1910	5,837,570	121,448	239,071	491,941
1911	7,114,317	27,457	144,472	955,955
1912	6,673,933	3,257	234,196	1,719,396

Year.	Camphor.	Turmeric.	Flax, Hemp and Jute.	Coal (excluding Ship's Use).
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903	2,518,305	19,578	495,703	75,684
1904	2,199,320	9,000	465,855	75,215
1905	2,052,933	13,778	517,386	112,750
1906	2,222,729	39,368	646,880	137,688
1907	2,619,143	84,965	587,048	111,352
1908	1,710,493	32,898	436,497	97,420
1909	4,377,816	25,865	344,653	92,074
1910	3,932,750	29,900	342,229	63,406
1911	3,463,208	42,288	389,573	113,484
1912	4,409,509	26,590	379,399	117,722

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1909.		1910.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
China	2,732,092	4,789,795	3,523,053	5,451,922
Hongkong	300,958	168,942	353,616	256,099
Korea...	29,453	29,760	65,520	18,852
British India	130,896	1,353,960	177,490	1,558,063
Annam and French India ...	—	62,474	—	63,914
Dutch Indies	11	220,329	—	169,618
Asiatic Russia	—	—	119,049	9
Great Britain	752,042	2,149,151	551,242	3,898,987
France	969,349	45,852	654,875	15,285
Germany	1,684,993	730,787	1,285,286	2,455,912
Turkey	—	39,398	—	924,407
United States of America ...	5,049,035	1,095,465	5,074,500	2,707,145
Australia	15,824	11,901	8,121	21,474
Other Countries	22,923	1,893,656	173,344	2,310,875
Total	11,687,576	12,591,470	11,986,096	19,852,562

Countries.	1911.		1912.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
China	3,660,730	5,859,954	4,263,780	6,766,701
Hongkong	368,153	215,044	392,962	119,258
Korea...	—	—	—	—
British India	89,519	1,460,142	342,312	2,173,127
Annam and French India ...	—	424,163	—	329,272
Dutch Indies	6	199,822	21,558	307,100
Asiatic Russia	56,732	—	28,950	205
Great Britain	646,071	4,486,225	1,086,897	3,489,624
France	408,519	21,950	681,892	38,408
Germany	1,645,754	2,756,652	1,573,289	1,072,008
Turkey	—	293,627	—	55,679
United States of America ...	6,005,284	1,732,172	4,916,913	1,699,958
Australia	11,369	41,823	73,462	62,747
Other Countries	283,453	2,063,473	1,578,213	3,193,039
Total	13,175,590	19,555,047	14,960,228	19,307,126

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN FORMOSA.

Year.	Mileage of Open Lines.	Rolling-stock.		
		Engine Cars.	Passenger Carriages.	Freight Waggons.
	M. C.			
1902-03	154.70	30	45	269
1903-04	195.40	30	75	310
1904- 5	231.16	31	87	426
1905-06	260.24	34	88	449
1906-07	260.24	37	94	495
1907-08	271.24	39	99	595
1908-09	271.24	54	112	826
1909-10	271.24	59	1 2	960
1910-11	290.56	66	131	1,053
1911-12	296.00	74	134	1,152

Year.	Number of Passengers Carried.		Quantity of Goods Carried.	
	Number.	Fares.	Quantity.	Freight Charges.
		Yen	Ton	Yen
1902-03	998,467	419,134	234,114	302,917
1903-04	1,197,644	512,077	315,212	449,507
1904-05	1,444,715	580,028	349,964	538,870
1905-06	1,945,567	822,482	433,730	886,930
1906-07	2,254,731	943,988	508,584	1,066,521
1907-08	2,489,315	1,055,728	570,509	1,268,302
1908-09	2,691,034	1,176,696	711,930	1,530,248
1909-10	3,009,978	1,380,481	853,814	1,907,660
1910-11	3,534,695	1,711,413	1,065,240	2,339,141
1911-12	4,011,345	1,893,714	1,195,588	2,534,922

FORMOSA.

FOOD CROPS AND SPECIAL CROPS.

Year.	Rice.		Barley.		Wheat.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Ko	Koku	Ko	Koku	Ko	Koku
1902	355,687	2,821,424	429	2,544	3,152	20,832
1903	407,114	3,677,208	655	7,371	3,669	34,774
1904	448,630	4,159,862	1,631	11,316	6,297	37,158
1905	461,308	4,353,845	1,156	7,395	6,258	37,457
1906	472,813	3,968,578	1,407	9,565	6,951	34,765
1907	486,275	4,512,142	1,292	8,369	6,986	36,374
1908	493,807	4,656,627	1,274	6,661	6,719	34,548
1909	494,808	4,629,949	1,393	6,698	5,922	30,536
1910	470,426	4,187,473	1,347	8,646	5,823	26,997
1911	492,944	4,488,849	1,367	9,020	5,456	26,912

Year.	Beans, Peas and Pulse.		Sweet Potato.		Ground-nut with Pod.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Ko	Koku	Ko	Kin	Ko	Koku
1902	11,589	55,311	63,147	501,160,292	13,340	108,907
1903	13,936	105,503	73,385	897,954,805	15,641	176,934
1904	22,641	135,271	93,293	1,135,115,773	19,58	238,897
1905	20,752	94,903	101,526	1,140,395,794	19,795	216,321
1906	21,220	100,803	97,044	1,137,437,585	18,961	187,782
1907	25,152	124,521	108,762	1,208,838,475	21,680	241,464
1908	28,522	155,644	122,140	1,467,811,509	21,782	257,513
1909	25,640	122,275	109,607	1,310,364,109	22,091	375,221
1910	26,718	129,833	105,373	1,070,553,995	19,760	190,958
1911	33,885	117,906	108,196	1,129,883,072	18,712	171,968

Year.	Sesame.		Tea (Green Leaf).		Sugar Cane.
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.
	Ko	Koku	Ko	Kin	Ko
1902	9,152	25,088	28,308	83,235,060	21,167
1903	10,122	50,761	34,799	92,682,184	16,526
1904	15,347	47,565	32,720	81,626,980	21,594
1905	12,411	35,359	32,999	88,926,612	25,034
1906	12,445	39,610	33,803	84,782,840	35,159
1907	11,742	31,602	33,298	87,038,888	30,381
1908	11,665	46,701	34,368	86,898,072	28,705
1909	11,659	36,574	33,644	94,793,620	39,034
1910	9,478	30,327	33,582	91,770,176	63,412
1911	12,540	37,743	33,383	98,531,116	90,086

FOOD CROPS AND SPECIAL CROPS.—*Continued.*

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Indian Indigo.		Loo-choo Indigo.	
	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Kin	Ko	Kin	Ko	Kin
1902	1,267,015,296	1,569	16,659,689	535	2,541,643
1903	683,157,902	2,068	20,326,602	346	4,333,027
1904	1,074,974,929	2,431	19,106,564	391	5,080,230
1905	1,155,944,438	2,297	17,531,427	357	5,930,397
1906	1,690,206,794	3,761	36,876,802	382	4,006,616
1907	1,383,648,081	3,468	49,956,939	149	930,202
1908	1,418,860,799	3,174	28,551,262	135	1,161,200
1909	2,219,471,541	2,800	26,132,716	132	1,120,200
1910	3,601,496,587	2,727	26,612,846	46	481,922
1911	4,715,255,195	2,625	21,162,305	36	382,353

Year.	China Grass.		Jute.		For Pine-apple Fibres.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Ko	Kin	Ko	Kin	Ko	Kin
1902	1,686	1,658,728	1,147	1,564,878	421	94,226
1903	1,836	2,608,942	1,350	2,737,992	343	91,590
1904	2,475	2,815,286	1,457	3,228,920	264	74,560
1905	2,559	2,638,065	1,765	2,396,275	395	50,540
1906	2,862	2,947,098	2,134	3,5 2,126	524	72,020
1907	2,823	3,170,251	2,228	3,412,041	510	62,972
1908	1,954	1,951,972	2,140	3,197,849	468	98,747
1909	2,178	1,967,089	2,064	4,428,601	548	44,540
1910	1,673	1,269,217	2,112	3,594,383	615	43,851
1911	1,730	1,314,008	2,172	3,502,352	690	46,460

Year.	Rush.		Tobacco.		Turmeric.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Ko	Kin	Ko	Kin	Ko	Kin
1902	38	422,427	795	827,450	244	199,120
1903	110	808,910	698	763,550	253	262,662
1904	122	441,700	180	167,594	363	2,565,915
1905	327	734,700	88	141,154	60	47,200
1906	461	1,776,158	148	287,466	—	—
1907	456	1,720,368	269	355,724	—	—
1908	423	924,477	821	700,435	—	—
1909	899	965,237	579	629,379	—	—
1910	553	1,128,700	636	1,304,949	—	—
1911	410	1,801,903	410	826,421	—	—

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Year.	Head.						
	Buffalos.	Kind of Zebu.	Imported Cattle and its Cross.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.
1902	178,746	77,069	—	779,179	—	104,998	82
1903	202,528	83,903	—	876,908	—	110,704	37
1904	226,620	98,528	165	976,327	—	117,214	68
1905	233,773	107,690	244	1,017,777	30	107,542	123
1906	240,655	111,925	266	1,074,316	30	114,158	263
1907	252,389	120,971	812	1,146,196	30	128,826	184
1908	276,242	138,121	807	1,230,597	45	143,684	167
1909	295,474	162,985	1,006	1,268,261	74	143,568	153
1910	304,067	174,888	1,293	1,308,264	87	136,883	193
1911	308,760	168,334	1,296	1,290,387	90	128,513	183

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.

Year.	Slaughter Houses.	Buffalos.		Kind of Zebu		Hogs.
		Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.	Head.
			Yen		Yen	
1902	223	7,074	157,246	3,947	86,403	402,500
1903	426	8,233	190,857	5,933	166,914	504,153
1904	778	7,616	165,112	3,044	73,683	525,587
1905	778	7,502	198,717	3,110	97,302	557,628
1906	886	7,980	172,294	2,585	69,357	558,818
1907	894	10,337	204,703	3,544	77,094	564,357
1908	903	10,132	202,644	4,108	96,930	609,201
1909	872	11,511	236,743	4,980	120,141	637,666
1910	861	14,759	235,445	7,691	134,860	675,602
1911	867	20,114	303,975	14,789	255,233	692,226

Year.	Hogs.	Goats.		Horses.		Total Value.
	Value.	Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.	
	Yen		Yen		Yen	Yen
1902	4,993,406	34,360	1 4,009	23	217	5,341,281
1903	5,911,463	47,825	126,120	9	282	6,395,636
1904	6,270,118	54,190	126,417	—	—	6,635,330
1905	6,877,220	55,337	121,217	—	—	7,294,456
1906	7,329,455	54,946	122,573	—	—	7,693,679
1907	7,481,296	53,941	122,578	—	—	7,885,671
1908	7,930,274	51,990	201,559	3	44	8,431,407
1909	8,975,135	47,776	153,350	4	53	9,485,413
1910	8,996,590	60,334	197,202	1	15	9,564,150
1911	9,780,672	51,288	156,590			10,496,485

SUGAR, COARSE MANUFACTURE.

Year.	Sugar, Coarse Manufacture.		Muscovado Sugar.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1903*	49,244,428	2,344,492	1,436,133	85,386
1904*	65,830,068	3,186,672	10,004,286	617,417
1905	78,557,375	6,620,720	3,988,782	370,091
1906	120,182,442	6,753,910	7,205,974	383,551
1907	102,288,181	6,945,292	4,173,093	257,269
1908	105,575,122	8,733,627	3,626,405	217,837
1909	199,689,420	19,694,711	4,190,239	431,990
1910	338,135,815	38,011,932	2,266,051	185,431
1911	449,803,071	28,943,041	446,032	15,610

Year.	Molasses.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	
	Kin	Yen	Yen
1903...	1,247,150	31,368	2,461,246
1904...	747,425	23,453	3,8 7,542
1905...	678,933	26,905	7, 17,716
1906...	1,273,107	36,929	7,174,390
1907...	1,512,511	49,828	7,252,389
1908...	1,946,169	68,868	9,020,332
1909...	12,123,690	297,927	20,424,628
1910...	37,516,371	921,777	30,119,140
1911...	35,138,557	281,065	29,239, 10

* Year ending June.

SUGAR, REFINED.

Year.	Sugar, Raw.		Sugar, Refined.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1903*	8,711,188	457,066	5,806,558	414,347
1904*	7,843,879	409,530	4,475,731	372,983
1904†	2,995,955	157,320	2,116,725	168,911
1905	4,146,399	378,131	2,601,262	268,503
1906	8,321,894	423,343	5,182,554	434,761
1907	4,090,713	231,044	2,325,546	273, 21
1908	3,507,881	212,977	2,031,215	274,056
1909	4,062,574	334,970	2,556,116	345,615
1910	2,266,051	185,431	1,341,846	178,821
1911	446,032	15,610	232,204	16,819

SUGAR REFINED.—*Continued.*

Year.	Molasses.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	
	Kin	Yen	Yen
1903*	1,744,075	45,558	459,905
1904*	1,743,438	49,200	422,183
1904†	870,772	26,058	194,969
1905...	874,676	27,596	296,099
1906...	1,763,100	34,868	469,629
1907...	1,102,393	39,104	312,925
1908...	715,016	30,832	304,888
1909...	844,655	18,928	364,543
1910...	519,672	1,703	180,524
1911...	93,628	668	17,487

* Year ending June. † July to October.

CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL.

Year.	Camphor.			Camphor Oil.		
	Products by Government.	Products by People.	Total.	Products by Government.	Products by People.	Total.
	Kin	Kin	Kin	Kin	Kin	Kin
1903... ...	283,938	2,864,804	3,148,742	162,942	2,225,193	2,388,135
1904... ...	—	3,595,814	3,595,814	—	2,678,794	2,678,794
1905... ...	—	3,540,953	3,540,953	—	2,805,809	2,805,809
1906... ...	37,720	2,827,397	2,865,117	80,745	2,293,043	2,373,788
1907... ...	150,630	3,101,778	3,252,408	521,126	2,464,897	2,986,023
1908... ...	272,628	3,641,970	3,914,598	1,140,356	3,040,538	4,180,894
1909... ...	456,312	3,078,658	3,534,970	1,662,258	2,784,565	4,446,823
1910... ...	209,119	3,328,593	3,537,712	377,228	3,493,026	3,870,254
1911... ...	102,526	5,258,116	5,360,642	220,443	5,637,702	5,858,145
1912... ...	—	4,509,412	4,509,412	*20,567	5,306,044	5,306,044
						*20,567

* Bad-scented oil.

TEA.

Year.	Production.				
	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Total.
	Kin	Kin	Kin	Kin	Kin
1902	9,946,590	5,285,426	3,995,283	1,581,466	20,808,765
1903	11,052,350	5,908,489	4,263,381	1,946,326	23,170,546
1904	9,856,458	5,162,906	4,081,349	1,306,032	20,406,745
1905	10,737,889	5,491,218	4,224,014	1,778,532	22,231,653
1906	10,322,311	5,298,927	3,688,054	1,886,418	21,195,710
1907	9,770,115	5,657,527	4,177,866	2,154,212	21,759,720
1908	10,080,176	6,082,865	3,736,617	1,824,860	21,724,518
1909	11,351,536	6,090,490	4,715,983	1,540,396	23,698,405
1910	10,415,915	5,942,119	4,611,451	1,973,059	22,942,544
1911	10,887,638	6,650,820	5,148,227	1,945,981	24,632,666

INDIGO, LIQUID.

Year.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Production.	Value.
		Kin	Yen
1902...	2,946	3,866,928	181,161
1903...	3,756	3,468,478	164,121
1904...	4,116	3,027,616	150,556
1905...	4,879	4,207,459	177,611
1906...	5,141	3,934,000	190,258
1907...	4,828	3,510,746	148,276
1908...	4,836	3,756,755	155,390
1909...	4,783	3,165,311	166,297
1910...	5,422	4,416,501	222,787
1911...	4,770	3,810,381	186,897

INDIGO.

Year.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Production.	Value.
		Kin	Yen
1904...	544	175,949	11,432
1905...	158	83,870	9 011
1906...	105	71,745	6,510
1907...	447	143,270	6,863
1908...	415	146,111	7,056
1909...	—	—	—
1910...	—	—	—
1911...	—	—	—

FISHING VESSELS AND FISHING INSTRUMENTS.

Year.	Fishing Vessels.			Fishing Nets.
	Boats, Wooden.	Boats, Bamboo. (Raft of Bamboo.)	Total.	
1902	3,415	4,413	7,828	16,408
1903	3,390	4,695	8,085	16,458
1904	3,017	4,870	7,887	18,503
1905	3,252	5,106	8,358	14,948
1906	3,640	5,963	9,603	18,291
1907	3,713	5,795	9,508	17,841
1908	3,694	5,986	9,680	17,534
1909	3,559	6,456	10,015	18,016
1910	4,054	5,700	9,754	18,518
1911	4,035	5,792	9,827	17,892

CATCHES.

Year.	Spratelloides.		Young Sardines.		Sardines.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin
1902	1,198,321	47,604	153,494	9,550	198,866
1903	942,189	37,594	118,432	6,807	815,047
1904	2,559,155	79,229	142,773	8,706	929,550
1905	2,369,431	82,588	213,897	14,429	515,247
1906	1,908,059	61,042	169,301	11,513	348,075
1907	1,836,325	81,435	206,249	14,334	1,344,284
1908	1,925,781	96,209	225,124	13,715	1,620,699
1909	999,367	46,427	233,151	15,047	1,015,689
1910	1,772,354	75,931	242,278	13,599	3,341,805
1911	3,710,867	131,384	300,194	17,704	1,865,398

Year.	Sardines.	Sekuro.		Engraulis.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	11,910	103,620	3,309	129,020	4,059
1903	36,480	430,296	9,294	130,040	4,970
1904	37,367	1,112,617	40,959	136,275	5,390
1905	24,934	1,227,089	43,183	93,880	3,319
1906	18,586	1,049,685	29,972	96,980	3,903
1907	64,948	652,560	24,292	198,945	6,814
1908	122,119	684,695	35,195	188,470	6,574
1909	54,141	238,825	14,003	173,403	5,741
1910	114,913	596,655	24,430	174,889	5,693
1911	100,979	825,676	34,053	151,120	4,819

CATCHES.—*Continued.*

Year.	Mackerel.		Grey-Mullet.		Bonito.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin
1902	229,519	21,620	688,753	51,682	1,025,133
1903	118,567	17,044	789,903	61,272	541,160
1904	78,689	8,058	664,526	47,098	601,931
1905	90,972	9,753	432,728 *37,400	39,586	1,207,920
1906	65,636	7,634	517,678	40,795	1,643,653
1907	61,316	9,368	916,778	72,593	513,805
1908	104,647	11,888	712,894	57,152	926,100
1909	98,168	14,440	1,002,872	78 443	1,028,437
1910	148,906	17,581	1,182,299	78,823	903,533
1911	175,615	20,038	906,504	61,471	536,989

Year.	Bonito.	Shark.		Sea-bream.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	27,708	489,384	27,810	576,892	34,216
1903	8,583	576,024	29,957	194,679	15,656
1904	26,304	564,799	33,219	434,231	14,637
1905	38,022	547,265	34,312	117,951	13,142
1906	48,463	618,205	26,685	428,796	51,386
1907	19,708	584,916	34,011	464,125	40,446
1908	38,659	669,573	37,381	469,369	37,587
1909	40,323	674,584	39,366	321,355	28,246
1910	32,367	753,629	41,519	412,129	53,864
1911	22,848	958,848	60,936	306,776	40,577

Year.	Konoshiro (Chatoessus).		Guchi.		Japanese Tunny-fish.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin
1902	12,294	834	372,487	23,573	?
1903	23,564	1,207	403,470	24,861	25,776
1904	8,510	983	493,755	24,042	56,438
1905	8,120	901	164,045	6,616	58,200
1906	28,710	2,463	179,742	12,039	95,314
1907	77,148	2,896	183,063	12,337	71,309
1908	27,020	2,708	68,307	4,558	61,559
1909	17,215	2,017	83,032	6,152	87,646
1910	11,995	1,250	247,245	6,910	160,838
1911	13,308	1,599	194,459	7,103	184,291

* Number of fish.

CATCHES.—*Continued.*

Year.	Japanese Tunny-fish.	Spates.		Sciæna.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	?	48,665	2,149	56,217	5,192
1903	3,630	25,391	1,357	51,491	4,829
1904	9,036	53,828	3,951	92,822	7,028
1905	9,886	55,532	4,051	78,927	7,942
1906	21,546	40,744	2,591	96,783	9,493
1907	15,480	28,979	1,867	60,734	14,825
1908	10,754	47,100	2,374	72,883	8,897
1909	14,499	36,947	2,645	61,270	6,694
1910	19,927	122,453	7,113	102,941	11,093
1911	28,866	78,298	4,668	177,269	19,195

Year.	Flying-fish.		Trichiurus.		Squid and Cuttle-fish.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin
1902	338,930	17,913	144,212	7,812	?
1903	321,035	15,682	172,549	12,575	58,081
1904	272,175	12,917	302,197	18,591	45,592
1905	255,830	13,940	220,843	13,839	85,957
1906	178,265	9,999	225,156	13,777	84,138
1907	304,947	9,882	147,430	9,561	48,155
1908	203,840	10,797	204,393	15,556	56,633
1909	201,335	11,402	146,144	11,560	114,922
1910	393,320	16,554	188,042	13,283	295,883
1911	206,022	11,070	203,904	12,836	43,539

Year.	Squid and Cuttle-fish.	Prawns and Shrimps.		Sea-perch.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	?	?	?	?	?
1903	3,964	154,820	9,111	?	?
1904	3,421	447,846	27,537	52,602	3,432
1905	7,342	424,863	27,808	52,780	2,464
1906	8,599	174,250	13,861	39,019	1,809
1907	5,175	342,184	25,535	58,877	2,413
1908	6,022	393,623	20,906	22,306	1,129
1909	7,341	241,602	20,214	40,995	1,992
1910	8,715	303,698	21,987	30,221	1,223
1911	4,762	276,699	19,763	28,108	1,257

CATCHES.—*Continued.*

Year.	Horse Mackerel.		Carp.		Gibel.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	?	?	16,587	2,590	30,214	3,388
1903	275,094	29,414	108,545	12,729	96,226	5,646
1904	145,995	9,255	42,977	5,006	91,875	6,198
1905	388,609	26,966	57,022	6,353	100,084	7,486
1906	471,142	22,746	54,112	6,555	79,387	7,241
1907	317,199	20,533	452,890	54,832	89,304	7,221
1908	658,243	38,461	81,593	8,284	148,895	9,658
1909	1,540,049	86,542	123,008	10,283	168,375	10,461
1910	263,933	16,866	165,487	12,590	257,981	13,760
1911	500,332	29,232	145,054	12,994	220,834	13,888

Year.	Eel.		Aquatic Animal and Others.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Yen
1902	?	?	4,453,238	235,091	538,010
1903	7,629	1,691	4,756,456	231,732	586,085
1904	10,148	1,865	5,898,654 * 859,500	243,328	677,557
1905	9,388	2,555	3,580,915 *7,507,000	209,230	650,647
1906	19,691	3,802	4,971,962	280,687	717,187
1907	32,113	3,781	3,733,939	232,925	787,212
1908	15,245	3,246	4,806,349	302,526	902,355
1909	14,965	3,178	3,907,274	244,372	775,529
1910	21,664	5,480	6,076,876 *2,250,400	300,012	915,483
1911	26,565	5,483	5,596,834 *4,124,300	297,195	964,720

* Number of fish.

AQUICULTURE.

Year.	Chonossalmonous Bl. Schu.		Hipophthalmicthys Mclitrix. C. & V.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	8,052,370	554,287	195,255	16,980
1903	2,140,860	153,462	226,057	22,529
1904	2,470,418	254,038	309,669	28,109
1905	2,456,703	193,603	357,051	34,488
1906	3,336,196	296,142	339,576	31,445
1907	3,609,989	283,383	341,540	31,002
1908	2,604,039	254,817	391,808	33,802
1909	6,162,290	442,555	368,872	34,412
1910	6,482,759	702,944	602,190	46,452
1911	4,553,028	545,087	549,998	52,838

Year.	Sohii.		Kienhii.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	144,045	15,398	?	?
1903	403,360	28,971	?	?
1904	837,266	57,498	48,997	5,736
1905	468,038	44,627	61,501	7,351
1906	559,976	44,818	83,669	6,377
1907	669,163	53,871	48,797	5,842
1908	738,089	48,830	54,631	6,636
1909	903,353	61,628	126,056	10,200
1910	1,238,244	98,821	223,264	15,670
1911	920,790	79,883	251,824	20,130

Year.	Carp.		Grey-mullet.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	159,574	9,994	211,736	19,964
1903	378,008	26,209	291,077	23,853
1904	682,409	85,543	257,977	21,478
1905	454,788	34,705	297,350	26,189
1906	404,165	29,573	349,578	33,765
1907	443,405	33,196	386,082	39,217
1908	461,919	28,322	515,800	37,091
1909	464,717	32,423	423,979	41,222
1910	423,754	29,435	351,510	34,491
1911	267,624	20,997	130,629	14,457

AQUICULTURE.—*Continued.*

Year.	Oyster.		Others.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Yen
1902	—	—	618,238	39,077	655,700
1903	—	—	1,173,858	104,712	359,736
1904	—	—	950,348	44,925	497,327
1905	—	—	902,639	45,173	386,136
1906	—	—	1,008,100	59,101	501,221
1907	—	—	1,019,806	44,526	491,037
1908	—	—	971,181	48,200	457,698
1909	—	—	986,426	52,551	674,991
1910	1,323,870	59,297	1,547,825	77,460	1,064,570
1911	991,503	48,218	954,245	51,228	832,838

FISHERY PRODUCTS.

Year.	Bonito, Dried.		Karasumi.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	—	—	17,263	8,876
1903	—	—	61,925	9,172
1904	—	—	84,278	8,298
1905	—	—	3,031	1,594
1906	—	—	6,576	5,565
1907	—	—	6,893	4,527
1908	—	—	8,432	5,772
1909	—	—	11,780	4,237
1910	94,858	33,448	11,292	5,846
1911	91,897	40,808	30,649	28,288

FISHERY PRODUCTS.—*Continued.*

Year.	Shark Fins.		Salted Fish.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	8,635	5,548	1,106,020	72,116
1903	6,733	6,279	1,417,205	82,133
1904	7,968	12,567	1,527,309	90,939
1905	8,068	7,640	1,068,999	115,857
1906	6,560	7,917	744,946	44,246
1907	6,324	7,574	1,164,076	65,272
1908	8,319	7,064	1,125,568	54,797
1909	7,764	8,085	1,003,087	54,205
1910	8,481	9,898	1,233,555	57,614
1911	11,545	14,140	1,052,355	50,234

Year.	Dried Fish.		Boiled and Dried Fish.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1902	110,707	9,076	1,877,321	45,648
1903	96,382	9,516	587,246	53,713
1904	195,580	17,246	1,317,250	90,771
1905	945,950	79,462	355,360	21,513
1906	76,021	8,154	1,940,984	119,663
1907	326,178	24,890	1,218,685	75,137
1908	311,264	25,582	1,685,499	118,547
1909	79,586	11,032	141,604	11,956
1910	298,878	24,412	967,700	52,331
1911	709,679	42,795	1,154,289	76,867

Year.	Nori (Dried Porphyra for the Table).		Others.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Yen
1902	40,450	2,435	?	?	143,699
1903	75,955	4,460	?	?	165,273
1904	7,125	678	46,628	5,749	226,248
1905	2,986	806	59,578	3,643	230,515
1906	9,120	1,408	114,827	10,642	197,595
1907	46,295	3,832	42,083	4,871	186,103
1908	10,200	869	144,109	14,881	227,512
1909	13,055	994	116,814	21,678	112,187
1910	28,305	1,451	51,817	7,438	192,438
1911	17,855	1,249	80,114	9,315	263,696

SALT.

Year.	Area of Salt-works.	Production.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Kin	Yen
1902	834.74	111,513,386	432,637
1903	1,105.45	72,124,009	204,253
1904	1,058.00	106,173,356	182,978
1905	1,090.44	70,398,672	121,918
1906	1,029.22	93,550,156	176,874
1907	1,089.99	118,968,965	224,575
1908	1,139.88	90,398,877	185,948
1909	1,211.27	122,035,630	238,786
1910	1,307.30	165,782,364	327,974
1911	1,367.02	114,692,389	238,648

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Year.	Gold.	Alluvial Gold.	Silver.
	Momme	Momme	Momme
1902	239,678	161,082	?
1903	245,935	76,249	?
1904	322,904	42,515	74,930
1905	394,506	25,494	112,163
1906	363,262	12,980	112,318
1907	319,249	10,010	144,668
1908	429,241	12,030	271,839
1909	421,222	15,533	412,946
1910	423,996	17,264	482,640
1911	426,160	15,600	493,917

Year.	Copper.	Coal.	Sulphur.	Petroleum.
	Kin	Kin	Kin	Koku
1902	—	162,263,813	2,722,300	—
1903	—	135,328,740	3,418,680	—
1904	—	137,793,442	5,262,709	703
1905	—	158,283,205	1,958,944	3,129
1906	—	172,004,857	1,354,410	4,394
1907	78,087	225,432,745	2,193,728	6,028
1908	539,670	257,207,044	3,281,358	6,560
1909	722,946	305,686,491	3,603,950	5,664
1910	747,202	386,068,078	3,742,450	3,209
1911	1,599,366	424,868,219	2,981,740	1,442

SYLVICULTURE.

Year ending March.	By Government.				By People.	Grand Total.
	Camphor Forests (Larger Trees).	Camphor Forests for Leaf-production.	Others.	Total.	Camphor Forests.	
	Ko	Ko	Ko	Ko	Ko	Ko
1903	366	—	170	536	—	536
1904	235	—	558	793	—	793
1905	215	—	486	701	—	701
1906	227	227	378	832	—	832
1907	215	328	181	724	893	1,617
1908	199	230	214	643	952	1,595
1909	213	123	413	749	2,008	2,757
1910	254	162	810	1,226	1,119	2,345
1911	393	202	737	1,332	1,454	2,786
1912	392	143	777	1,312	1,027	2,339

INCOMES OF FORESTS.

Year ending March.	Principal Products.	By-products.	Total.	Year ending March.	Principal Products.	By-products.	Total.
	Yen	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen	Yen
1904	78,821	5,035	83,856	1909	80,797	8,026	88,823
1905	129,639	3,821	133,460	1910	102,210	7,916	110,126
1906	104,802	5,133	109,935	1911	171,303	8,175	179,478
1907	92,519	6,674	99,193	1912	178,959	8,268	187,227
1908	116,283	8,807	125,090				

... ... 65,291
... ... 2,145,910
... ... ¥5,697 528

CHAPTER XXII.

THE FINANCE AND ECONOMY OF KWANTUNG PROVINCE.

I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF KWANTUNG PROVINCE.

Kwantung Province lies on the southern extremity of Liaotung Peninsula, between 121°50′ and 122°33′ East Longitude and 38°43′ and 39°30′ North Latitude; and its area, inclusive of that of the adjacent islands, is about 219 square *ri*.

The population of Kwantung Province was found on the last day of 1912 to be as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Japanese	25,045	20,311	45,356
Chinese	257,749	198,534	456,283
Other nationalities	86	42	128
Total	282,880	218,887	501,767

NOTE.—The above figures do not include the number of officers and privates of the army and navy, and civilians attached thereto, who were residing in the barracks at that time.

II.—FINANCE.

The expenditures of the Kwantung Government were from the time of the occupation of the province by Japan's forces defrayed out of the extraordinary war fund; but upon the closing of the special account for that fund at the end of March, 1908, the annual expenditure of the Government was placed under a special account, the principle of which is to defray the expenses of the Government with its revenue and at first to make good any deficit that may occur by means of a subvention from the National Treasury, with the object of ultimately placing the local finance on an independent footing.

Further, the administrative expenses required for the local organisations of the province which make it their object directly to promote the peace, welfare, and happiness of the local population are to be directly defrayed out of the local revenue so as to impress vividly upon the local population the close connection existing between the benefits they enjoy and the burden they must bear therefor, and with this end in view, regulations respecting the local expenses of Kwantung Province, apart from the special account for the Kwantung Government, were issued, whereby the expenses for the keeping of accounts, education, sanitation, encouragement of industry, building and engineering, relief-work, and constructions are to be paid directly with the local revenue from business and miscellaneous taxes.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913-14 OF THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE KWANTUNG GOVERNMENT.

REVENUE.

Ordinary:—	
Taxes	¥ 261,502
Revenue from Public Undertakings and State Property...	1,545,300
Stamp Receipts	72,913
Miscellaneous Receipts..	34,545
Total	1,914,260
Extraordinary:—	
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	¥ 777,624
National Treasury Grant	3,047,800
Total	3,825,424
Grand Total	5,739,684

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary:—	
Expenditure of the Kwantung Government	¥ 464,200
Expenses for Civil Administration	146,997
Expenses of Law Courts	66,430
Expenses of Prisons	92,724
Police Expenses...	870,390
Education Expenses	467,919
Communications Expenses	1,146,377
Expenses for Marine Bureau...	92,125
Expenses for Meteorological Station	25,846
Miscellaneous Expenses	18,410
Reserve Funds	160,000
Total	¥3,551,418
Extraordinary:—	
Undertakings Expenses	¥1,005,310
Special Expenses for guarding the Antung-Mukden Line.	83,812
Expenses for Readjustment of Lots of Land to be sold by Auction	791,497
Grant for Local Expenses Deficit	200,000
Expenses for China Troubles	65,291
Total	2,145,910
Grand Total	¥5,697 528

ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913-14 OF THE LOCAL EXPENSES OF KWANTUNG PROVINCE.

INCOME.

Ordinary:—	
Local Revenue	¥ 882,037
Extraordinary:—	
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	11,742
National Treasury Grant	200,000
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	10,747
Total	222,489
Grand Total	¥1,104,526

DISBURSEMENT.

Ordinary	¥ 774,024
Extraordinary	330,502
Grand Total	¥1,104,526

III.—CURRENCY AND ORGANS OF MONETARY CIRCULATION.

The currency was until lately silver, which was computed and taken at the current price; but from November, 1909, it was decided to take gold as the standard. Still, the use of silver is recognised as hitherto, and now both gold and silver are taken; and accordingly, in the transactions in the principal markets of Manchuria, the convertible notes of the Bank of Japan are largely used.

The only organs of monetary circulation were until recently the Dairen branch and Port Arthur agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank. However, with the development of Dairen City, the organs of monetary circulation also gradually increased. In February, 1909, the Seiryu Bank established a branch in the city, followed by the establishment of a branch there by the Taishin Bank in June of the following year. In July of the same year the Yokohama Specie Bank, with the object of aiding in the development of commerce and industry in Manchuria in accordance with the orders of the Government, began to make special long-term loans at low interest. All these matters served to promote the circulation of money in every direction.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE FINANCE AND ECONOMY OF JAPANESE SAGHALIEN.

The Island of Saghalien was occupied by Japan's forces in August, 1905, and Japan's possession of the island south of the fiftieth parallel was confirmed by the treaty of peace with Russia in October of the same year. The following sections give a brief account of the results of an inquiry carried on by the competent authorities since the occupation of the island up to the present time.

I.—FINANCE.

As regards the finances of Japanese Saghalien since the establishment of the special account in April, 1907, a fixed grant has annually been made by the National Treasury; and this grant, together with the taxes and other sources of revenue of the island, is used to defray the expenses of its colonisation and general administration.

II.—FISHERY.

Of the industries of the island the one that has from old times been the most developed and important is fishery. And the development of the herring fishery has of late been especially marked and is now at the head of the industry, and next to it comes the trout and salmon fishery. With respect to the catching of these three fish the special right of laying nets, that is, the seine fishery right, is granted within definite limits of the sea, while for other fish it has been decided to allow fishery in common. Of the latter kind the most developed is the cod fishery, followed by *karei* (flat-fish) fishing and *kombu* gathering. In recent years crab-fishing has remarkably developed, and the crabs caught are all canned and chiefly exported to America; thirty-seven thousand cases (4 dozen cans in a case) of canned crab were produced in 1912. Next, to prevent the diminution of important fish, such as herring, trout, and salmon, the number of fishing-grounds off the island is restricted to 370 (those licensed at present to individuals number 318, to fishery guilds 39, and the natives 10, and the experimental fishing-grounds 3), and also the limits within which fishing is absolutely prohibited have been marked out, so that the efficacy of the propagation and protection of fish may be ensured and the interests of fishery permanently preserved. But those limits marked out for the propagation and protection of herring have been opened this year, for it was thought that there was no longer necessity for keeping them in existence. For the purpose of bringing about the progress and improvement of fishery, an experimental fish-farm has been established on the western coast, where investigations and researches of various kinds are being carried on.

Further, although herring had until lately been exclusively made into oil-cake, the authorities, with a view to the increase of the produce of the island, encouraged by means of a small subsidy the manufacture of salted herring, with the result that as a first step in the development of this industry, 3,500 koku of the article was exported in 1912 to China.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

Upon the cession of Saghalien to Japan, general investigation was made respecting the agricultural capacity of the island with the result that it was ascertained that there were many tracts suitable for cultivation and pasturage and that both soil and climate are suited to such occupations. Accordingly, since 1906, agricultural settlers have been quartered in suitable localities and lent or given domestic animals and the seeds of the principal crops. Further, these settlers, being given special protection and encouragement of various kinds, are zealously engaged in the cultivation of the island. They numbered about twenty-two hundred and forty-two families at the end of 1912, the total area of land cultivated by them coming up to 4,019 cho, and an investigation made continuously from 1905 of the land suitable for farming was completed in 1910, and it was reported that in the principal localities there were more than 130,000 cho of land for cultivation and pasturage in the Japanese section of the island. At present the chief products of the island are wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, rape, potatoes, hay and vegetables, and the farmers are earnestly engaging in stock-breeding in addition to agriculture.

IV.—MINING.

According to the investigation of the mining products of Japanese Saghalien made since 1905, the principal mining product of the island is coal, next to which are alluvial gold and iron pyrites. Coal is especially abundant and is of good quality. There are three important coal-fields in the island,

namely, the northern, the middle and the southern coal-fields. The greatest of them is the middle coal-field, which extends from the upper stream of the river Susuya and the tributaries of the river Kawakami and the river Naibuchi to a tributary of the river Tomarioro, the length being 60 miles and the width varying from one to three miles. This coal-field is not much disturbed by faults, and the seams are thick and regular.

The northern coal-field lies along the eastern side of the axial mountain range of Japanese Saghalien, extending from near the mouth of the river Poronai to the Russian boundary (Lat. 50°). The southern coal-field is situated in the central portion of the Notoro peninsula. This field is rich, but somewhat irregular, the inclination of seams being frequently very sharp. Alluvial gold abounds in the beds of the rivers which come down from the Tohoku, Susuya and Shiretoko mountain-ranges. Iron pyrites are found in large quantities in the Notoro peninsula. In 1907 oil-veins were discovered in the neighbourhood of Tokombo and Arakoi on the western coast.

V.—FORESTS.

The forests of Japanese Saghalien are primitive forests of an extent unparalleled in other parts of the Japanese Empire. Everywhere are to be seen forests of rich verdure, which have never yet been invaded by the woodman. The investigation of their condition was commenced in 1906 and completed in 1909 with the following result:—

Total area of forests,	3,352,712 cho;
Quantity of timber obtainable therefrom,	1,584,396,429 shakujime;
Conifer forests, area...	2,104,462 cho;
Timber obtainable...	1,385,788,038 shakujime (12 cubic shaku);
Broad-leaved forests, area ...	483,750 cho;
Timber obtainable...	53,594,118 shakujime (12 cubic shaku);
Conifer and broad-leaved forests, area	371,898 cho;
Timber obtainable...	145,014,273 shakujime (12 cubic shaku);
Thinly-stocked or blank areas...	392,602 cho;

Of the above the most abundant are, among the conifers, *Todo-matsu* (*abies sachalinensis, mast*), *Ezo-matsu* (*picea ajanensis, fisch*), and the larch, and among the broad-leaved trees, the white birch, *Keyama-hannoki* (*alunus-incana* (L), wild, *vol hirsuta, spach*), and *Doro-yanagi* (*populus suaveolens, fisch*).

The *Todo-matsu* and *Ezo-matsu* are suited for building and engineering purposes, and for use as packing cases and pillars for mining purposes; they deserve especial notice as they will in future be utilised for the manufacture of pulp for paper-making, and their supply may be said to be inexhaustible.

The larch is, on account of its great preservative power, extremely suited for use as electric poles and sleepers and for bridge-building. Also, turpentine oil and rosin (colophony) from the resin of the larch and *Todo-matsu* (*abies sachalinensis, mast*), wood spirit, tar, pitch and many other chemicals may be obtained from various trees, and the chemical industries will no doubt develop before long as the by-products of forestry. As the forests are mostly found on table lands or in valleys with slight slopes, in the winter snow is the best help for the felling and transportation of timber, and thus great facilities will be afforded in the utilisation of forests, and in many cases even small streams may be availed of for floating timber thereon. When the development of forests is commenced in the near future, forestry will become, together with fishery and mining, a great source of wealth.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FINANCE AND ECONOMY OF KOREA.

The finances of Korea had long been in a confused state until, as a result of the Agreement with Japan in 1904, the financial adviser, recommended by the Japanese Government, entered upon his duties and opened the way for financial adjustment. Upon the conclusion of a new Agreement with Japan in 1907, the Resident-General was appointed to act as the representative of the Japanese Government and assumed the duty of protecting and guiding the country. Thereupon the work of administrative reform made rapid progress and, especially as regards finance and economy, the various systems which had given rise to evil practices and prevented the growth of industry were replaced; and thus works have already reached completion or are actually progressing relative to the improvement of the taxation system, balance of the annual revenue and expenditure, adjustment of the coinage system and of property belonging to the State and the Crown, establishment of organs of monetary circulation, fostering of the sources of revenue, harbour accommodation, improvement of organs of communication, and encouragement of agriculture, forestry, and marine-products industry. With the progress of the work of improvement, the economic world assumed a new appearance. In August, 1910, however, the Japanese and Korean Governments made a further advance upon the existing system, and with the object of promoting the welfare of the nation and consolidating the basis of peace in the Orient, concluded a treaty relative to the annexation of Korea, and the Japanese Government appointed the Governor-General of Korea to take general control of all administrative affairs of the country. And in consequence the administration of Korea entered upon a new phase; and as the works connected with finance, industry, communication, and education have made further progress, it is believed that with their completion the future financial and economic development of Korea will become more marked than ever.

I.—BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913-14.

The revenue and expenditure calculated in the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the Financial Year 1913-14 both amounted to ¥57,989,610 (£5,939,733).

REVENUE, ORDINARY.	
Taxes and Duties	¥12,485,372
Stamp Receipts	1,145,658
Yok-tun-tho Receipts	1,160,938
Receipts from Government Enterprise and State Property	14,824,557
Miscellaneous Receipts	489,638
Total	30,106,163
REVENUE, EXTRAORDINARY.	
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	¥ 400,000
Proceeds of Public Loans	12,627,220
National Treasury Grant	12,350,000
Surplus of the Preceding Year Transferred	2,506,227
Total	27,883,447
Revenue, Grand Total	¥57,989,610

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary	¥34,751,104
Extraordinary	23,238,506
Expenditure, Grand Total	57,989,610

In the estimates for the annual expenditure are included the continuing expenditures brought forward from the preceding financial year, such as the road construction expenses, Customs works expenses, railway construction and improvement expenses, and special cadastral survey expenses, and expenditures for industrial undertakings such as water utilisation and irrigation and encouragement of cotton growing, which are all to be carried into effect according to already-fixed programme; and the following are the principal items which have been included for the first time in the Budget for the current year:—

Seoul Street Improvements, at the total cost of ¥2,300,000 (£235,583) to be spread over five years, the disbursement for the present year being ¥320,000 (£32,777);

Rebuilding of the Seoul Post Office, among the building and repairing expenses, at the total cost of ¥300,000 (£30,728) to be spread over three years, the amount for the present year being ¥80,000 (£8,194);

Among new subsidies, a subsidy of ¥48,090 (£4,926) for the opening of two sea routes, one between Mokpo and Ta-do-hai and the other between Mokpo and Quelpaert, a subsidy of ¥190,000 (£19,461) to be spread over three years, the amount for the present year being ¥50,000 (£5,121), for the Wonsan Waterworks, and a subsidy of ¥155,000 (£15,876) to be spread over three years, the amount for the present year being ¥50,000 (£5,121) for water defence, drainage, and road construction works at Pyeng-yang.

The receipts and expenditures pertaining the special accounts are as follows:—

Special Account for Fund for Materials required for Korean Railways.

Revenue	¥5,146,461
Expenditure	5,146,461

Special Account for Korean Forestry.

Capital Account.

Revenue	919,982
Expenditure	74,260

Profit Account.

Revenue	1,222,790
Expenditure	1,240,254

Special Account for Hospital of Korea and Charity Hospitals.

Hospital of Korea and Charity Hospitals.

Revenue	953,003
Expenditure	953,003

Fund for Hospital of Korea and Charity Hospitals.

Revenue	206,460
Expenditure	206,435

Special Account for Public Works Loan of Korea.

Revenue	12,627,220
Expenditure	12,627,220

II.—TAXES AND DUTIES

The taxation system of Korea having until lately been in a most confused state and the method of tax-collection very defective, not only was it impossible to collect the estimated amounts, but the resources of the people were seriously crippled by extortions and unlawful collection of taxes. It was therefore most important at the time to reform the system of taxation and put the annual revenue on a solid basis.

The first place among the taxes is held by the land-tax, which yields sixty per cent. of the receipts from taxes and duties, followed by the Customs duties which take up thirty per cent. In 1909, the House-tax, Liquor-tax, and Tobacco-tax Laws were brought into operation. The house-tax is imposed upon all houses in urban lands which had hitherto been exempted from special reasons; the liquor and tobacco taxes are promising sources of revenue and are controlled by very simple tax laws. There are, moreover, taxes on fishery, salt, and mining, and miscellaneous taxes; but their amounts are very small and do not all together come up to ten per cent. of the total receipts from taxes and duties.

In consequence of improvements in the methods and organs of tax collection, the results of such collections have been very satisfactory, and have been freed from such evils as arrearages of taxes and defalcations of moneys so collected; this is no doubt due to the control of the illegal collection hitherto in practice and to the people having come to appreciate the impartiality of collection and the true nature of taxes. And although the incidence of taxes upon the people has on this account become lighter than hitherto, the receipts from taxes and duties have increased and may now be relied upon to realise the Budget estimates.

The Yok-tun-tho (State lands scattered throughout the country and set apart from ancient times for the purpose of defraying with the income therefrom the expenses of special Government officials attached to postal stations and local guards, and others) were formerly under the control of the Imperial Household Department of the late Korean Government, and the income from them was used to meet the private expenses of the Imperial Household; but they were in 1908 brought under the management of the former Finance Department and the income from these lands was made over to the National Treasury. But as many evil practices, such as secret sale of land and usurpation of rights thereto, had risen and the control over the lands was very imperfect, the survey of the State lands throughout the country and investigation of the actual receipts therefrom were conducted from June, 1909, to August of the following year and measures were taken to reform the tenant-farmer system and equalise the rate of rent paid by tenant-farmers.

III.—GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE.

Ginseng Monopoly.

The ginseng which is grown in the neighbourhood of Kai-song in Kyeng-ki Province is, when used as material for the manufacture of medicinal ginseng, unrivalled throughout the world as regards quality and price, and is the greatest product of Korea. From 1899 ginseng was manufactured and made a monopoly under the direct control of the former Imperial Household Department of Korea, and the proceeds of its sale were appropriated as a source of revenue of the Imperial Household. But in 1908 the receipts from this source were transferred to the National Treasury.

Lately, however, the spread of disease among ginseng became very serious, and, moreover, ginseng fields frequently suffered from robberies, with

the result that the industry was brought to a standstill. In 1908, therefore, a special Government office was established at Kai-song, where various curative and preventive measures are being studied with great care and diligence, such as give good results being immediately adopted and generally applied, and on the other hand, strict control is maintained with a view to prevent robbery; and further, by various methods of encouragement, satisfactory results are being obtained. But as at least six years are required from the time the ginseng seed is sown until it becomes productive, it will not be until 1914 or later that definite data will be available respecting the actual results of these measures. The area under cultivation has yearly increased; thus, whereas the area was in 1908 no more than 140,691 *kan* (a *kan* is a space six feet long and about three wide, and affords room for 28 to 50 plants), it rose in 1912 to 1,282,000 *kan*. In these circumstances the yield will, when the plants still under cultivation reach full growth, far exceed ¥3,000,000 (£307,283) in value, so that ginseng is a highly promising source of revenue.

Salt Manufacture.

Until lately, the demand for salt in Korea was mostly met with that obtained by boiling process. Recently, however, there was a marked increase in the importation of cheap Chinese salt obtained by spontaneous evaporation, so that the existence of the native salt industry was seriously threatened. Accordingly, in 1907, an experimental manufacture of salt by spontaneous evaporation was begun at Chu-an in Kyeng-ki Province; and as the results were satisfactory, it was deemed economically and financially necessary, by making the salt manufacture by spontaneous evaporation a Government enterprise, to prevent foreign importation and provide cheap salt; and plans were made to construct salt fields for manufacture by spontaneous evaporation covering an area of 1,000 *cho* at Koang-yong Bay in South Pyeng-an Province. The work was completed in three years from 1909 to 1911; when the fields become old, they will be capable of producing 120,000,000 *kin* per annum, and the profit to the National Treasury is estimated to be about ¥500,000 (£51,214).

IV.—NATIONAL DEBT.

The first national loan raised in Korea was the short-term loan of ¥2,000,000 (£204,855), which was issued by the former Korean Government under its Treasury Bonds Regulations in June, 1905. Those raised subsequently were the Currency Adjustment Loan, Public Undertakings Fund Loan, Public Undertakings Loan, and Dosho Grant Loan (bonds granted to the tenant-farmers of the lands owned by the Imperial Family); they were all used for the purpose for which they were intended. The total amount of these loans at the end of 1912 was ¥43,850,012 (£4,491,450).

V.—AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Industrial Goods.

Cotton and linen goods, coloured papers, earthenware, hides, wood and bamboo work, metal work and netted work are at present the industrial products of Korea; but they are utterly insufficient for meeting the demand of the people. A system of division of labour is hardly employed in that country, but house industries still prevail. The necessaries of life are almost entirely made in the family, and at the same time the great indolence of the people seems to hinder the improvement of their industries. But fortunately, the daily-increasing settlers from Japan Proper and foreign countries are undertaking various industries and instilling a new life into the nation.

Agricultural Products.

Korea is an entirely agricultural country, and farming is its most important industry. The national welfare depends entirely on the condition of its agricultural labour and on the state of its crops. But the methods of farming, sowing, and cultivation are all very primitive, and the absence of embankments, drainage, and irrigation causes annual floods which increase the area of waste land; for this reason uncultivated fields are to be seen throughout Korea.

The fields of Korea are almost always cultivated on a small scale and are owned by the Yan-pan and richer classes. Many of the farmers always work as tenants and live in a state of poverty. Rice is the staple agricultural product, followed by wheat, barley, millet, sorghum, and beans, red and yellow. There are also such special products as cotton, tobacco, hemp, and ginseng. Live stock is also raised in Korea as a by-product of agriculture, and cattle, horses, goats, and pigs are found everywhere in the country; but stock farming is not pursued as an independent enterprise. The cattle are well known for their great size and good quality; and a large number of them are annually exported to Japan Proper and Asiatic Russia.

Mineral Products.

The principal products of Korea are gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, graphite, coal, and tungsten ore; and the country is especially rich in gold, iron, graphite, and anthracite. Mining on a large scale had hitherto been carried on mainly by Europeans and Americans; but large mine-owners in Japan have of late commenced prospecting in various parts of the island, and at the same time a steady and reliable enterprise has arisen and shows a tendency to expand more and more every year.

Marine Products.

Korea, being surrounded on three sides by sea, possesses an extensive coast-line, is exposed to hot and cold currents, and has many bays and islands, so that its waters abound with fish, shell-fish, and sea-weeds. But as its fishing population is small and its methods of fishing primitive, both Government and people are now making efforts for the progress and improvement of the industry. Although Japanese fishermen have from old times fished in Korean waters, their number is still very small compared with the number of native fishermen. The annual catch reaches the value of ¥8,000,000 (£819,420); and the principal catches are the *mentai* (cod-fish), sardine, lobster, *tai* (*pagrus cardinalis*), shark, *sciaena*, cybium, *beche de mer*, herring, cod, salmon, ray-fish, sea-ear, mackerel, yellow-tail, whale, *percalabrax japonicus*, and sea-weeds. The climate of Korea being dry and subject to rapid vaporisation, its wide foreshore affords a promising field for salt-manufacture.

Forests.

The total area of forests and plains in Korea is believed to be about 16,000,000 cho, of which 5,000,000 cho is taken up by forests, while the rest are hilly districts with small trees or bare of trees.

The principal State forests lie in the districts which are the source of the Rivers Yalu, Tumen, Taidong, and Han; and the principal timbers south of the Taidong are the Akamatsu (*pinus densiflora*) and kinds of oak (Quercus dentata, Quercus mongolica, Quercus alieha, etc.), while those north of that river are the Chosen-matsu (pinus Koraiensis), larch-tree (larix dahurica), Toshi (picea hondoensis), and *shirabe* (abies veitchu). The *akamatsu* and other conifers are chiefly used for building purposes, for making coffins, and for ship-building, and a tree of the Betulaceae order, called *danboku*, is valued as timber for vehicles and laundry clubs.

VII.—CREDIT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bank of Chosen.

With the object of developing the economic condition of the people, the Dai-ichi Ginko (First Bank) was made from 1905 to perform the functions of the central bank; and as the result of the expansion of the financial world, steps were taken in August, 1909, to establish the Bank of Korea, which was to be the monetary centre in Korea, and in November following, that bank took over the functions which had been performed by the Dai-ichi Ginko. It opened business with a capital of ¥10,000,000 (£1,024,275) and a loan from the Government of ¥1,230,000 (£125,986) and established branch-offices and sub-branches in fifteen places of importance. The Bank of Korea carries on the business of an ordinary bank, in addition to that of the central bank; this is unavoidable in the present condition of Korea, but in carrying on the ordinary banking business, it acts with the utmost circumspection and never assumes an attitude of competition. It endeavours, in conjunction with other banks, to promote directly and indirectly the development of industry and harmony of the circulation of money. The Bank of Korea was renamed on 15th August, 1911, the Bank of Chosen.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

In April, 1906, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks Regulations were brought into operation, and at the same time agricultural and industrial banks were established in important places. Their business is to make long-term loans with a view to help the development of local agriculture and industry, and at the same time they are enabled, with the permission of the Government, to carry on ordinary banking business. Subsequently, as the demand for capital gradually increased with the development of the economic world, the amalgamation of agricultural and industrial banks was carried into effect with a view to facilitate the circulation of capital; and branch-offices were increased and also agricultural and industrial debentures were issued in increased quantities; thus, the development of these banks was materially aided. The number of head offices at the end of 1912 was six, and branch-offices and sub-branches 36, while the total capital, including the loans from the Government, amounted to ¥3,879,980 (£397,417).

ESTIMATES OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF KOREA.

Revenue.

Ordinary :—	1912-13.	1913-14.
Taxes	¥11,347,536	¥12,485,372
Land Tax..	6,272,619	6,474,045
Rural House Tax	640,557	714,144
Urban House Tax	128,714	130,227
Tax on Liquor	210,075	239,360
Tobacco Tax	220,553	259,727
Mining Tax	193,505	203,101
Customs Duties	3,540,084	4,325,331
Tonnage Dues	89,944	95,552
Miscellaneous Taxes	51,485	43,885
Stamp Receipts	744,595	1,145,658
Yök-tun-tho Receipts	1,271,582	1,160,938
Receipts from Government Enterprise and State Property	13,047,468	14,824,557
Receipts from Water-works	263,393	330,582

ESTIMATES OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF KOREA.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

	1912-13.	1913-1914.
Government Printing Office	¥ 408,675	¥ 362,762
Pyeng-yang Mining Station	957,770	924,666
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services	2,917,480	3,320,634
Railway Receipts	7,334,904	8,224,219
Other Receipts	1,165,246	1,661,694
Miscellaneous	321,151	489,638
Total	26,732,332	30,106,193
Extraordinary :—		
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	—	400,000
Proceeds of Loans received	12,596,540	12,627,220
National Treasury Grant	11,350,000	12,350,000
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	1,213,337	2,506,227
Total	26,159,877	27,883,447
Total Revenue	52,892,209	57,989,610

Expenditure.

Ordinary :—	1912-13.	1913-14.
Royal Household of Li	¥ 1,500,000	¥ 1,500,000
Government-General	3,092,862	3,025,531
Judicial Courts of Prisons	2,610,244	2,782,001
Police Expenses	3,040,556	3,307,752
Local Governments	4,219,288	4,304,640
Custom Houses	569,179	620,154
Pyeng-yang Mining Station	842,427	812,987
Communications	3,145,563	3,432,251
Railway Works Expenses	6,217,338	7,034,041
Interest on Loans and Borrowings	2,387,364	5,117,687
Reserve Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Expenses	1,607,669	1,814,060
Total	¥30,232,490	¥34,751,104
Extraordinary :—		
Expenses for Encouragement of Industries	¥ 396,907	¥ 407,108
Expenses for Assistant Gendarmes	1,033,675	1,138,690
Extraordinary Cadastral Survey Expenses	2,380,319	3,433,119
Subsidies	2,529,812	2,722,555
Special Contribution	790,000	106,975
Expenses for Repairs and Construction	1,713,163	1,545,100
Expenses for Public Works	3,768,915	4,904,218
Railway Construction and Improvement	9,000,000	8,500,000
Other Expenses	1,046,928	480,741
Total	¥22,659,719	¥23,238,506
Total Expenditure	¥52,892,209	¥57,989,610

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED TO KOREA.

Articles.	1905	1906	1907	1908
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Wheat Flour	300,695	318,471	321,402	384,821
Sugar	546,226	676,363	801,697	852,113
Sake	680,811	799,533	726,836	700,470
Oil, kerosene	880,747	1,009,351	1,068,176	1,441,526
Cotton Yarn, Japanese	2,346,085	1,583,504	2,670,829	2,023,629
Sheeting	2,265,588	1,856,361	3,088,229	2,975,769
Shirtings, grey	2,327,011	1,007,833	1,869,581	1,365,013
,, white	1,148,630	765,035	1,281,637	1,574,369
Cotton, P. G. Japanese	1,987,621	1,332,362	1,629,724	1,625,684
Grass-cloths	1,009,424	817,348	995,789	1,649,905
Silk Piece Goods	1,176,974	708,035	1,371,587	1,472,545
Paper, all kinds	275,169	353,605	425,436	577,406
Coal and Coke	315,068	688,802	803,587	1,379,130
Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco	1,166,786	1,161,245	1,241,390	1,178,465
Timber and Planks	719,867	1,155,392	1,828,352	1,671,388
Machinery	200,496	693,956	843,710	1,365,808
Straw Bags, Ropes and Matting	375,974	560,018	629,868	707,410

Articles.	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Wheat Flour	322,506	332,469	654,273	1,320,774
Sugar	838,202	862,228	1,207,903	1,506,946
Sake	759,207	735,607	797,954	964,138
Oil, kerosene	934,303	1,261,260	1,436,153	1,770,399
Cotton Yarn, Japanese	1,285,014	1,801,392	2,123,827	2,333,800
Sheeting	2,428,597	4,486,289	5,737,318	6,865,766
Shirtings, grey	1,135,009			
,, white	1,493,698	1,676,098	1,816,984	2,791,305
Cotton, P. G. Japanese	1,312,113	1,696,377	2,173,306	2,565,197
Grass-cloths	1,530,000	906,085	1,402,740	1,518,036
Silk Piece Goods	1,244,276	1,085,474	983,483	1,383,383
Paper, all kinds	600,820	704,455	995,292	1,236,784
Coal and Coke	896,544	809,688	1,348,909	1,555,858
Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco	1,168,276	935,364	894,942	959,895
Timber and Planks	981,753	1,065,211	1,346,971	1,516,775
Machinery	1,076,471	984,860	1,245,833	1,530,254
Straw Bags, Ropes and Matting	767,208	936,396	716,966	725,807

VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO AND IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1909		1910	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Japan	12,081,738	21,852,245	7,764,396 7,614,247	10,718,430 14,629,655
China	3,203,461	4,473,209	3,025,836	3,845,274
Asiatic Russia	784,528	44,404	1,155,357	17,970
Great Britain	50,126	6,478,224	24,719	6,226,524
France	6,110	75,541	156	96,939
Germany	36,505	512,678	12,972	488,281
Belgium	25	146,126	—	120,976
United States of America	68,978	2,396,975	304,867	3,204,668
Other Countries	17,417	669,368	11,293	434,939
Total	16,248,888	36,648,770	19,913,843	39,782,756

Countries.	1911		1912	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Japan	13,340,551	34,058,434	15,369,009	40,756,013
China	3,009,012	5,442,443	4,058,164	7,031,738
Asiatic Russia	1,510,940	49,368	1,245,430	73,178
Great Britain	1,217	7,923,505	197,742	9,797,562
France	4,825	91,204	2,272	89,043
Germany	20,444	1,311,394	5,585	1,591,758
Belgium	30	150,910	1,854	208,708
United States of America	953,344	4,260,903	95,552	6,460,026
Other Countries	16,592	799,521	10,009	1,107,421
Total	18,856,955	54,087,682	20,985,617	67,115,447

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Financial Year.	Posts.		
	Ordinary Posts.		
	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Postal Routes.	Number of Mails.
		Ri	
1905-06	481	6,467	42,902,434
1906-07	486	6,913	63,625,682
1907-08	436	6,592	64,669,479
1908-09	427	7,613	73,274,737
1909-10	438	8,698	84,000,632
1910-11	447	8,884	100,265,041
1911-12	465	8,488	117,631,007
1912-13*	485	7,887	133,464,624

* Approximate amounts.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—*Continued.*

Financial Year.	Posts.		
	Parcel Posts.		
	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Postal Routes.	Number of Parcels.
1905-06	143	—	268,734
1906-07	282	—	512,230
1907-08	268	—	666,551
1908-09	275	—	964,527
1909-10	293	—	1,240,140
1910-11	338	—	1,589,722
1911-12	465	—	1,891,974
1912-13*...	485	—	2,342,964

Financial Year.	Telegraphs.			
	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.	Number of Messages.
		Ri	Ri	
1905-06	81	1,177	2,415	2,957,203
1906-07	117	1,248	2,660	3,952,057
1907-08	146	1,307	2,770	4,263,023
1908-09	172	1,317	2,887	4,879,761
1909-10	259	1,377	3,170	5,719,510
1910-11	309	1,389	3,172	7,127,235
1911-12	370	1,407	3,392	7,435,005
1912-13	440	1,534	3,841	7,808,496

Financial Year.	Telephones.			
	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.	Number of Messages.
		Ri	Ri	
1905-06	13	32	341	4,748,307
1906-07	22	53	1,249	8,498,882
1907-08	39	65	1,659	11,407,440
1908-09	64	81	2,245	12,562,851
1909-10	73	102	3,193	16,781,141
1910-11	217	124	4,148	21,260,918
1911-12	278	1,012	6,412	29,146,674
1912-13	345	1,021	7,123	36,693,618

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHOSEN, 1912.

Amount of Foreign Trade.

The amount of export trade done during the year 1912 reached ¥20,985,617 in value and that of import ¥67,115,447, making a total of ¥88,101,064. Compared with the previous year, there were increases both in export and import amounting to ¥2,128,662 (11%) and ¥13,027,765 (24%) respectively, giving a total of ¥15,156,427 (21%).

As to the movement of gold and silver coins and bullion for the year under review, their outflow amounted to ¥9,173,426 and their influx to ¥105,151, making a total of ¥9,278,577. These figures show increases of ¥39,167 in the former and of ¥72,339 in the latter, resulting in a total of ¥111,502 as compared with the returns for 1911.

In 1912, therefore, the total amount of goods, specie and bullion exported was ¥30,159,043, while that of those imported was ¥67,220,598, representing a gross total of ¥97,379,641. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of ¥15,267,929 (19%). The following table shows particulars :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Description.	1912.	1911.	Inc. or dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Merchandise :—			
Export	20,985,617	18,856,955	2,128,662
Import	67,115,447	54,087,682	13,027,765
Total...	88,101,064	72,944,637	15,156,427
Gold and Silver :—			
Efflux	9,173,426	9,134,263	39,163
Influx	105,151	32,812	72,339
Total...	9,278,577	9,167,075	111,502
Total of Goods & Treasure :—			
Export	30,159,043	27,991,218	2,167,825
Import	67,220,598	54,120,494	13,100,104
Gross Total	97,379,641	82,111,712	15,267,929
Excess of Import	37,061,555	26,129,276	—

Further, when the amount of the trade during 1912 is compared with that of 1903 the former shows an increase of two and a half times, and a very remarkable progress is shown in the trade of each year since. The following table shows the amounts of the imports and exports as well as the excess of imports for the past 10 years:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TRADE AMOUNT OF THE YEARS 1903-12.

Year.	Export.	Import.	Total.	Excess of Import.
1903	15,281,746	18,791,454	34,073,200	3,509,708
1904	12,607,140	27,916,942	40,524,082	15,309,802
1905	13,432,538	34,123,174	47,555,712	20,690,636
1906	14,960,055	31,634,164	46,594,219	16,674,109
1907	22,531,179	43,603,716	66,134,895	21,072,537
1908	19,040,531	41,780,055	60,820,586	22,739,524
1909	22,617,378	36,655,093	59,272,471	14,037,715
1910	28,926,198	39,792,769	68,718,967	10,866,571
1911	27,991,218	54,120,494	82,111,712	26,129,276
1912	30,159,043	67,220,598	97,379,641	37,061,555

NOTE.—In the above table, the figures for the years up to 1907 (incl.) include the value of gold and silver coins and bullion, while those for 1908 and after exclude the value of paper money.

AMOUNT OF TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

The foreign trade of Chosen in 1912, reviewed according to countries, shows that Japan led all others with ¥56,125,022 to her credit, taking 63% of the total amount for the year. China comes next with ¥11,085,618, Great Britain third with ¥9,999,757, Germany fourth with ¥1,597,344, Asiatic Russia fifth with ¥1,318,804 and then follow the Dutch Indies (¥326,199), Hongkong (¥231,964) and Belgium (¥210,562).

Dividing the trade into exports and imports, Japan took ¥15,369,009 of the total export trade, China ¥4,058,164, Asiatic Russia ¥1,245,430, Great Britain ¥197,742, and the United States ¥95,552. In the import trade, Japan also took the largest share, ¥40,756,013, Great Britain coming next with ¥9,802,015, China third with ¥7,027,454, the United States fourth with ¥6,459,891, Germany fifth with ¥1,591,759, and then follow the Dutch Indies (¥326,199), Hongkong (¥226,399), Belgium (¥208,708) and British India (¥102,832). The following table shows the amount of the trade with Japan and foreign countries for the years 1911 and 1912.

	Exports.		Imports.		Total.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
ASIA.	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Japan	15,369,009	13,340,551	40,756,013	34,058,434	56,125,022	47,398,985
China	4,058.164	3,009,012	7,027,454	5,442,443	11,085,618	8,451,455
Hongkong ...	5,565	14,201	226,399	38,360	231,964	52,561
British India...	95	—	102,832	82,239	102,927	82,239
Brit. Straits Settlements	620	—	31,127	50,247	31,747	50,247
Dutch India ...	—	—	326,199	360,347	326,199	360,347
French Indo-China ...	—	—	4,200	—	4,200	—
Asiatic Russia..	1,245,430	1,510,940	73,374	49,368	1,318,804	1,560,308
Philippine Islands ...	474	33	8,678	17,676	9,152	17,709
Siam	114	—	17,129	12,829	17,243	12,829
Total	20,679,471	17,874,737	48,573,405	40,111,943	69,252,876	57,986,680
EUROPE.						
Great Britain...	197,742	1,217	9,802,015	7,923,505	9,999,757	7,924,722
France	2,272	4,825	89,101	91,204	91,373	96,029
Germany ...	5,585	20,444	1,591,759	1,311,394	1,597,344	1,331,838
Belgium	1,854	30	208,708	150,910	210,562	150,940
Italy	79	215	50,599	1,293	50,678	1,508
Switzerland ...	66	172	77,437	59,356	77,503	59,528
Aust.-Hungary.	707	2	8,639	10,474	9,346	10,476
Holland	114	1	9,308	1,646	9,422	1,647
Sweden	9	1	5,380	5,072	5,389	5,073
Norway	15	—	5,688	—	5,703	—
Russia	191	8	28,969	13,391	29,160	13,399
Spain	—	—	3,628	78	3,628	78
Denmark ...	1	120	755	1,227	756	1,347
Turkey	—	—	34,059	29,881	34,059	29,881
Portugal... ...	—	—	694	—	694	—
Total	208,635	27,035	11,916,739	9,599,431	12,125,374	9,626,466
AMERICA.						
United States of America	95,552	953,344	6,459,891	4,260,903	6,555,443	5,214,247
Brit. America...	268	130	70,479	64,263	70,747	64,393
Total	95,820	953,474	6,530,370	4,325,166	6,626,190	5,278,640
ALL OTHERS.						
Australia ...	141	21	41,387	17,120	41,528	17,141
Hawaii	1,448	706	7,945	459	9,393	1,165
Egypt	45	—	6,853	7,642	6,898	7,642
Total	1,634	727	56,135	25,221	57,819	25,948
Other Countries	57	13	35,064	23,225	35,121	23,238
Unknown ...	—	969	3,684	2,696	3,684	3,665
Grand Total.	20,985,617	18,856,955	67,115,447	54,087,682	88,101,064	72,944,637

As the above table sets forth, all countries, except two or three, show an increase as compared with the previous year. The percentage of the trade with Japan and foreign countries is as follows:—

Country.	1912.			1911.		
	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.
Japan	73.2	60.8	63.8	70.7	63.0	65.0
China	19.4	10.5	12.6	16.0	10.1	11.6
Hongkong	...	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dutch Indies	...	0.5	0.4	...	0.7	0.5
Asiatic Russia	5.9	0.1	1.5	8.0	0.1	2.1
Great Britain	1.0	14.7	11.4	...	14.6	10.9
Germany	...	2.4	1.8	0.1	2.4	1.8
Belgium	...	0.3	0.2	...	0.3	0.2
U.S.A.	0.5	9.6	7.4	5.1	7.9	7.2
Others	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

The total collection during the year of customs duties and other receipts amounted to ¥5,062,717 and showed an increase of ¥844,314 as compared with the previous year. The following tables show these in details:—

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS COLLECTED AT EACH PORT.

	Export Duty.	Import duty.	Tonnage dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	°/₀
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Chemulpo	87,425	1,256,927	38,841	18,568	1,401,761	277
Fusan	125,884	971,510	27,139	33,260	1,157,793	229
Wonsan	24,847	335,933	3,357	10,392	374,529	74
Chinnampo	76,498	144,793	9,380	8,956	239,627	47
Seoul	5,023	816,848	—	4,392	826,263	163
K nsan	29,220	181,671	2,319	1,547	214,757	42
Mokpo	12,897	140,434	2,925	5,544	161,800	32
Taiku	5,314	82,353	—	153	87,820	17
Masan and Haing-an ...	911	71,613	3,650	3,952	80,126	16
Chongchin	1,171	78,412	664	3,968	84,215	17
Songchin	27,227	43,369	1,405	2,105	74,106	15
Shinwiju and Yongampo...	23,156	105,713	4,079	1,084	134,032	26
Pyengyang	5,486	219,642	—	760	225,888	45
Total	425,059	4,449,218	93,759	94,681	5,062,717	1,000

Description.	1911.	1912.	Inc. or Dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Export Duties	795,833	425,059	370,774
Import Duties	3,242,446	4,449,218	1,206,772
Tonnage dues...	94,286	93,759	527
Other Receipts	85,838	94,681	8,843
Total...	4,218,403	5,062,717	844,314

APPENDIX I.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

THE CALIFORNIAN QUESTION.

After a somewhat extended trip in America for the purpose of looking into the California Land Question, J. Soyeda and T. Kamiya make the following report of the conditions obtaining there.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Since Commodore Perry knocked at the door of Japan in 1852 and advised her to international intercourse, she has been faithfully following in the footsteps of America. In return Japan has been favoured with many acts of kindness by her neighbour of the other side of the Pacific.

Japan improved her educational, her banking and currency systems, and carried out many other changes in her institutions, following the example of the great Republic. She also sent many of her young men to be educated in American universities.

The refunding of the Shimonoseki indemnity, the good-will shown at the time of the treaty revision, and the services rendered during the Portsmouth negotiations have drawn Japan still closer to the United States of America, whose name has always been associated with justice, kindness and humanity.

Therefore, when the report of the Alien Land Law having been passed reached Japan, the spirit of which was discriminatory against the Japanese no matter what the pretentions in appearance may have been, the whole nation was at a loss to understand how things had taken such a turn. To say nothing of the great consternation created on the Pacific Coast among the Japanese, the people in Japan were much upset and could not help showing the deepest sympathy for their countrymen across the ocean. Political parties and Chambers of Commerce sent out men to express their sympathy to the sufferers, and to place the subject directly before the American people, hoping thus possibly to facilitate the negotiations between the two governments.

Looking a little further back, after the exclusion of the Chinese, there was a time when the Japanese were welcomed on the Pacific Coast; but since about 1900, and especially since that unhappy attempt at segregating the Japanese school children, the tide has turned. The bar placed before the Japanese coming from the Sandwich Islands, and the absolute prohibition, although initiated and voluntarily adopted by Japan, of fresh immigration of labourers from Japan by what is known as the "gentleman's agreement" of 1907, were the most revolutionary results of the change.

In Japan, the nation took this "agreement" as unsatisfactory, but unavoidable for the time being, and has ever since looked for better days when not only her "face" would be saved, but when her people would be admitted into this Republic as equal fellow-beings. And on the American side, too, the classes representing other than a certain element of the labouring men, such as fair-minded, conservative land-owners and capitalists, greatly regretted this, partly for the reason that it was not fair or just, and more especially for reasons of economic importance.

Meanwhile gradual changes have been taking place in the status of the Japanese in America, some of them having bought a few lots of land with what they have saved, others who worked before on the railroads becoming tillers of the soil, and others who from their savings as house-boys, etc., having started stores and shops of various kinds. Such changes, of course,

were the reverse of conditions sentiment concerning the subjection of the coloured race in general.

Unseen, but none the less steadily, changes have been going on also with the American people. Politically, by abuse of democracy; economically, by the pre-eminence of labour; and socially by the gradual change of the American element and sentiment, her public opinion and State policy occasionally deviating from what they used to be.

Between the years 1907 and 1910 on many occasions various bills discriminating against the Japanese have made their appearance in the Legislature of California. However, by the ultimate prevalence of moderation and fairness, especially by the prompt action of the Federal and State Governments, these have been kept from actually coming into force. Early in 1913, by the change in the United States Government, by the activity of the labour unions in California, and by other political influences, the Alien Land Law and a score of others of an anti-Japanese nature were brought before the Legislature of the State of California. Affairs became so serious that the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, himself came over to Sacramento, and did his best to stem the tide. Unfortunately, his efforts did not bear fruit as hoped, and, although other bills did not go through, the Alien Land Law was passed and signed by Governor Johnson on the 19th of May.

The Japanese Government made protest in May, June and July, on the ground of the law being against the treaty and violating the sense of justice. After a great deal of delay and consideration a reply was handed to the Japanese Ambassador towards the end of July by the United States Government, which, although kept in strict secrecy, was reported to be a most comprehensive one and couched in courteous terms.

Laying great hope and trust in the justice and fairness of the United States Government, the Japanese in America, as well as at home, were keeping themselves in order and patience all this while. It would, therefore, be a rather difficult task for the Japanese Government to calm down popular resentment if they could not settle the matter satisfactorily, and it is reported that another note will be sent in reply to the last American communication.

CONTENTIONS BROUGHT FORWARD.

There are many reasons raised for the exclusion of the Japanese, but the chief ones may be summarized under the following four headings:—

1. Political.
2. Economical.
3. Social.
4. Racial.

First.—The political contentions.

(*a*). The Democratic Party coming into power, changes came in the way of dealing with the subject, because it has been laying great stress on individual State rights. The Progressives in California turned a deaf ear to the words of the President, and Mr. Bryan's personal persuasion was of little avail, except that the wording of the Alien Land Bill was made more diplomatic and the clause allowing three years lease was inserted at the request of the agricultural community of California. The bill being signed by the Governor, it fell to the United States Government to decide, and it was placed in a very difficult position. Again it seems to have placed the final settlement on the shoulders of the court. It is much to be regretted that a question of such international importance should be made a subject of party politics, and not be settled before it became so serious.

(*b*). Labour unions in San Francisco were ever active in working against the Japanese, and so as not to lose their favour, politicians in California had

to support the bill with the exception of a few, such as the Senator from San Diego, who stood for justice and fought so bravely to the end. If the Japanese had had the power of voting things might have been different, so that their helpless situation is much to be pitied.

(*c*). Some believe that democracy must be a homogeneous body, so that the foreign element—such as the Japanese—must be excluded. But if we turn our eyes to the already existing heterogenous condition of the American population, composed of negroes, Latins, Slavs, Jews and what not, the argument falls to the ground. America is strong enough to assimilate different races; and the essential feature of a democracy being equality, it is against its nature to be exculsive or partial.

(*d*). It is much to be regretted that fears quite unfounded have been entertained—especially since the late war—in contrast to the sympathy shown Japan before and during her life and death struggle. To say that Japan is a warlike nation is absurd. What other nation enjoyed peace for so long a time as she? If she was forced to go into war, it was solely for her self-preservation and for the Far Eastern peace. If she had not stood up or had not been successful in the late war, what would have been her own fate, as well as that of China? The history of the world would have been quite different. It is often said that the Japanese are too patriotic and loyal, but it is not a mere blind patriotism, being founded on the obedience to authority, law and the State. If the Japanese were admitted to take part in the American body politics they would make the best of citizens. It has been officially shown that the Japanese in California are the most law-abiding of all immigrants. Yet all sorts of criticisms are piled up on them, and groundless fears are aroused because of the selfish purposes of mischief-makers and of those who reap benefits, either directly or indirectly, through the creation of sensations and preparations for war.

Second.—Of the economic contentions we have—

(*a*). As the population of the United States is now of considerable size, and as there are undesirable elements coming in from all quarters of the world, the time has come for her to place restriction on immigration. This contention has much weight when we consider that people of extreme socialistic ideas and anarchistic inclinations might some day be a cause of danger to the Republic. But the restriction should be placed equally and fairly on all, without any discrimination of race or nationality. It is the unfair discrimination that is most resented by the Japanese nation.

(*b*). Natural resources must be preserved for posterity. Therefore, to let the Japanese buy up all the best land would be a disaster. It is true that resources must not be wasted, but the Japanese buying a few thousands out of hundreds of millions of acres and increasing the resources of the country should not be discouraged, especially by such a big country as America, having such an extent of land lying idle.

(*c*). Some arguments, based on the superiority of the Japanese as to their hard work, their special skill in raising fruit and vegetables, their extra exertion in case of urgency, etc., seem to give rise to the fear that those who compete with them must surely fail. But this is an exaggeration of facts, for the lines along which the Japanese are making their success are quite different from those in which the Americans are working. They are not competing, but doing something for the mutual benefit of both nationalities.

(*d*). Then comes the fear of absenteeism being encouraged if the land is entrusted to Japanese hands, the landlords all going eastward to New York or Europe to enjoy their time. This also is an exaggeration of actual facts, for even if the Japanese be excluded, so long as there are other people who would lease the land the same thing would occur, if it ever does occur.

(*a*). Attacks, such as the Japanese being satisfied with lower wages or the land deteriorating if Japanese come into a district, are quite contrary to the actual state of things. Japanese get the same wages as Americans, if not higher. They are paying higher rent and are going in steadily for improvements on the land, and thus have increased the price of the land in many localities. Another statement that the Japanese use their own goods and send their money back home is refuted by the very fact that they buy the land and make so many investments in America. Granting that they send back a part of their savings, the amount is insignificant compared with that sent home by immigrants of many European countries. In any case, the best fruits of the labour of immigrants remain permanent assets of America; what little they send back to Europe or Japan is, in a broad economic sense, an insignificant part thereof.

Third.—The social contention.

(*a*). It is said that the standard of life of the Japanese is too low, and it has a lowering effect on that of the Americans. Beginning as wage-earners on the lowest steps of the social ladder, the Japanese had to be frugal and live simply; but they, too, know well enough how to enjoy conforts and luxuries if they can afford them, and there are already many who live more luxuriously than some other immigrants.

(*b*). Then it is said that the status of the Japanese woman is very low, and that they are used for heavy work. Let it be here remembered that the Japanese woman's sphere lies in the home; while they do not take part in social activities, yet in their homes they hold as important positions as their American sisters. Moreover, changes are taking place in this respect, and the Western ideas are fast getting a hold.

(*c*). The Japanese are said to be immoral, going in for gambling and other vices. This may be true in a few cases, but these evils are not the monopoly of the Japanese. Vigorous measures are being taken by the Japanese themselves to remedy all such social evils, and results have already shown themselves in many localities. No human being is free from faults and shortcomings, and if the Japanese are frankly told of their faults they are most grateful and ready to rectify them.

(*d*). Then the Japanese, it is claimed, have no religion and are apt to break faith. To this it can be replied in the same way as above. Here it might be well to mention that there are a great many Christians among the Japanese population of America.

Fourth.—And the last, but not the least, comes the contention of races.

(*a*). The most common one is the non-assimilation theory, and the supporters of this theory declare that true assimilation cannot be effected except by intermarriage. But if thought and sentiment agree, different races can assimilate. Supposing intermarriage is absolutely necessary for assimilation, there are already many cases of intermarriage between the Japanese and the Americans; and there would be many more if it were not for the artificial and unjust restrictions placed by law and usage. In truth, the Japanese are most assimilative, and their whole history is that of assimilation of different ideas and civilization. It is an admitted fact that Japan has gone far to assimilate the civilization of the East with that of the West, and her example is being followed by other nations in the Orient. If anybody entertains doubts on this point, it would be well for him to have just a look at the Japanese children born in the United States. They are Americans in every respect except colour. Before passing judgment as to the assimilability of any race we must allow at least a generation.

(*b*). It is said "the United States has had too much of the racial question, especially in solution of the negro problem. Moreover, the negro has nothing

behind him, unlike the Japanese, who are backed by a strong government and nation." To this let it be repeated that the power of assimilation of the United States is strong enough to solve any race question; and surely the country that even fought for the negroes cannot deny the admission of the Japanese on mere racial grounds.

(*c*). Some say that the United States has already too many people from Europe, and that after the Panama Canal is opened in 1915, the country may be over-flooded with European immigrants. This may be true, but this cannot be given as a reason for placing restrictions upon and excluding the Japanese who are already in the States, unless it is proved that the Japanese are far more undesirable than other immigrants, which is unwarranted by actual facts. Is it a wise and patriotic policy to exclude the intelligent, orderly and loyal elements and welcome those who are ignorant, idle and anarchistic? It must also be remembered that unlimited natural resources and a boundless tract of land in the United States afford ample room for a great number of people, and it is better for her and for the general interest of humanity that her resources be opened and utilized.

(*d*). It is admitted that the Japanese are not inferior, but are different, and, it is deemed, better to avoid intermingling, and if they intermingle they must become thoroughly Americanized. To keep the different races apart is an impossibility in this day of rapid and easy communication. Of course, no objection can be raised to the placing of strict tests for admission, provided they are not discriminatory.

THE SOLUTION.

First.—There must be a better understanding of the question by the United States. Even the people in California do not view the matter in a true and comprehensive manner, and therefore it is no wonder the people of the Middle West and Eastern States, being far away and less directly concerned, are still less informed, although they may entertain a better feeling towards the Japanese in general. It is natural that the general American public should believe more readily in what their own people say than what is told by foreigners, and here is the danger of mistaken ideas and distorted facts influencing the minds of the people in general.

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Press and the public opinion of the best should be supplied with true and honest facts, so as to avoid misrepresentation being spread out to the other States. The people being the leading power and each State having constitutional autonomy, the public opinion in general, and especially in California, must be well guided, in order to save the East from falling into errors and to facilitate the actions of the Federal Government in matters of international relations. The easiest way to solve the question would be that of naturalization, although this suggestion had better come from the American side and with necessary safeguards. As regards other questions constitutionally entrusted to the Federal Government, such as the due modification or perfection of treaties and conventions, there is no room for doubt that the United States Government will do its utmost to settle the matter with honour and satisfaction to both countries.

Second.—There are many things to be done by the Japanese Government, and no doubt it has been doing its best to protect its people and to guard the national honour. If the repeated protests which have been based on justice and fairness could pave the way to the revision or amendment of the treaty between the two countries or of the Federal and States laws, so as to remove all causes of doubt, if any, as to the entire equality of the rights of both peoples, it would surely give inexpressible satisfaction and boundless gratitude to the Japanese Government and people. The popular feeling in Japan being so strong and unanimous as regards the California question, the Japanese Government would be placed in a very delicate and difficult position unless one way be found to relieve the situation.

Some even attack the Japanese Government, saying that in the endeavour to carry out the Gentleman's Agreement in a faithful manner it has been unduly strict and believe that a relaxation of the enforcement can be made without breaking faith with the United States Government. It must be admitted that the sending out of families is most necessary for the formation of home life, and will help much to improve the condition of the Japanese in America as regards their daily living and mental sobriety. Then it may be advisable that the Japanese laws, such as the Alien Land Ownership Law of Domicile, etc., be amended on broader lines, although no law in Japan is in any way discriminatory. At the same time it is necessary that more supervision and discretion be exercised over people going abroad; and to go still further to the foundation, the system of popular education itself should be improved, with the view that the people may be freed from difficulties and obstacles after they have gone abroad. Emigration of people to other places than the United States must also be investigated; and if by commercial and industrial progress more people could be kept at home as was so successfully accomplished by Germany, an ideal state of things would be reached.

Third.—The two governments of the United States and Japan we know, of course, are on the best terms of friendship and good-will; but to leave this question unsolved and let it appear from time to time and supply material for the yellow press and petty politicians in both countries to play with, is a matter beset with great danger. For the lasting interest of both countries such a thing must be avoided by all means. If the two governments cannot come to an agreement it may be advisable to submit it to arbitration. At any rate it is absolutely necessary that the question be settled once and for all at the earliest possible moment.

Fourth.—There is much to be done by the Japanese themselves both in America and at home. In the first place those who are already in the States must strive more and more for assimilation with the people and observance of the laws and customs of the land. They must work strenuously to remedy their faults, and do nothing to startle or irritate the people with whom they are living. Nothing must be done which would furnish material for attack, but any criticism, if well founded and reasonable, must be welcomed. In case they have any grievances or infringements of their rights concerning ownership of land, leases or naturalization, they are constitutionally justified in appealing to a judicature. If they are at times denied equal social treatment, without any tangible ground, they are entitled to seek redress; but if there be any justifiable ground, they must rectify their conduct. Self-help is, after all, the best help.

Whatever happens the children born in the States must be carefully looked after, so that their future may be assured and they become good citizens of the great Republic. We must not only think broadly, but look far into the distant future.

To return to the question at hand, a part of the unnecessary expenses incurred by the Japanese for clothes and food might far better be used for the betterment of their dwellings and sanitation. Their living in segregation or near the Chinese and frequenting Chinese gambling houses must be stopped, while more church-going and rest on Sundays should be encouraged. Noisy Buddhistic rituals, playing of samisens, keeping tea-houses which arouse opposition and afford room for criticism, might better be avoided. Studying the language, customs and manners of the Americans and closer intercourse,

especially among the women and children, will go far towards bringing about a better understanding. A better use of savings could be made by means of credit associations, and opening public halls and libraries for the common benefit will do much towards mental and moral improvement. Every effort must be made to cast off the old undesirable customs and to adapt themselves to the new environment, as far as it is required by decency and courtesy.

Secondly, the people in Japan itself ought to go more thoroughly into the real aspect of things, not forgetting that a question of this kind requires a great deal of patience and careful consideration. To move a country which is really governed by the people, the movement must come from the people rather than the government, and so long as the people of the two countries understand, respect and trust each other, there is no need of being pessimistic about the future.

Fifth.—We are told it is only a question of time and nothing very deep-rooted. Other immigrants were disliked in the same way, and even now some races are socially excluded. As time goes on, all will be well, and it is better to wait and be patient. If we can believe this and nothing intervenes, well and good. However, we must do what ever we can to hasten such a time by means of "Campaigns of Education" along permanent and broad lines with the aim to enlighten the public opinion not only in the two countries concerned, but all the world over, paying special attention to the amelioration of the Japanese abroad.

MISSION OF AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Athough there is some talk of war among irresponsible persons in both countries, yet a question of this nature cannot be settled by fighting, as no trace of enmity must be left after the permanent and fundamental solution of such a question. Moreover, there are other points not to be overlooked, to say nothing of the America-Japanese commerce which is already so large and will be sure to increase as time goes on. There are still higher and greater problems for the two countries. Peace on the Pacific, the bringing together of the East and the West, and the harmony between different races; such are the important questions that lie before them. Historically, constitutionally and geographically, the United States is in a position to take the lead in the noble work of guarding the peace of the world and of bringing together the different races, which if brought into conflict might lead to the greatest calamity that ever fell to the lot of man.

Japan will be glad to act in union with the United States, so long as the great Republic walks in the path of peace, justice and humanity; and as Japan's example is followed by other Oriental nations, while the two countries work together for noble cause, the East and the West will be united and kept in harmony. If the United States goes in for warlike preparations, like the rest of the European nations have, the natural advantage of her position making her unassailable from the outside is lost to her, and the tendency is that such preparations would some day be used for aggressive purposes. Other nations would be on the lookout for her, and the world's peace would be in danger, and the people of all nations would have to groan more and more under heavy and destructive burdens, only to swell the pocketbooks of the manufacturers of man-killing instruments. Is it not time then for the two countries to understand each other better, and to do away with suspicions and malicious misunderstandings, settling at once all small differences and working hand in hand for the higher and nobler missions that are left to their united efforts? It may also be well that the two countries enter into some union on a broader basis for the assurance of peace and the furtherance of civilization, thereby wiping out all local and temporary differences.

LESSONS OBTAINED.

First.—Japan, which was once petted like a child by the American people, is now unduly feared and even disliked by some as she grows up. But by the deep study and better understanding of Japan, which was necessitated by the California question, the American public will know more of her neighbour, and it lies with America to judge who of all nations of the world is her best friend. The nation must be awakened to the serious consequences if the matter is not promptly and satisfactorily settled by the higher sense of fairness and a square deal. It is feared by some that Japan pushing forward commercially, especially in China, might compete with the United States. This argument is unfounded, because there are vast fields and ample room for all in the Eastern markets, and in many cases Japan can be a co-operator and not a competitor of America. Moreover, commerce is not the only thing we must look to, for nations calling themselves civilized or advanced must be guided by something still broader, higher and nobler.

Second.—As to Japan herself, she must have found out that the problem of emigration of her people was too much disregarded until now. More care and attention must be paid to the general education and training of her people while at home, fitting them to lead successful and happy lives when they go abroad. In order to keep the gates opened for Japanese immigrants abroad, they must be well equipped physically and morally.

Third.—It is a matter of congratulation that the Japanese in America are now thoroughly awakened to the need of their own improvement in all directions, and it is to be commended that they have kept order perfectly, laying full trust in the two governments so far. Such acts as the repulsion of the Koreans at Hemet might easily have called forth retaliation if it were not for the strong self-control exercised by the Japanese. However, there is a limit to patience and forbearance. The position of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast, therefore, is worthy of sympathy and praise. To sum up, if this unhappy event creates a better understanding of the Japanese among the people of the great Republic, and if by it the people in Japan and the States strive more for better living, good will come from evil and the wrong will be righted to the mutual benefit of the two countries and their people.

FUTURE FORECAST.

If, contrary to her traditional faithfulness to justice and humanity, contrary to the high and noble principles laid down by her illustrious forefathers, and, above all, contrary to the teaching of the Christian faith, the great Republic of the United States of America is going in for militant imperialism, and some of her Statesmen are looking forward to worldly ambitions and territorial aggrandizement, and are even ready to kindle the fire of race hatred and world-wide consternation, then what would be the disappointment of her trusting friend on the other side of the Pacific, and with it that of the teeming populations of the Orient?

Such a change in her national policy may perhaps give satisfaction to some Powers who want to reap benefits while others are quarrelling; but what would it mean to the peace of the world, to the harmony among the races and to the welfare of mankind? Perchance if such be the goal and aspiration of the United States of America, Japan and other nations of the world will have to change, fundamentally, their idea about her. However, let us pray that there be no occasion for such a fear, and may all nations be encouraged to walk forever in the path of peace and civilization, by the ultimate triumph of the true American spirit and by the universal prevalence of justice and humanity.

San Francisco, August 6th, 1913.

APPENDIX II.

DISABILITIES OF FOREIGNERS RESIDENT IN JAPAN.

A.—Foreigners cannot own land *as individuals*, but can become superficiary holders for exceedingly long periods. While a superficies is by no means equal to ownership, if care be taken in drawing and recording, it is a fairly valuable class of holding; but it has weak and inconvenient points which are gradually being discovered and are still somewhat of an unknown quantity. A company formed under the Japanese law by foreigners can own land, but not Perpetual Leases of lands in the former Settlements.

A measure has been introduced and passed by the Diet having for its object the granting of ownership of land to aliens; but, to be perfectly candid, it is a half-hearted piece of legislation, and even if it is put into force it will never satisfy the requirements of foreign legal experts, because (from a lawyer's point of view) its provisions are highly unsatisfactory—not to say delusive and perhaps dangerous. Before the law can be accepted by foreign investors it will certainly have to be radically revised and its weak points remedied.

B.—Foreigners cannot become owners of ships flying the Japanese national flag. Foreigners can be interested in (1) limited partnerships (goshi-kwaisha), (2) joint-stock limited partnerships (kabushiki-goshi-kwaisha), and (3) joint-stock limited companies (kabushiki-kwaisha), owning Japanese ships; but in the first case they cannot become partners with unlimited liability, in the second case the same rule applies, and in the third case they cannot become directors. In other words, the law is so arranged that all the executive power is vested in the hands of Japanese subjects.

C.—Foreigners cannot at present become shareholders in Japanese National Banks, the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, or the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. The Articles of a few private companies (*e.g.* the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha) exclude foreigners from membership.

D.—Foreigners cannot *as individuals* engage in mining, but a company formed under the Japanese law by foreigners can do so.

E.—Foreigners cannot become members, shareholders or brokers of the various Exchanges; and they cannot become members of Japanese Chambers of Commerce.

F.—Foreigners cannot engage in the emigration business *either as individuals or as shareholders in emigration companies.*

G.—Foreigners appearing as plaintiffs or as accessory intervenors on the side of plaintiffs must, on the demand of the defendants, furnish security for costs. This does not apply where by treaty, or by the laws of the State to which the plaintiff belongs, a Japanese in a similar case would not be bound to furnish security. The Japanese Courts will not enforce the judgments of foreign tribunals except in virtue of a Treaty or Convention *guaranteeing reciprocity.*

H.—A foreigner can only sue in *forma pauperis* so far as by treaty, or by the laws of his State; a Japanese could, in a similar case, claim such indulgence.

I.—Foreigners cannot hold any public offices and cannot become members of the Japanese Bar.

J.—Foreigners do not enjoy the franchise.

K.—Foreign commercial juridical persons are recognized by law; but private non-commercial corporate bodies are not, except in virtue of a special treaty or convention.

It must be remembered that the Japanese Courts are apt to construe laws somewhat narrowly and strictly, and that therefore it is unsafe to depend upon receiving the benefit of any liberal interpretation which would extend rather than narrow the rights of litigants. There are no "Equity Courts" in Japan, and the ordinary judges adjudicate strictly and absolutely upon the transactions themselves *in rem* and not *in personam*. "Judicial legislation" is, at present, forbidden, and the result is a distinct tendency to foster a system of authority and rigid routine, based on technical considerations, rather than a flexible one dictated by the requirements of natural justice and practical public needs. (De Becker's "Commercial Code of Japan.")

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Cho=10 Tan ... ... =3,000 Tsubo ...	2.45064 Acres.	2.45062 Acres.	99.17355 Ares.	99.17355 Ar.
Tsubo...	3.95369 Square Yards.	3.95367 Square Yards.	3.30579 Centiares.	3.30579 Quadrat-meter.
Koku=10 To ... ... =100 Sho ...	4.96005 Bushels.	47.65389 Gallons (Liq.) 5.11902 Bushels (Dry.)	1.80391 Hectolitre.	1.80391 Hektoliter.
„ (Capacity of vessel.)	$\frac{1}{10}$ of one Ton.	$\frac{1}{10}$ of one Ton.	$\frac{1}{10}$ de Tonne.	$\frac{1}{10}$ Tonne.
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Kin=160 Momme	1.32277 lbs. (Avoir.) 1.60754 „ (Troy)	1.32277 lbs. (Avoir.) 1.60754 „ (Troy)	0.60000 Kilogramme.	0.60000 Kilogramm.
Momme	2.11644 Drams. 2.41131 Dwts.	0.13228 Ounce (Avoir.) 0.12057 Ounce (Troy)	3.75000 Grammes.	3.75000 Gramm.
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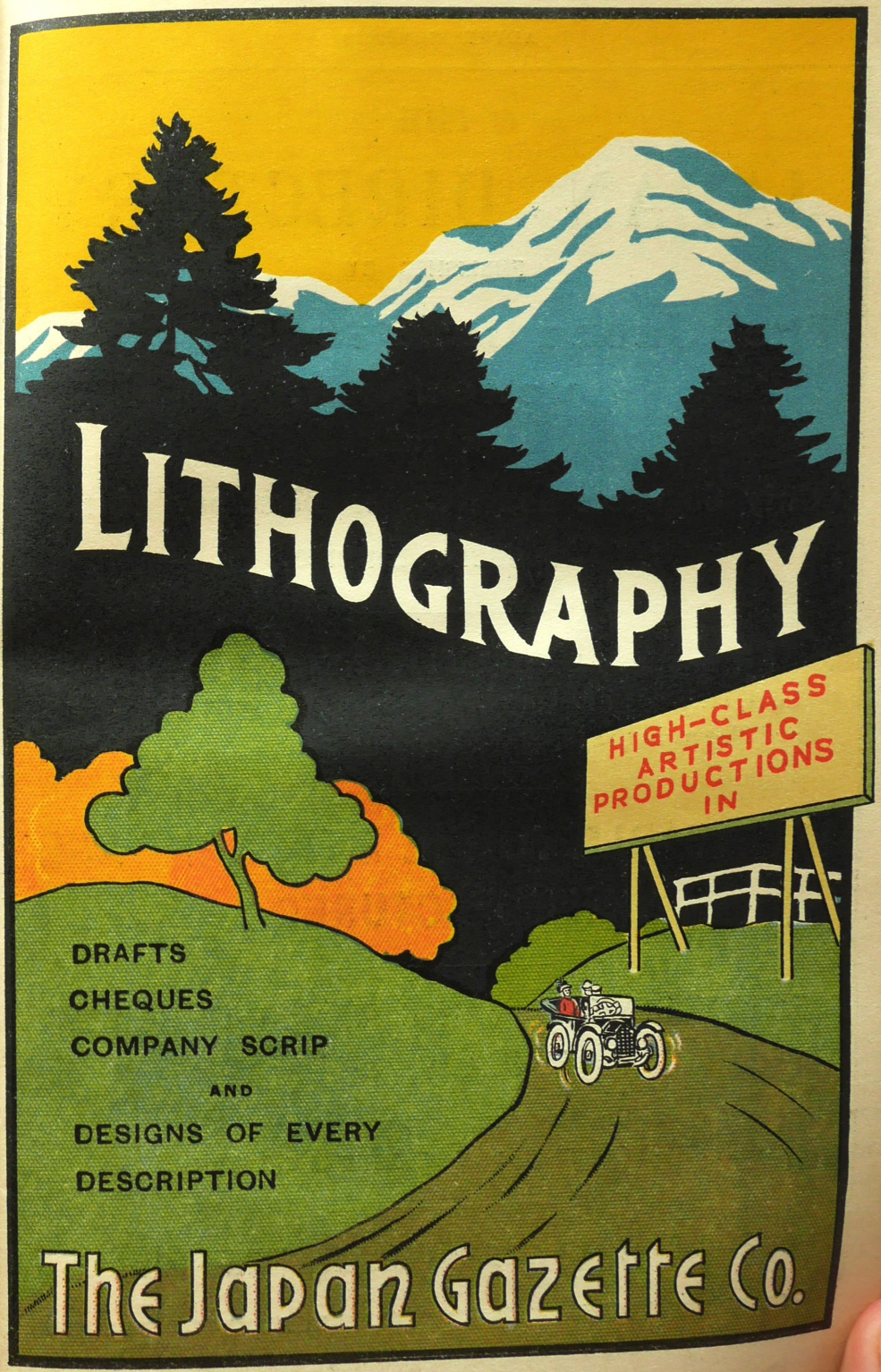
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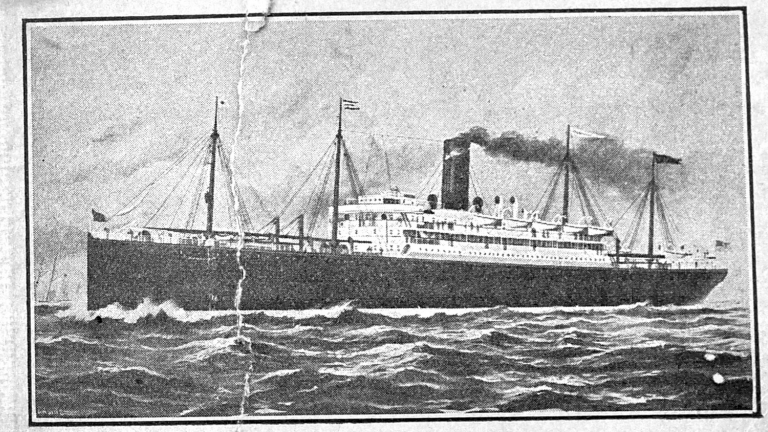

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